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LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

BATTLESHIP RIVALRY OF GERMANY AND OF BRITAIN MAY CEASE

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz,
Speaking as Naval Head,
Says He Would Like
Some Sensible Agreement

WORDS WELCOMED

Later He Finds No Reason
to Object to the English
Ratio of 16 Dreadnoughts
for Every 10 of Germany

LEADER OF BOYS WHO WILL MAKE A WORLD TOUR



MAJ. SIDNEY S. PEIXOTTO

Maj. Sidney S. Peixotto, president of the Columbia Park Boys Club of San Francisco, who is in Boston, will remain a week completing arrangements for the sailing of a party of boys on a round-the-world trip, leaving Boston May 7. The party will consist of 47 boys, 37 from the Columbia Park Boys Club, and 10 from various cities in the United States. The party will start from San Francisco March 30, and stop in cities en route to Boston for the purpose of getting the boys who are to complete the party and also to give entertainments.

Reaching England, they will travel through that country, then go on to Paris, to Rome, then to Australia, China, the Philippines, Japan, Honolulu and back to San Francisco.

LONGSHOREMEN MEET AGENTS; COMPROMISE SAID TO BE REACHED

After a committee of the longshoremen's union had conferred with the transatlantic steamship agents for an hour today at the office of John Wyldie in the Chamber of Commerce building, the steamship men declared there would be no further meetings and it is understood that a compromise had been reached.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who was asked to intercede for the men, said today that he had been informed that the men had agreed to accept an increase of three cents an hour for day work and five cents for night work. He said probably the agreement would be ratified by the men at their meeting tomorrow.

The steamship agents were represented today by John Wyldie of Patterson & Wyldie Company, Charles Stewart of the Cunard line, John H. Thomas of the International Mercantile Marine, including the Red Star, White Star, Leyland and Holland-America lines, and John Cussick of A. C. Lombard & Son.

S. P. BRITTON TO LEAD ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schuyler P. Britton, whose wife, Mrs. Helen Hathaway Britton, owns a controlling interest in the St. Louis National baseball team, was elected president of the club today. Mrs. Britton accepted the position of vice-president for herself and will continue to take an active part in the management of the club, although her husband will be the nominal head. W. G. Schofield, a St. Louis attorney, was elected secretary, and Herman Zeekamp was reelected treasurer.

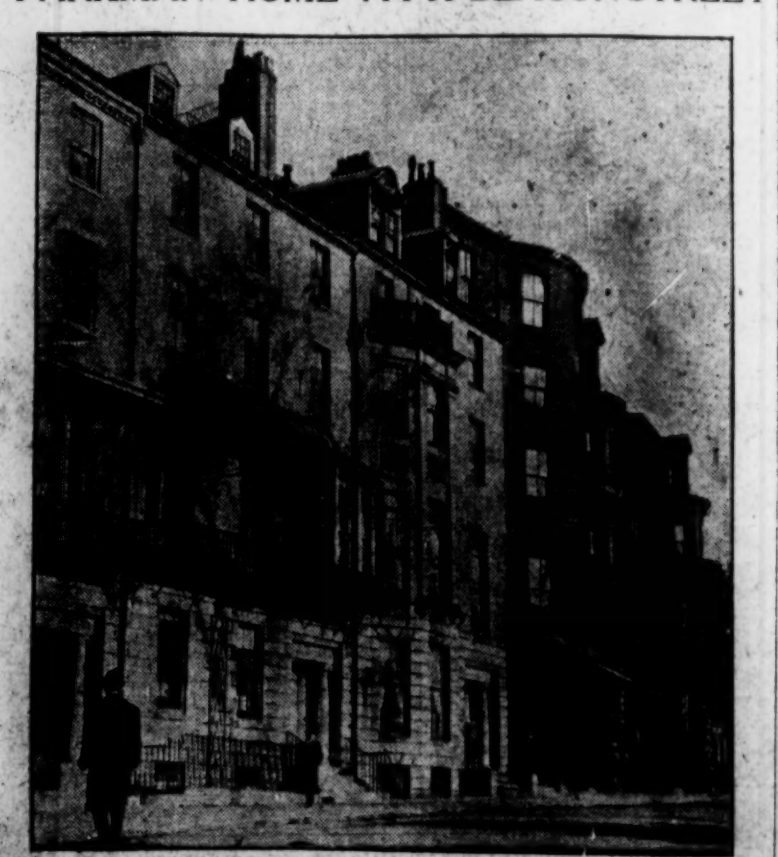
RAILROAD INQUIRY CONTINUES

NEW YORK—Other witnesses testified on Friday before the federal grand jury at the investigation under the Sherman anti-trust law of the New England railroad situation. Among those under subpoena to testify on Friday were: T. Dewitt Cuyler of Philadelphia, a director of the New Haven; Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven; E. H. McHenry, a vice-president of the New Haven and of the Boston & Maine, and C. J. Pierce, head of the National Despatch Great Eastern line.

GRAND JURY REPORTS

Thirty-four indictments and seven no-bills were returned today by the grand jury to Judge Brown in the superior criminal court.

PARKMAN HOME AT 33 BEACON STREET



Probable location of quarters for the consolidated park, public grounds, bath and music departments of city

UNITED SHOE AGAIN SUED BY GOVERNMENT ON RESTRAINT CHARGE

Machinery Company in Dual
Action With the Keighley
Corporation of New Jersey
as Other Defendant

TRENTON, N. J.—Suit in equity under the Sherman law was filed in the United States district court here today by District Attorney John B. Vreeland against the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey, the Keighley Company, Inc., of New Jersey, and five individuals, directors of the corporations, in which it was alleged that interstate and foreign trade in the sale and lease of in-seam trimming machines is monopolized and restrained.

The object of the suit is to determine whether or not the contract agreement between the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey and the Keighley Company, Inc., and the individuals representing that company is valid.

The contract between the two concerns made Sept. 21, 1912, it is charged, grants exclusive rights in leasing in-seam trimming machines to the United Company by the Keighley Company.

On Dec. 12, 1911, the department of justice filed suit at Boston against the United Shoe Machinery Company under the Sherman law as a monopoly in restraint of trade. The action is pending. It is not the purpose of the suit filed today to have any question settled which is involved in the Boston investigation except the matter of the leases of the trimming machines.

The individuals named in the suit are Sidney W. Winslow, president and director and Edward P. Hurd, New Jersey, Charles B. Keighley, William B. Keighley and Charles Keighley, directors of the Keighley Company, incorporated.

Mr. Coolidge Tells of Suit

Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, issued a statement today relative to the suit. The statement says: "The subject matter of the bill relates to a contract made by the Keighley Company, owners of patents on an in-seam trimming machine whereby they gave the United Company a right to lease the machines but reserve to themselves the right to sell the machines. It is a perfectly legitimate contract under the patent law and was approved by counsel for the company. It was entered on solicitation of the Keighley Company."

JUDGE BROWN NAMED COLT'S SUCCESSOR

WASHINGTON—President Taft today appointed Judge Arthur B. Brown of the Rhode Island federal district court to be judge in the first circuit to succeed LeBaron B. Colt, newly elected United States senator from Rhode Island.

Charles Mumford, an attorney of Providence and former member of the state supreme court will be appointed to succeed Mr. Brown.

PHILIPPINE PLANTER IS HERE TO SEE METHODS

M. Lopez, one of the leading sugar plantation owners in the Philippines and largely interested in the shipping of his vicinity, arrived here today on the White Star line steamer Arabic, Capt. W. Finch, from Liverpool. Mr. Lopez left his home in Manila about six months ago and will have circled the globe when he again reaches the Philippines. He is traveling for pleasure and to observe the banking methods of the various nations, during a hull in the sugar business of the islands, with a view of introducing modern ideas in his native city. He will remain in the United States long enough to visit most of the large cities before sailing from San Francisco on the last lap of his world-tour.

The Arabic brought in eight saloon, 91 second cabin and 350 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown and was two days late because of adverse conditions at sea. On Jan. 31, the official log of the steamer shows only 263 miles, while the most favorable day was Friday when 343 miles were recorded. A. C. Danzinger, for 20 years United States consul at Aberdeen, Scotland and Madrid, Spain, was another saloon passenger with Mrs. Danzinger. They are here on business and pleasure. Other saloon passengers were Thomas P. Durell, son of Dr. Durell of Somerville, who has been abroad five months; Miss Edith M. Ashley and Mrs. S. M. Brown of Boston; Miss Marion Bosworth of Elgin, Ill., and Gordon Harrison, an Englishman, who is going to Taylorspur, Nebraska.

EXPRESS COMPANIES TO REPLY

NEW YORK—In answer to the recent order of the interstate commerce commission, the express companies today announced that they would file a reply with the commission on Monday. It was intimated that this reply would cover only partially the information desired by the commission and that additional time would be asked to finish the tabulation of earnings under the rates now in force and under rates proposed by the commission.

MRS. EDDY'S SONS ABANDON THEIR SUITS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THEIR MOTHER

They Also Retract Charges Made Against the Religion
Founded by Her—Final Judgment Will Be
Entered Against the Sons in All Litigation

The sons of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on Friday abandoned all their proceedings against their mother's estate, and against The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and at their own request final decrees and judgments will be rendered against them in all the litigation brought by them in the New Hampshire and Massachusetts state courts, and in the federal court for the district of New Hampshire.

In 1909 George W. Glover and E. J. Foster (Eddy), son and adopted son of Mary Baker Eddy, made with their mother a family settlement whereby they received from her in cash and trust funds the sum of \$200,000 as a full settlement of their share of her estate, and agreed with her that they never would contest her will or any other disposition of property she might make.

Immediately upon the probating of their mother's will in January, 1911, however, the sons, notwithstanding the above agreement, began actions in the state and federal courts of New Hampshire, claiming she was intestate and that they were entitled to her entire estate. They also appeared in the Massachusetts supreme court making the same claim. In all of these proceedings the sons also made direct attack upon the religion of which their mother was the Founder, and upon the officials of her church. But in the stipulations just filed, they unconditionally retract such charges and consent that the courts may enter judgment against them thereon.

No moneys have been paid or will be paid to the sons in connection with this disposition of the entire litigation. Outside of the matters in litigation the sons possessed a contingent right during their lifetime to renew the copyrights upon their mother's published works, and for the assignment by them of such rights the administrator has now paid the sum of \$5000.

The four stipulations filed grew out of an agreement executed on January 17 between the Hon. Herbert Parker of Boston, representing the sons, and all his associate counsel, and Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H., representing the administrator, the church, and his associate counsel. This preliminary agreement having been approved by all parties concerned was re-executed by Mr. Parker and Gen. Streeter on January 25.

BANKERS AT ANNUAL DINNER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILL HEAR PRESIDENT MOSER TALK

Bank presidents and cashiers, men of prominence in the world of finance, of education and of politics will gather at the Boston City Club Monday night at the fourth annual dinner of the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking. Preceding the dinner there will be a reception to the president of the national organization, Byron W. Moser of St. Louis. It is expected that 325 persons will be present.

Speakers, in addition to the president of the Boston chapter, Robert H. Bean of the National Union Bank, will be: David I. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; William E. Knox, comptroller of the Bowers Savings Bank of New York, on the "Day's Work," and Mr. Moser, who will tell of the work of the institute.

"The purpose of this institute," said President Bean of the Boston chapter, "is to promote the training of men in the theory and practice of banking and in such principles of law as pertain to banking."

"The institute was formed in 1898 as a part of the American Bankers Association. It practically became a separate organization in 1900 though it continued until 1908 as a part of the association."

"The institute has 75 chapters. Its membership is over 13,000. Annual conventions are held; the next is scheduled for Sept. 17, 18 and 19 at Richmond, Va."

The other officers of the Boston chapter are: First vice-president, Carl M. Spencer; second vice-president, Percival Sayward; secretary, Howell P. Voight; treasurer, William T. Killoren; chief consul, P. P. Masson.

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and provides that there should be final decrees entered against the sons on all pending litigation, and that all allegations in the sons' pleadings reflecting upon Mrs. Eddy or upon the religion of Christian Science, as founded and taught by her, or upon the integrity and good faith of her associates, counsel and trustees, should be expunged from the court records. It also provides that the administrator should pay the sum of \$5000 for the assignment of the sons' contingent right to renew copyrights, and that the trustees holding the fund of \$175,000 (which is the trust fund portion of the \$200,000 given by Mrs. Eddy in 1909) for the benefit of the family of George W. Glover, should not further claim that the rights of Glover and his family in that fund were forfeited by their action in the other court proceedings.

The first stipulation filed in the suit of George W. Glover against Henry M. Baker, executor in the Merrimack county (N. H.) superior court, provides that a final decree shall be entered by the court that the probate of the will "be and hereby is dismissed upon the merits." It also provides as in the first stipulation that the judgment shall have the same effect as if rendered after a full and final hearing upon the merits, and after findings made by the court against the son upon every material allegation of the bill and its several amendments.

The second stipulation filed in the same court in the case of the petition of the son, George W. Glover, for leave to appeal from the probate of his mother's will, provides "that the petition be and hereby is dismissed upon the merits"; that a final judgment shall be entered; that the probate of the will "be and hereby is affirmed in all respects." It also provides as in the first stipulation that the judgment shall have the same effect as if rendered after a full and final hearing upon the merits, and after findings made by the court against the son upon every material allegation of his petition.

The third stipulation filed in the suit brought by the adopted son E. J. Foster (Eddy) in the New Hampshire federal court also contains the provisions, that Mrs. Eddy's trust estate "for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science as taught by her, is legal and valid"; that the administrator be instructed to pay over the estate to trustees appointed by the probate court; "that the bill be dismissed upon the merits," and that the decree shall have the same effect as "if rendered after answer filed by the defendants denying every material allegation of the bill; and after findings made by the court in favor of the defendants and against the plaintiffs upon every material allegation of the bill and its amendments."

The fourth stipulation filed in the case of Chase against Dickey in the Massachusetts supreme court, provides that there shall be a final decree that the sons "are not, nor either of them, is, entitled to any interest in any property within this commonwealth comprised in the estate of Mrs. Eddy at her decease or disposed of in her last will," that "no further suit, intervention or other proceeding attacking upon any ground the validity of any provision of Mrs. Eddy's will, or making claim to any of her property" shall be brought by said intervening petitioners (the sons) or either of them in this or any other court; and that "this decree shall have the same effect as if the same had been rendered after a full and final hearing upon all the evidence that any party desired to present and after findings made by the court upon such evidence against the sons upon every material allegation of their said petition and their answer filed in said cause."

The attorney-general of the commonwealth of Massachusetts joined in signing the stipulation consenting to the entry of the foregoing decree.

The attorney-general of New Hampshire and special counsel for the state joined in consenting to the entry of the decree provided for in the first stipulation, but reserved all rights to which the state may be entitled under its inheritance tax laws.

The agreement and stipulation in full are as follows:

Memo. January 16, 1913.

METHOD DISPOSING OF LITIGATION RELATING TO MARY BAKER G. EDDY'S WILL AND ESTATE.

Mr. Herbert Parker represents herein the two sons, the family of George, Mr. Chandler specially, and all the associate counsel, Mass. and N. H.

Mr. Streeter represents the administrator, residuary legatees, Church Directors, and associate counsel of both states.

Mr. Parker agrees with Mr. Streeter: (1) Original bill in equity, G. W. Glover v. H. M. Baker (Fernald), Executor, et al., Merrimack Co. Superior Ct., Eq. 5382.

There shall be a final decree for the defendants in accordance with draft annexed, marked "A." Stipulation to be executed in behalf of all parties, including intervenors.

(2) Petition of G. W. Glover for leave to appeal from probate of will, Glover v. Baker (Fernald), Executor, et al., Merrimack Co. Superior Ct., Eq. 5383.

There shall be a final decree for the defendants in accordance with draft annexed, marked "B." Stipulation to be executed in behalf of all parties.

(3) Bill in equity, E. J. Foster-Eddy v. H. M. Baker (Fernald), Executor, et al., U. S. District Ct. (N. H.), Eq. 384 (C. C.).

There shall be a final decree for the defendants in accordance with draft annexed, marked "C." Stipulation to be executed in behalf of all parties.

(4) Bill in equity, S. A. Chase et al. v. A. H. Dickey et al., Mass. S. J. Ct. (Suffolk).

There shall be a final decree against intervening petitioners, G. W. Glover and E. J. Foster-Eddy, in accordance with draft annexed, marked "D." Stipulation to be executed in behalf of all parties. (The form of the decree and the stipulation in this Mass. case shall be sub-

ANOTHER NEW HAVEN INQUIRY IS DEMANDED

WASHINGTON—As the result of an agitation among the business men of Providence against present traffic conditions on the New Haven railroad, Representative O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, today called upon Commissioner Prouty of the interstate commerce commission and asked that a hearing be held on the operations of the New Haven in his state.

BUILDING LAW BOARD REPORTED IN HOUSE

Favorable report has been made by the legislative committee on mercantile affairs on a resolve for the appointment of a commission of five to investigate and report on the regulations in force throughout the state relative to the construction, alteration and repairs of buildings. The report has been filed with the clerk of the House and is expected to be read Monday.

TRADE EXPERTS TALK FOR PURE ADVERTISING

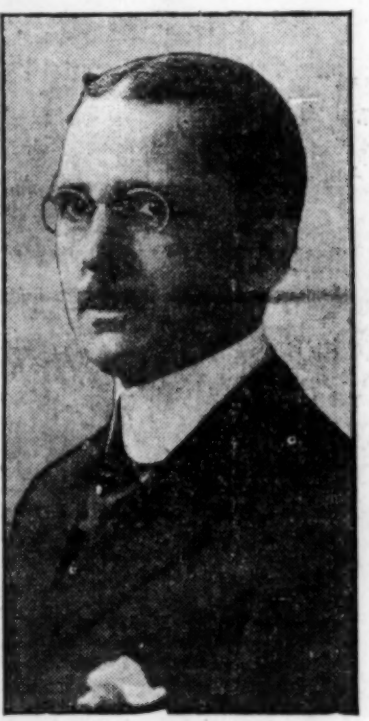
At a meeting of the governing board of the trade board of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at the Boston City Club about 10 delegates from the Massachusetts Board of Trade, the Pilgrim Publicity Society, the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association and the Boston Retail Shoe Merchants Association conferred regarding methods of enforcing the laws against fraudulent advertising and heard the report of a committee of the governing board of the retail trade board of the chamber.

PARK BUILDING CONTRACT LET

Mayor Fitzgerald has approved a contract with Wilbur J. Hatch for the construction of a temporary exhibition building at Franklin park, the cost to be \$2740. The structure will house the tropical birds which were taken from the 200 cages last fall.

TEACHERS FAIL TO GET RAISE

CHICAGO—School teachers of Chicago will get no raise in salary. They have lost their contest for another year. The board of education passed the budget for 1913 without any provision for increases.



(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)
ROBERT H. BEAN
President of Boston chapter

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There was a discussion in which all took part. The board expects to form definite plans for carrying out the work. These will be put forward as fast as possible and announced later.

Do you realize the inevitable result of this move toward clean journalism? You can bring it nearer each day by passing on your copy of the Monitor.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....5c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK

ON THE

CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

ject to any changes or modifications which may be advised by C. F. Choate, Jr., Consent of the Atty.-Genl. of Mass. to be in such form as he may desire and suggest.)

(5) Assignment of the statutory right of renewal of copyrights under the Federal law, as prepared and forwarded some days ago, shall be executed by G. W. Glover and E. J. Foster-Eddy and delivered to the administrator.

(6) Independently of the foregoing, with reference to the bill in equity, filed by Streeter et al. against G. W. Glover and his wife and children (Merrimack Co. Superior Ct., Eq. 5841) and the answer thereto filed by G. W. Glover May 7, 1912, now on the records of said court, Mr. Parker further agrees that said answer of G. W. Glover shall forthwith be amended by striking out therefrom and expunging from the record the entire body of said answer and every allegation therein contained, with the following exceptions only:

(1) Article I;
(2) So much of Article II as precedes the words "but the defendant avers" in the third line of said article (printed copy);

(3) Articles III, IV and V;
(4) So much of the first prayer in Article XXI as precedes the words "because intended" (i. e., first line of said prayer in the printed copy);
(5) The second and fourth prayers in said article XXI;

so that said answer as amended shall contain no allegations reflecting upon the character of Mrs. Eddy or upon the religion of Christian Science as taught by her or upon the integrity and good faith of her associates, counsel and trustees; and that all said allegations shall be expunged from the record.

Mr. Streeter agrees with Mr. Parker, (7) That counsel representing the parties for whom he speaks will execute the stipulations above referred to.

(8) That, upon the delivery of the assignment of right to the foregoing decrees and the entry of the entire litigation, the administrator will pay into the hands of Mr. Parker the sum of \$5000 as a consideration for said assignment.

(9) With reference to the bill in equity described in Article 6 above, praying that the court determine whether the rights and interests of each member of G. W. Glover's family in the trust fund (\$175,000) under Mrs. Eddy's trust deed of Feb. 25, 1907, are in force or have been extinguished and terminated by the conduct of said beneficiaries construed in relation to the following provision of said trust deed:

"Provided, however, that if any one or more of the beneficiaries under this trust shall directly or indirectly make any contest or opposition to my last will or to the disposition of other property by me, all right and interest of such beneficiary or beneficiaries in this trust fund shall thereupon and thereby terminate, and all their interest in this fund shall become a part of my estate and pass to the residuary legatee in my will."

Mr. Streeter will procure the assent of his co-trustees, the administrator and the residuary legatee (when appointed) to a

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe," "Hollis"—"The Billie Burke," "KITH"—"Vandellie," "MAJESTIC"—"Bunny Pulls the Strings," "PARK"—"The Woman," "PLAYBOY"—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli,'" "SHUBERT"—"Robert Montell in repertoire," "ST. JAMES"—"Sunday," "TREMONT"—"Milestone."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fourteenth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Sunday, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., concert by Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 1:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde"; 8 p. m., "Tosca," Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Felix Weingartner conducting.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Rose Maid," "COLONIAL"—"The Rose Maid," "GRAND"—"Douglas Fairbanks," "HAYMARKET"—"Henry Miller," "LANSALLE"—"Girl at the Gate," "OLYMPIC"—"Top of the Morning," "POWERS"—"Henrietta Crossman."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Fine Feathers," "BELMONT"—"Years of Discretion," "CENTURY"—"Joseph and His Brethren," "CANTO"—"The Fire," "CHILDREN"—"Racketty-Packetty House," "COHAN"—"Broadway Jones," "COMEDY"—"Fanny's First Play," "CORT"—"Peg of My Heart," "ELTINGE"—"Within the Law," "EMPIRE"—"The Sign," "FOURTY-EIGHTH STREET"—"Wm. Collier," "GLOBE"—"Lady of the Shipper," "GOLDEN"—"John E. Keller," "HUMPHREY"—"Under Many Flags," "HUDSON"—"Poor Little Rich Girl," "KNICKERBOCKER"—"Julia Sanderson," "LIBERTY"—"Milestone," "LITTLE"—"Rutherford and Son," "LYCEUM"—"The New Secretary," "MANHATTAN"—"The Whirl," "PLAYHOUSE"—"Little Women."

dismissal of said bill and the confirmation of the rights of the said beneficiaries in said trust fund unimpaired by their alleged conduct in contesting or opposing Mrs. Eddy's will or the disposition of the property by her.

Boston, January 17th, 1913.

I shall transmit the foregoing agreement and stipulations, which I personally approve, to Mr. Chandler and his associates who are my principals, urging and recommending that such agreement and stipulations be accepted and adopted and that I be authorized to formally assent thereto.

All stipulated decrees are to be without costs to either party.

I approve of the foregoing and will advise my clients and associates to join in carrying out the same.

FRANK S. STREETER

Boston, January 25, 1913.

Having submitted the foregoing agreement and stipulations to our principals, and obtained their approval and full authority to perform them, we hereby finally execute the same in full and complete ratification thereof.

FRANK S. STREETER

HERBERT PARKER

"A"

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SUPERIOR COURT
Merrimack, ss. October Term, 1912

In Equity, No. 5382.

GEORGE W. GLOVER v. HENRY M. BAKER, Executor, et al.

Stipulation for Final Decree.

(Filed February 7, 1913.)
It is hereby stipulated and agreed between the plaintiff and the defendants that James A. Neal of Newton in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who has succeeded Stephen A. Chase, lately deceased, as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors mentioned in the plaintiff's bill, shall forthwith be substituted in lieu of said Chase as a defendant in the above entitled cause, and that the following final decree shall thereupon be entered in said cause:—

"Final Decree."
"In accordance with a stipulation filed by the parties February 7, 1913, it is hereby finally adjudged, ordered and decreed—
(1) That the trust created by the eighth or residuary clause of the will of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy is legal and valid; and that, in accordance with the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court in this cause May 7, 1912, the defendant Josiah E. Fernald, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, shall forthwith be substituted on the record as defendant in this cause in lieu of Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of said testatrix, lately deceased; that Ebenezer J. Foster-Eddy of Waterbury, Vermont, an adopted son of said testatrix, shall forthwith be joined with George W. Glover as a plaintiff and co-petitioner in this cause; and that final judgment shall thereupon be entered in said cause as follows:

"Final Judgment."
"In accordance with a stipulation filed by the parties February 7, 1913, it is hereby finally adjudged, ordered and decreed (1) that the plaintiffs' petition for leave to appeal from the probate of the will of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy be and hereby is instructed and advised to pay over her residuary estate to a trustee or trustees found duly qualified and appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Merrimack.
(2) That the plaintiff's bill and the several amendments thereof be and hereby are dismissed upon the merits, without costs to either party;—no further action or suit for the same cause at law or in equity, and no further suit or proceeding of any kind attacking or questioning upon any ground the validity of the will of said testatrix or of any bequest or provision therein contained, to be brought by the plaintiff in any court; and this decree to have the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if rendered after full and final hearing upon the merits, and after findings made by the court in favor of the defendants and against the plaintiff upon every material allegation of the bill and its several amendments, including the amendments filed November 15, 1912, with the exception of such allegations of the original bill as were admitted by the defendants' answer filed February 4, 1911."

GEORGE W. GLOVER, Plaintiff,
by his Solicitors,
WM. E. CHANDLER,
JOHN D. LONG by HERBERT PARKER,
HERBERT PARKER,
DEWITT C. HOWE.

JOSIAH E. FERNALD, individually and as administrator d. b. n. with the will annexed of estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy,
by his Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,
ADAM H. DICKEY,
JAMES A. NEAL,
ALLISON V. STEWART,
JOHN V. DITTEMORE,

Defendants,
by their Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY,
ELDER, WHITMAN & BARNUM,
WM. A. MORSE,
LEON M. ABBOTT.

And the undersigned, who have been

permitted to intervene or have moved for leave to intervene as parties to said cause, hereby consent to the entry of the foregoing decree, and to the dismissal of their respective intervening petitions or motions, upon the merits, without costs.

GEORGE W. BAKER,
by his Solicitors,
TAGGART, BURROUGHS & WYMAN.

JOHN B. BAKER,
by his Solicitor,
W. A. J. GILES.

GEORGE W. GLOVER, JUNIOR,
by his Solicitors,
JAMES W. REMICK,
GEO. W. GLOVER, JR. By his attorney for this purpose,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
FRED W. BAKER,
by his Solicitor,
W. A. J. GILES.

WM. E. CHANDLER.

Reserving all rights to which the state of New Hampshire may be entitled under any inheritance tax law of the state.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
by its Special Counsel,
ROBERT L. MANNING,
JAMES P. TUTTLE,
Attorney-General.

"B"

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SUPERIOR COURT
Merrimack, ss. October Term, 1912.

In Equity, No. 5833—GEORGE W. GLOVER v. HENRY M. BAKER, Executor. (Being the Petition of said Glover for Leave to Appeal from the Probate of the Will of Mary Baker G. Eddy.)

Stipulation for Final Judgment.

(Filed February 7, 1913.)
It is hereby stipulated and agreed between the undersigned parties that Josiah E. Fernald of Concord in said County, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, shall forthwith be substituted on the record as defendant in this cause in lieu of Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of said testatrix, lately deceased; that Ebenezer J. Foster-Eddy of Waterbury, Vermont, an adopted son of said testatrix, shall forthwith be joined with George W. Glover as a plaintiff and co-petitioner in this cause; and that final judgment shall thereupon be entered in said cause as follows:

"Final Judgment."
"In accordance with a stipulation filed by the parties February 7, 1913, it is hereby finally adjudged, ordered and decreed (1) that the plaintiffs' petition for leave to appeal from the probate of the will of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy be and hereby is dismissed upon the merits, without costs, and (2) that the decrees of the Probate Court for the County of Merrimack admitting the will of said testatrix and all the codicils thereto to be in common form on December 14, 1910, and confirming the probate of the same in solemn form on January 17, 1911, be and hereby are affirmed in all respects;—no further petition for leave to appeal, or other suit or proceedings of any kind attacking or questioning upon any ground the validity of said will and codicils or of any bequest or provision thereof, to be brought by the plaintiff, George W. Glover, or by the plaintiff, Ebenezer J. Foster-Eddy, in any court; and this judgment to have the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as if rendered after a full and final hearing upon the merits, and after findings made by the court in favor of the administrator and against the plaintiffs upon every material averment of the plaintiffs' said petition."

GEORGE W. GLOVER,
EBENEZER J. FOSTER-EDDY,
Petitioners.

By their Solicitors,
WM. E. CHANDLER,
DEWITT C. HOWE.

JOSIAH E. FERNALD,
Administrator d. b. n. with the will annexed of Estate of Mary-Baker G. Eddy, Defendant.

By his Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY.

ADAM H. DICKEY, trustee and director of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

ALLISON V. STEWART, director,
JOHN V. DITTEMORE, director,
JAMES A. NEAL, director,
Defendants,
by their Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY.

LEON M. ABBOTT.

And George W. Baker, who has petitioned for leave to intervene as a party to said cause, hereby consents to the entry of the foregoing decree, and to the dismissal of his intervening petition or motion upon the merits, without costs.

GEORGE W. BAKER,
by his Solicitors,
TAGGART, BURROUGHS & WYMAN.

"D"

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. Supreme Judicial Court,

In Equity No.

STEPHEN A. CHASE, ET AL.,

v.

ADAM H. DICKEY, ET AL.

STIPULATION.

Filed February 7, 1913.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the several parties in the above entitled cause, as follows:

1. That Josiah E. Fernald of Concord in the County of Merrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, shall forthwith be substituted as a party to said cause in the place of Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of said testatrix, lately deceased, and that James A. Neal of Newton, Massachusetts, who has succeeded Stephen A. Chase, lately deceased, as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, shall forth-

with be substituted in lieu of said Chase as complainant in said cause.

2. Intervening petitioners George W. Glover and Ebenezer J. Foster (Eddy) hereby consent

(a) to the appointment of any suitable trustee or trustees to administer the trust estate described in the bill of complaint.

(b) to the entry of a further and final decree in this cause, ordering and directing the conveyance and delivery to the trustees or trustee so appointed of the property described in the complainant's bill.

3. That the following decree shall forthwith be entered in said cause against the intervening petitioners, George W. Glover and Ebenezer J. Foster (Eddy):

"This cause came on to be heard and was argued by counsel, and in accordance with the stipulation filed by the parties on February 7, 1913, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

"(a) That the intervening petitioners, George W. Glover and Ebenezer J. Foster (Eddy), are not nor either of them is entitled to any interest in any property within this Commonwealth comprised in the estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy at her death or disposed of by her last will.

"(b) No further suit, intervention or other proceeding attacking or questioning upon any ground the validity of any provision of the will and codicils of said testatrix, or making claim to any of her property, or any property disposed of by said will or codicils, shall be brought by said intervening petitioners or either of them in this or any other court.

"(c) This decree shall have the same effect as if the same had been rendered after full and final hearing upon all the evidence that any party desired to present and after findings made by the court upon such evidence against said intervening petitioners upon every material allegation of their said petition and their answers filed in said cause."

4. The Attorney-General on behalf of the Commonwealth without waiving any right of his or of the Commonwealth to be heard in this court or in the court of probate with respect to the personnel of the trustee or trustees so to be appointed hereby consents:—

(a) To the entry of the foregoing decree against said intervening petitioners, and,

(b) To the appointment of suitable trustee or trustees and the entry of a further and final decree for the conveyance and delivery to such trustee or trustees of all the property described in the complainant's bill as aforesaid.

GEORGE W. GLOVER,
EBENEZER J. FOSTER-EDDY, Plaintiff,
by his Solicitors,
WM. E. CHANDLER,
DEWITT C. HOWE,
JOHN D. LONG by HERBERT PARKER,
HERBERT PARKER.

JOSIAH E. FERNALD, administrator d. b. n. with the will annexed of the estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy, and trustee under deed mentioned in bill,
by his Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY.

ADAM H. DICKEY, trustee and director of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

ALLISON V. STEWART, director,
JOHN V. DITTEMORE, director,
JAMES A. NEAL, director,
Defendants,
by their Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY,
ELDER, WHITMAN & BARNUM,
WM. MORSE,
LEON M. ABBOTT.

And George W. Baker, who has petitioned for leave to intervene as a party to said cause, hereby consents to the entry of the foregoing decree, and to the dismissal of his intervening petition or motion upon the merits, without costs.

GEORGE W. BAKER,
by his Solicitors,
TAGGART, BURROUGHS & WYMAN.

"D"

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. Supreme Judicial Court,

In Equity No.

STEPHEN A. CHASE, ET AL.,

v.

ADAM H. DICKEY, ET AL.

STIPULATION.

Filed February 7, 1913.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the several parties in the above entitled cause, as follows:

1. That Josiah E. Fernald of Concord in the County of Merrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, shall forthwith be substituted as a party to said cause in the place of Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of said testatrix, lately deceased, and that James A. Neal of Newton, Massachusetts, who has succeeded Stephen A. Chase, lately deceased, as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, shall forth-

with be substituted in lieu of said Chase as complainant in said cause.

2. Intervening petitioners George W. Glover and Ebenezer J. Foster (Eddy) hereby consent

(a) to the appointment of any suitable trustee or trustees to administer the trust estate described in the bill of complaint.

(b) to the entry of a further and final decree in this cause, ordering and directing the conveyance and delivery to the trustees or trustee so appointed of the property described in the complainant's bill.

3. That the following decree shall forthwith be entered in said cause against the intervening petitioners, George W. Glover and Ebenezer J. Foster (Eddy):

"This cause came on to be heard and was argued by counsel, and in accordance with the stipulation filed by the parties on February 7, 1913, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

"(a) That the intervening petitioners, George W. Glover and Ebenezer J. Foster (Eddy), are not nor either of them is entitled to any interest in any property within this Commonwealth comprised in the estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy at her death or disposed of by her last will.

"(b) No further suit, intervention or other proceeding attacking or questioning upon any ground the validity of any provision of the will and codicils of said testatrix, or making claim to any of her property, or any property disposed of by said will or codicils, shall be brought by said intervening petitioners or either of them in this or any other court.

"(c) This decree shall have the same effect as if the same had been rendered after full and final hearing upon all the evidence that any party desired to present and after findings made by the court upon such evidence against said intervening petitioners upon every material allegation of their said petition and their answers filed in said cause."

4. The Attorney-General on behalf of the Commonwealth without waiving any right of his or of the Commonwealth to be heard in this court or in the court of probate with respect to the personnel of the trustee or trustees so to be appointed hereby consents:—

(a) To the entry of the foregoing decree against said intervening petitioners, and,

(b) To the appointment of suitable trustee or trustees and the entry of a further and final decree for the conveyance and delivery to such trustee or trustees of all the property described in the complainant's bill as aforesaid.

GEORGE W. GLOVER,
EBENEZER J. FOSTER-EDDY, Plaintiff,
by his Solicitors,
WM. E. CHANDLER,
DEWITT C. HOWE,
JOHN D. LONG by HERBERT PARKER,
HERBERT PARKER.

JOSIAH E. FERNALD, administrator d. b. n. with the will annexed of the estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy, and trustee under deed mentioned in bill,
by his Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY.

ADAM H. DICKEY, trustee and director of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

ALLISON V. STEWART, director,
JOHN V. DITTEMORE, director,
JAMES A. NEAL, director,
Defendants,
by their Solicitors,
STREETER, DEMOND, WOODWORTH & SULLOWAY,
ELDER, WHITMAN & BARNUM,
WM. MORSE,
LEON M. ABBOTT.

And George W. Baker, who has petitioned for leave to intervene as a party to said cause, hereby consents to the entry of the foregoing decree, and to the dismissal of his intervening petition or motion upon the merits, without costs.

GEORGE W. BAKER,
by his Solicitors,
TAGGART, BURROUGHS & WYMAN.

"D"

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. Supreme Judicial Court,

In Equity No.

STEPHEN A. CHASE, ET AL.,

v.

ADAM H. DICKEY, ET AL.

STIPULATION.

Filed February 7, 1913.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the several parties in the above entitled cause, as follows:

1. That Josiah E. Fernald of Concord in the County of Merrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, shall forthwith be substituted as a party to said cause in the place of Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of said testatrix, lately deceased, and that James A. Neal of Newton, Massachusetts, who has succeeded Stephen A. Chase, lately deceased, as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, shall forth-

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HOME DUTIES

There is so much for you to do Right where you are, So many tasks "at home" for you, Why look afar? Why not devise some splendid plan And promise that You'll labor to improve the man Who wears your hat?

The hatpin bills which several state legislatures are discussing certainly have a good many points in their favor.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT

Impatient people should not fret, But should say to their cares: "Avaunt!" And seek to enjoy what they can get While waiting for what they want.

In handcuffing the tramps that enter her gates and compelling them to take a bath, New Orleans hopes, no doubt, that the washing and ironing will improve her visitors' appearance.

RESTRICTIONS

"This new parcel post is a grand thing, isn't it? I'm told one can send chickens or dogs or cats or most any kind of creatures by post." "Yea, but the authorities won't allow you to circulate the least little bit of a 'humbug' through the mails."

There are those who insist that a Democratic Congress, if it shall lower the duty on boots and shoes, will put its foot in it; while others say it will be an advantage not to have even low shoes come quite as high as they do at present.

LOGICAL

I will admit that I may be mistaken, still it seems to me Since Danish natives all are Danes, Those born in Canada are Canes.

BRITISH LIBERAL AGAINST WAYS IN FOREIGN OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRKENHEAD, England.—E.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

BIG BOSTON INDOOR MEET IN MECHANICS HALL THIS EVENING

Star Athletes From All Sections of the East Will Compete in Famous Games of Local Club

MANY RELAY RACES

RECORDS FOR THE EVENTS

40-yard dash—4.2-5s.	1905
W. D. Eaton	1905
100-yard run—2m. 14s.	1906
M. V. Sheppard	1906
3-mile run—15m. 3-5-5s.	1906
G. V. Bonhag	1912
500-yard run—1m. 13s.	1906
E. B. Parsons	1906
1000-yard run—4m. 23-5-5s.	1912
O. F. Hedlund	1912
45-yard high hurdles—6s.	1906
R. G. Leavitt	1906
G. A. Chisholm	1911
A. B. Shaw	1912
1-mile run—4m. 30-3-5s.	1912
J. P. Jones	1912
Running high jump—4ft. 4 1/2 in.	1912
R. C. Lawrence	1912
16-pound shot—47ft. 6 1/2 in.	1907
W. W. Coe	1907
Three standing jumps—56ft. 8 1/2 in.	1903
R. C. Ewry	1903
200-yard relay—3m. 81-5s.	1911
Boston A. A.	1911
Harvard University	1910

Followers of track and field athletics in New England are today awaiting with much interest the annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association in Mechanics Hall this evening. This is the big indoor athletic event of this section of the country and despite the fact that the standard set in past years has been of the highest order, the entries which have been secured this year promise to make tonight's affair a great success.

This is the twenty-fourth indoor meet that the Boston A. A. has held in this building. Starting with a small meet in which only amateur athletes in the country was eligible to compete, the association has gradually worked the competition up to such a high state that only the best performers in the various events are invited to take part, and with the field limited to the fastest, the chances of the fastest athletes being able to do their best is much greater than where the track is overcrowded with only average competitors.

While every event on the program is sure to furnish excellent competition, the Hunter mile, special three-mile invitation run, and relay races are sure to be watched with extra interest. This is the third year the Hunter trophy has been up for competition. A. R. Kiviat of the L. A. C. having won it in 1911 and O. F. Hedlund, unattached, capturing it in 1912. Both of these runners are entered for tonight, and with several other fast milers will make it a great battle for the trophy.

While all of the relay races furnish exciting competition, those in which Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association take part are sure to get the greatest ovation. The Crimson has no less than four teams entered and the first variety, which will run against Yale at 7:30 yards and the freshmen that will meet the Yale freshmen at 390 yards are sure to furnish the audience with some wonderful work. Both of these teams are among the fastest of their class that have ever been turned out at any college.

The following are the men who will be in charge of the running of the meet:

Honorary referee—Gustavus T. Kirby, president A. A. U. Referee—James E. Sullivan, secretary A. A. U.
Judges at finish—Thomas F. Riley, N. Y. Cambridge A. A.; Edw. E. Babb, B. A. A.; William C. Pratt, B. A. A.; F. H. Briggs, M. I. T.; W. R. Mansfield, B. A. A.; J. A. C. M. Williams, B. A. A.; R. L. Young, B. A. A.; Walter Turt, H. A. A.; Paul Pilgrim, N. Y. A. C.; Alexander McAndrew, Yale A. A.; R. G. Foster, B. A. A.; G. F. Kimball, B. A. A.

Field judges—G. H. Clark, B. A. A.; S. C. Lawrence, B. A. A.; Thomas H. Conrick, N. Y. Cambridge A. A.; H. A. Gidney, B. A. A.

Clerk of course—Benjamin B. Oshues, Pilgrim A. A.

Assistant clerk of course—G. H. Hodgkins, Cambridge A. A.; E. E. Walsh, Army A. A.; William H. Hynde, C. G. A.; W. T. Dunn, Interscholastic Association.

Chief inspector—W. F. Gerson, H. A. A. Inspectors—H. A. Keith, Brockton Agricultural Soc.; Arthur McAleney, N. Y. Cambridge A. A.; M. A. B. A. A.; J. H. Briggs, M. I. T.; W. R. Mansfield, B. A. A.; J. A. C. M. Williams, B. A. A.; R. L. Young, B. A. A.; Walter Turt, H. A. A.; Paul Pilgrim, N. Y. A. C.; Alexander McAndrew, Yale A. A.; R. G. Foster, B. A. A.; G. F. Kimball, B. A. A.

Starter—Hugh C. McGrath, Municipal A. A.

Announcer—John J. Hallahan, Boston Herald.

Press announcer—M. E. Webb Jr., Boston Globe.

Chief scorer—Frank R. Peters, B. A. A. Scorers—Joseph F. Conway, B. A. A.; D. J. Leonard, Boston; C. D. Wadsworth, B. A. A.; E. Hendrie, B. A. A.

Marshals—James H. Daggett, B. A. A.; James T. MacDonald, B. A. A.; H. P. Wardwell, B. A. A.; W. R. McDonald, B. A. A.

Measurers—G. B. Williams, B. A. A.; John Conway, J. A. C.

Custodians of prizes—Arthur S. Watts, B. A. A.; Paul Keith, B. A. A.; Warren M. H. B. A. A.

Official handicapper—Frank X. McGrath, A. A. U.

Chairman A. A. U. registration committee—J. Frank Kelly, B. A. A.

Manager—George V. Brown.

MR. GAFFNEY NOT HEARD FROM
Up to noon today, neither President Gaffney nor Manager Stallings of the Boston National League baseball club had reached this city, and no word has been received from them at the club's headquarters in the Padlock building. Secretary Nickerson expected them this morning, and thought that they would remain here until Monday night, but in all probability, they will stay in New York until after the meeting of the National League on Tuesday next.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have been speaking this week about the Frenchman on golf, so as this is the time of year when so many Britons and quite a number of Americans wend their way to the French Riviera-Hyeres, we will quote a description of this spot from a correspondent of Golf Illustrated:

Golf under ideal conditions of earth and sky, not only now but more especially during the next four months, is what we expect and what we generally get in this favored latitude.

Merely to say that golf has increased in this part of France would be to state the case very mildly; the facts are that, where there was one golfer 10 years ago there are now 20.

The principal reason for this increase I think, because the golf is much better than it used to be; there has been an increase of the number of courses in recent years, but it does not appear to have perceptibly increased the number of players—merely divided them to some extent and relieved the congestion of the older courses.

The vast majority of winter players here are of British or American nationality, but one can find quite a sprinkling of continental born players in each club.

From Paris the first course to be reached is Hyeres. It is one of the oldest courses on the Riviera and most convenient for play, situated, as it is, at the foot of the hill upon which stands the hotel where nine tenths of the golfers on this course stay.

In this respect it is unique, though it will not retain this enviable distinction much longer, as Mentone at the far eastern end of the Cote d'Azur is putting up a palatial hotel right on the links, but for a year, at least, the pride of place will be retained by Hyeres.

Here it is golf brought to your bedside almost, a walk of some hundred yards from the breakfast room takes one to the first tee (put a ball down not later than 9 a. m.).

I think I am right in saying that all the regular players over this charming course keep a match book, it has become a necessity in this compact and fraternal golfing community; no use strolling down to the clubhouse to pick up a match, everybody is engaged, not only for today but 10, 12 and 14 days ahead.

The professional, too, has a long list of engagements; if you want a round with him or a lesson, you must put your name down a week in advance.

The course itself, though a little on the short side, is not without interest. There are several good two-shot holes, notably the second, fourth, ninth and twelfth. There seem to be rather many one-shot holes—six, in fact—but owing to the pace of the ground it is not at all easy to get there and stay on!

There have been a few changes in the holes since last season. These changes are a considerable improvement; two new holes come in after the old eighth; there is one change, however, which seems to have escaped the notice of the powers that be, the joining up of the present thirteenth and fourteenth. This would make a very fine hole, and as the committee are seekers after length, I make them a present of this hint.

This done there would be but 17 holes. Where the other one is to come from I cannot pretend to say; no doubt it could be found.

The club is rich in challenge cups, and there are numerous competitions during the next three months for those who like strenuous golf, the principal events being the captain's prize and the Riviera challenge cup, the latter open to golfers members of any Riviera club.

Owing to the clean, fast ground, and comparatively few testing hazards, winning scores are usually in the low 70s. When the professionals were down here three seasons ago, J. H. Taylor did the eighth in one, and subsequently completed the round in the fine score of 67, which still stands as the best professional score. The Hon. Osmond Scott has the best amateur score made in competition standing to his credit, viz., 71.

During this summer a nine-hole course on the north side of the present one has been laid out and soon down.

This course is intended more particularly for the use of the ladies; its opening, eagerly awaited by the fair sex, will not now be long delayed.

TO CONSIDER OVERALL CASE

CHICAGO—The application of Orval Overall, former pitcher for the Chicago National League club, for reinstatement will be considered at the next meeting of the National commission in Cincinnati. Overall refused to report to the club in the spring of 1911, saying he had finished with baseball. President B. B. Johnson of the American league and members of the National commission, would not predict last night what would be the outcome of Overall's appeal, or when it would be acted upon. The application was received Friday.

ANDOVER HELPS YALE WIN

NEW YORK—"Why is it," queried President John G. Hibben of Princeton University, speaking at the annual dinner of the Alumni Society of Phillips Andover Academy Friday night, "that Yale wins so many times in big intercollegiate games?" Answering his own question in a way that enthused his audience to applause, President Hibben said: "After seeing this done many times, I have laid the blame to Phillips Andover men in Yale."

UNITED STATES LEAD CANADIAN CURLERS IN GORDON MATCH

First Session of Championship Tournament, Ends With Score of 103 to 102, in America's Favor

CONTINUE TODAY

Three matches are being curled today to complete the Gordon medal match in the annual international championship tournament, which began Friday morning at the Boston Curling Club rink at the Boston Arena between the best players from this country and Canada. At the close of the session Friday night, the United States curlers led the Canadians by one point, with a score of 103 to 102. All but two of the matches were close and the interest was great until the very last stone.

The visiting curling team did not arrive in town until almost 10 o'clock Friday morning, and this made it necessary to postpone the starting until 11:30, but the teams worked hard and hurried their curling and the day's program was completed at 9 o'clock in the evening. The visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the surface and were elated over the conditions. The cause of the long duration of the day's curling was due to the fact that all matches for the Gordon medal must curl 21 ends.

With the exception of the Montreal-Jersey City and the Utica-St. Lawrence matches every contest was close. Montreal defeated Jersey City 12 up, and St. Lawrence was beaten by a 24-to-8 score by the Utica team. The best match of the morning session was the Outremont No. 2-THIRTEEN, which resulted in a tie. The morning session ended with the United States leading 1 up.

All three matches in the afternoon were hard fought and close. In the Thistle (Montreal)-Boston Curling Club contests, the local team took the lead at the start and after 15 ends they looked like sure winners, but the Canadian team, by some of the finest curling succeeded in winning 18 to 14. The Country Club team defeated the Lachine two up in a fine match. The Heather-Schenectady match was the last to finish and was won by the Canadians, the last stone of D. W. Ross, skip of the Heather team, bringing defeat to the American aggregation. The final score of this match was 21 to 20.

At the conclusion of the day's curling the contestants retired to the Exchange Club, where a banquet was held in honor of the visiting curlers.

OUTREMONT 2		THIRTEEN (N. Y.)	
W. H. Sears	Alex Fraser	George Turnbull	Robert Lander
W. Drysdale	George Turnbull	Robert Lander	George Turnbull
H. W. Norton	Robert Lander	George Turnbull	Robert Lander
John Anderson	T. T. Wade	skip	Score, 17.
Score, 17.	Score, 17.	Score, 17.	Score, 17.

JERSEY CITY		UTICA	
Dr. G. S. Mathewson	D. Edwards	George Murray	George Murray
C. J. Saxe	W. Stevens	George Murray	George Murray
George Darling	Edwards	George Murray	George Murray
Y. Williams	W. D. Edwards	skip	Score, 12.
Score, 24.	Score, 12.	Score, 12.	Score, 12.

ST. LAWRENCE		THE COUNTRY	
W. G. Kent	George Murray	Thomas Russell	Thomas Russell
A. G. McKee	A. Munson	Hazen Clements	Hazen Clements
D. C. Drysdale	S. Curran	Herbert Jacques	Herbert Jacques
John Henderson	skip	Score, 10.	Score, 10.

SACHINE		BOSTON C. C.	
W. S. Johnson	Thomas Russell	J. C. McGraw	J. C. McGraw
A. McLean	Hazen Clements	Dr. J. F. Paul	Dr. J. F. Paul
Ed. de Wolf	Herbert Jacques	John McGraw	John McGraw
F. I. Craig	skip	Score, 14.	Score, 14.

HEATHER		SCIENECTADY	
I. Bruce Steward	C. O. Carr	C. O. Carr	C. O. Carr
W. F. Findlay	R. S. Emmet	R. S. Emmet	R. S. Emmet
B. B. Bennett	T. J. Vaughan	T. J. Vaughan	T. J. Vaughan
D. W. Ross, Jr.	Charles Langley	skip	Score, 20.
Score, 21.	Score, 20.	Score, 20.	Score, 20.

GREEN DEFEATS BLUE TEAM 3 TO 2

NEW YORK—The Dartmouth hockey team gave Yale a big surprise at St. Nicholas rink Friday night by defeating the Elis 3 to 2. With only a few minutes left to play in the second half, with the score at 2 to 2, Johnson, the big Dartmouth cover-point, tore down the rink and shot the puck into the net for the goal which won the game. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		YALE	
Donahue, G.	Schiller	Donahue, G.	Schiller
Johnson, E.	Martin	Johnson, E.	Martin
Johnson, E.	Cox	Johnson, E.	Cox
Wanamaker, R.	Harman	Wanamaker, R.	Harman
Tuck, C.	Ordway	Tuck, C.	Ordway
Front, L.	Heron	Front, L.	Heron
McIntyre, H.	W. H. Wood	McIntyre, H.	W. H. Wood
Score, 3.	Score, 2.	Score, 3.	Score, 2.

RICHMOND LIGHT PLANT IS SOLD

RICHMOND, Ky.—L. B. Herrington, president of the Richmond Electric & Power Company, returned from Chicago recently, where he sold the local electric light plant to the Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago. He was accompanied home by a representative of the new owners, who took possession.

It is understood that the purchasers recently took over the Lawrenceburg, Somerset, Shelbyville, Versailles, Mt. Sterling and Winchester plants.

It is thought the property will be operated and controlled finally by the Kentucky Utilities Company, a Kentucky corporation, with offices at Lexington.

Crimson Hockey Leader Whose Team Promises to Win College Championship



CAPT. H. B. GARDNER '13
Harvard varsity hockey seven

HARVARD MEETS PRINCETON TEAM IN HOCKEY MATCH

NEW YORK—What promises to be the most important hockey game of the year, so far as college circles are concerned, takes place in St. Nicholas rink this evening, when the Harvard varsity seven meets Princeton in the second game of their two-out-of-three series. Harvard won the first game at Boston by a score of 3 to 3, and victory tonight will practically assure the Crimson of the championship, as she has already won one game from Yale and should easily win the next one from the Blue.

Harvard expects to have her full strength in tonight's game as Clavin, who was unable to play in the first Princeton game, has returned to the squad. He is now playing at right wing instead of coverpoint where Goodale is now playing. The seven is in championship form and confident of winning.

Princeton is basing her hopes for victory on the work of Capt. H. A. H. Baker. When the Orange and Black met Harvard in Boston, Captain Baker was watched so closely that he could not get going; but the Princeton followers hope that he will be able to get away from the Crimson defense tonight and score enough goals to win. Should Princeton win the game, the deciding match will be played later.

RECORD FOR W. J. TRAVIS

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Honors in the Lake Worth golf championship went to the metropolitan district Friday, as Walter J. Travis of Garden City went through the field with little trouble, defeating R. H. McElwee, the Florida amateur champion from Chicago, in the 18-hole final by 8 up and 6 to play. Travis had a medal card of 64, and with the numerous bunkers put in since his last appearance this score stands as a record. Sidney Scott, a 14-year-old school boy from Wilmington, won in the second flight by defeating J. E. Rumbaugh; Asheville, 3 and 2. In the third flight G. C. Vandusen, Minnikabwa, won over Adolph Smylie, Dyker Meadow, 5 and 3.

LEHIGH WINS IN WRESTLING MEET

SOUTH BETHLEHEM—Lehigh defeated Columbia in a dual wrestling meet here Friday night by a score of 12 to 5. Lehigh gained two falls and Columbia one; Lehigh won one bout on aggressiveness, while another went to a draw. The summary follows:

115-pound class—Suppes, Lehigh, won from Hyman, Columbia, on aggressiveness in 9m.

125-pound class—Captain Herr, Lehigh, won with a neck hold from Gardner, Columbia, in 7m. 10s.

135-pound class—Neff, Columbia, won from Gatch, Lehigh, with a head lock and body hold, in 5s.

145-pound class—Captain Carothers, Columbia, and Mart, Lehigh, went 9m. and an extra period of 3m. to a draw.

175-pound class—Watson, Lehigh, won from Pendleton of Columbia, on aggressiveness in 9m.

Heavyweight—Dartton, Lehigh, downed McKinnon, Columbia, in 5m. with head and body hold.

YAMADA BEATS GEORGE SLOSSON
SAN FRANCISCO—Koji Yamada, the Japanese player, won the deciding game of a four-game series of 18.2 ballline billiards with George Slosson Friday night, 400 to 343. Yamada made a high run of 143, breaking his record of 138, scored recently in New York.

VICTORIA SEVEN OF MONTREAL TO MEET PILGRIM AND B. A. A.

Visiting Canadians Expected to Play Fast Game Against Local Hockey Teams at the Arena

ALL ARE CONFIDENT

The game with the University of Pennsylvania has been arranged to take place this afternoon at the Boston Arena, and in the evening the Victorias will play the Pilgrim A. A. at the Arena. The Victorias are considered among the best hockey players in Canada and they made an impression here last year by defeating the B. A. A. seven by the score of 4 to 3 and the Intercolonials, 4 to 1. Both victories were largely due to the great individual playing of Russell Rowie, the peer of Canadian amateur hockey players, and with Rowie playing in both games today the two local clubs will have a hard time.

With Rowie are also several veterans from last year's Victorias, and they will give the two local clubs a great contest. The B. A. A. seven, however, feels confident that it can reverse the result of last year's game, and with Foster back in the lineup at point the wearers of the unicorn are likely to have a much stronger team than that which played against Princeton early in the week. In the absence of Coach Winsor in New York with the Harvard team Fred Huntington will direct the local club from his position at coverpoint.

The strength of the Pilgrim A. A. team is unknown, for they have not played for two weeks, and in their last contest they easily defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College by the score of 12 to 2. With George Bray at goal, Harold Davenport at point, Fynan at rover and McKinnon at right wing the team has four very strong players and their game tonight should prove a fast and exciting battle.

CORKRAN MEETS CROCKER TODAY IN GOLF FINAL

President's Trophy in St. Valentine's Tourney at Pinehurst Goes to One of These Two Players

PINEHURST, N. C.—B. W. Corkran of the Baltimore Country Club meets George H. Crocker of the Brookline Country Club today in the final round for the president's trophy in the ninth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament here. Corkran won his place in the final Friday by defeating William Alden Smith, Jr., of the Kent Golf Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. Making the turn in 35, Corkran was seven holes to the good, a lead which proved too great to be overcome.

Crocker found in C. L. Becker of the Woodland Golf Club a tenacious opponent in their semi-final. Making the turn in 40, Crocker was one up, and he halved the tenth in four. Becker, however, won the eleventh, 3-6; lost the twelfth, 5-6; won the thirteenth, 4-5; lost the fourteenth, 4-5; halved the 212-yard fifteenth in three, one under bogey, the tricky sixteenth in five, the short seventeenth in three, and lost the match 4-6 and two down on the 380-yard eighteenth.

In the consolation J. W. Escher of Englewood won on the home green from C. J. Spencer of Baltusrol and advanced to meet Robert Hunter of Wee Burn. In the second division Grantland Rice of Englewood plays P. S. MacLaughlin of Scarsdale, both advancing without difficulty. In the third it is J. D. Foot of Apawamis and F. W. Pray of Brae Burn, in the fourth F. L. Stuart of Baltimore and W. H. Hurd of Oakmont, and in the fifth C. F. Greeley of Saratoga and T. H. Coe of Leicester and in the sixth and last R. R. Bamber of Canoebrook and Robert Lewis of Frankford. The summaries:

President's trophy, semi-final—B. W. Corkran, Baltimore Country, beat William A. Smith Jr., Kent, 5 and 4; G. H. Crocker, Brookline Country, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, 2 up.

Consolation, semi-final—J. W. Escher, Englewood, beat C. J. Spencer, Baltusrol, 1 up; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, H. C. Bridgers, Tarboro, 4 and 3.

Governors' trophy, semi-final—Grantland Rice, Englewood, beat C. W. Davis, Brae Burn, 4 and 3; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, beat C. B. Grier, Montreal, 5 and 4.

Consolation, semi-final—S. O. Miller, Englewood, beat C. Z. Eddy, Wampanoag, 4 and 3; R. G. Day, Worcester, beat W. L. Milliken, Indianapolis Country, 7 and 5.

Secretary's trophy, semi-final—J. D. Foot, Apawamis, beat A. S. Westfall, Salisbury, 4 and 3; F. W. Pray, Brae Burn, beat Robert Hunt, Worcester, 2 and 1.

Consolation, semi-final—R. G. Shaw, Brookline Country, beat H. W. Wood, Old York Road, 2 up; J. D. C. Runser, Brookline Country, beat G. T. Dunlap, Forest Hill, 1 up.

Treasurer's trophy—Semi-final—F. L. Stuart, Baltimore Country, beat E. W. Irwin, Kent, 6 and 4; W. L. Hurd, Oakmont, beat C. M. Cohen, Inwood, 5 and 4.

Consolation, semi-final—F. T. Buckins, Philadelphia Country, beat M. Stoddard, Wyckoff, 2 and 1; C. H. Lay, Old City, beat W. A. Nicholson, Oakmont, 5 and 3.

DARTMOUTH TO PLAY U. OF PENN. AT PHILADELPHIA

Carlisle Indians Have Been Given Last Date on the Schedule With Game at New York

HANOVER, N. H.—Graduates as well as undergraduates of Dartmouth College are today expressing much pleasure over the fact that the University of Pennsylvania eleven has been scheduled for a game next fall in place of Harvard, which college was forced to drop the annual game with the Green on account of the schedule being too hard for the Crimson.

The game with the University of Pennsylvania has been arranged to take place at Philadelphia Nov. 8. The following week Dartmouth will meet Carlisle for the first time in the history of Dartmouth athletics, the game to be played at the Polo grounds in New York. The Indians replace Cornell on the schedule. Dartmouth will play Princeton as usual next fall, the game taking place at Princeton Oct. 25. The only other new contest on the schedule, in addition to those with Pennsylvania and Carlisle, is that with Colby, which replaces Bates. The schedule is the same length as last season, consisting of nine contests, five of which will be played at home. The schedule:

Sept. 27, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Hanover.
Oct. 4, Colby at Hanover; 8, Norwich at Hanover; 11, University of Vermont at Hanover; 18, Williams at Hanover; 25, Princeton at Princeton.
Nov. 1, Amherst at Amherst; 8, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 15, Carlisle at New York.

YALE TAKES GAME FROM U. OF P. FIVE

NEW HAVEN—In a game marked by excellent passing and all around team work, Yale defeated the University of Pennsylvania basketball team Friday evening by a score of 31 to 14. Sumner of the Blue, not only played a wonderful guarding game, but assisted his team in scoring to the extent of four goals from the field. Smith also played consistently at center, scoring four goals from the field. The Pennsylvania men

EXPECT LAST DAY OF MOTOR BOAT SHOW TO HAVE RECORD CROWD

Entire Affair Has Been Great Success, and Exhibitors Are Well Pleased With Business Done

MANY CRAFT SOLD

The last day of the most successful motor boat and engine show ever held in Boston, will close this evening in Mechanics building. The entire week has called forth a good attendance, each day an improvement on its predecessors, and the volume of business done has been far in excess of the most sanguine hopes of a majority of the exhibitors.

One Boston representative of a leading make of engine has taken orders for no less than \$12,000 worth and several boat builders have contracted for enough to tax the capacity of their plants from now until late summer. Practically every boat in the show has been disposed of, and duplicates ordered. The Reliance Queen shown in connection with the Baby Reliance II will also remain in the East, as it has been disposed of to a prominent yachtsman in this vicinity.

Another splendid audience welcomed Capt. Thomas Fleming Day when he delivered his illustrated lecture on his trip across the Atlantic in the 35ft. motor boat Detroit. Talbot Hall was filled to overflowing and representatives from practically every yacht club in the city were in evidence. Captain Day enlarged on his lecture and told many details omitted in the former talks.

The show opened this morning at 10 a. m., and will continue until four bells, when the tenth annual Boston motor boat and engine show will become history.

Of late the Sterling engines, on exhibition by Arthur P. Homer of State street, have been attracting considerable attention. These motors are really very fine examples of marine engines, and have a number of features and improvements that place them far above the ordinary run of motor boat engines. They are of the four-cycle type, of exclusive design, built in 12 sizes ranging from the speed and medium duty motor to the heavy service and commercial engine, developing from 8 to 150 horsepower, with two, four, six and eight cylinders. Their simple, practical design and refined appearance strongly appeal to the motor boat enthusiast with good taste on the lookout for endurance and reliability.

The heavy duty engines are of the long stroke, slow speed design and are built for long, heavy and continuous service, ranging from two to eight cylinders and from eight to 100 horsepower. Their strong construction and smooth action make them a very desirable and popular engine.

The medium duty and speed types range from four to six cylinder in size, and have a speed of from 18 to 75 horsepower. Their extreme flexibility make them popular for runabouts, launches, light cruisers and racers and their speed and durability has been proven by the Baby Reliance II.

A large number of these engines are in government use, both in this country and abroad, and are here used by both the customs department and the navy.

A very interesting exhibit is that at which the Irish pneumatic clutch control is being shown. As the name implies, this device is designed to control or operate clutches or reversing gears by means of compressed air. With this little device a person can operate with the greatest ease the reversing action of an engine, regardless of size, from any convenient position on the boat, from the steering wheel, for instance, which is a great advantage over the old-style method. Another valuable feature about this invention is the extreme simplicity of action, and the lack of superfluous mechanism.

MAXIM SILENCER FOR MOTOR BOATS

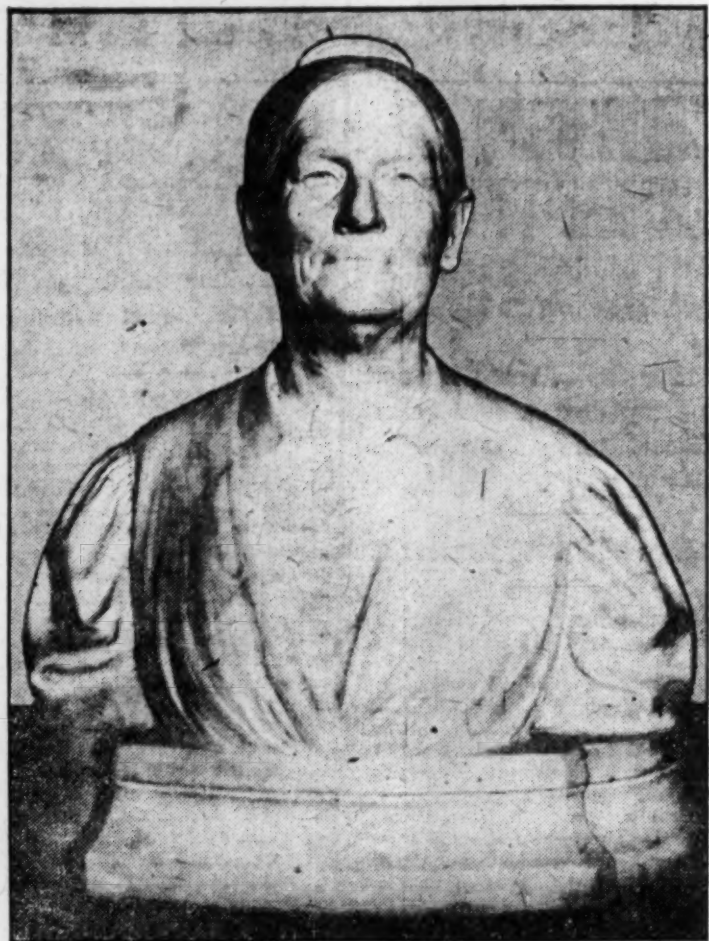
Giram Percy Maxim has developed and put on the market a powerboat silencer that is meeting the approval of all who have seen it in operation. Since the gun silencer was perfected Mr. Maxim has been applying himself to adapting the principle of noise elimination to other forms of industrial endeavor.

The powerboat silencer is the first of these coordinate inventions to be perfected, and Mr. Maxim is now planning an automobile engine silencer. There are both powerboat and auto engine mufflers on the market, but they do not "silence" to the extent that is desired.

Many states are passing restrictive laws regarding powerboats, relating principally to the nuisance of the exhaust. It, therefore, seems as though there must be a great field for the Maxim silencer when once its merits are understood. Bliss Brothers are the local distributors.

CITIZENS PLAN NEW TOWN
CALGARY, Alta.—Nineteen sections east of this are to have municipal government. Ratepayers interested in the land took the preliminary steps towards organization recently. This was done as a protest against the price of natural gas, which is regulated by franchise granted by Calgary. The plan contemplates bonding the municipality for sufficient money to construct mains for piping natural gas from Bow Island, 130 miles away from Calgary, or other fields that are being developed nearer the city.

SCULPTOR'S PORTRAIT OF HIS MOTHER



Work in marble by Cyrus Dallin, one of the exhibits of alumni work at Boston normal art school

Sculptures by Cyrus Dallin, including his marble portrait bust of his mother, are among the exhibits at the Boston Normal Art school, showing the work done by the alumni. Joseph DeCamp contributes one of his charming figure studies for the group in the lower corridor. The exhibit will continue open to the public until Feb. 14.

All the wall space of the three floors of the school are needed to display examples of the work done by the graduates, covering every branch of art activity.

The broadest field has proved to be commercial art, and it comes as an interesting surprise to learn how much the graduates of this school are contributing to the beauty of the magazines through their drawings.

In another field are the hand-made jewelry, the bookbinding, the etchings, the pottery and the statuettes. There are many landscapes and figure studies shown, some of them of high quality, and all showing the result of thorough training.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

POUND, pound of hammer, and burr-r, burr-r of a machine, the scraping of tin across low benches, and small boys bending over them with absorbed attention made the visitor to the Sherwin school in Roxbury stop and look. The boy at the machine by which he stood looked up brightly and volunteered "This machine is a pipe former. That one over there is a cornice brake, and that other one is a square shears," he went on with the engaging confidence of a boy who is sure of being understood; then he undertook to enlighten the visitor as to the operation of his own machine. "Do you like to run it," asked the newcomer, looking down into the eager face. The sparkle of the eyes and a flash of teeth was all that was needed to convey an emphatic affirmative.

The busy sounds continued some moments longer and then Mr. Leahy announced, "It's time to go home, boys, get ready." At the other side of the room a boy looked up in amazed disappointment. "I thought it was only half past 10," he said; yet he had been there working since 2.

This pre-vocational class in tin at the Sherwin school was started last spring. Many of the boys who attend that school leave as soon as they are 14, whether they have finished the eighth grade or not, and wander about from one job to another, driving teams or doing whatever else they can. A few have gone into tin shops; and so the master, Edward P. Shute, in thinking over what might be done to help them to better things in the wage-earning world and perhaps keep them in school a little longer, decided upon a pre-vocational tin-working course as practical to their needs and of appealing interest.

Last March letters were sent out to the parents of boys of 14 years who were likely to leave school shortly, telling them of the plan and asking if they would like their boys to enter such a class. About 45 responded in the affirmative. Of these 30 were selected as most suited to the work, it being necessary to limit the class to that number. The class was started at once. Ten hours a week of the 25 devoted to school work are given over to the shop, and 15 to academic study. The two departments relate their work to each other, but the shop work last spring was devoted to getting ready. It was not until October that the real work in tin began.

SHOP MADE BY BOYS

The tin shop is literally the work of the boys. Old benches that had been in use for 17 years were cut down, fixed up, altered and made over so as to serve for tin working; the machines were unpacked and installed by the boys themselves and now they are busy fixing up an old chest of drawers found in one of the school buildings to hold their drawings. According to Andrew J. Leahy, who has been in charge of the class, this has been an important feature of the work. For one thing, it has brought out an intelligence regarding real values. The boys have learned that a thing is not necessarily useless because it is dirty or broken or not perfectly suited to the thing wanted. Down under the dirt, they have found, is often good material, and a little making over will adapt it

perfectly to a given use while certain acids will remove disfiguring stains.

FIRST OF TIN WORK

The tin work began with a doughnut cutter. Seen in the kitchen cupboard they appear simple enough, but when surfaces have to be worked out through measurement, dimensions made, cost calculated, working drawings made, and all the details of the work delicately and nicely finished, it is quite a different matter. From doughnut cutters the boys progressed to pencil boxes, funnels, sugar scoops which bring in the use of the raising hammer, and so on. An attempt was made to turn out an apple corer, but that was found too complicated at the present time, so they are going on with other things, including 24 galvanized pans for the Brighton high school, and a hood to cover a circular saw at the Oliver Wendell Holmes school. The course has been carefully worked out by Mr. Leahy and will be developed as the boys progress.

Instructions in correlated academics is given by Miss Adella L. Baldwin. The arithmetic, for instance, brings in mensuration, trade discount, complicated fractions and a lot of other things that appear in the regular course. Miss Baldwin says she has taught these things before, but the boys never had the grasp upon them these boys have, and they do not forget. That is because the lessons are more vital. The pupils have a clear comprehension of the problems because what they have learned they have put to a practical use. The boys are so ambitious and have worked so hard that some of them have come up marvelously in their grades. Being divided into two sections, each instructor having only 15 pupils at a time, each child has been given more individual work, which has made progress faster.

BENEFITS VARIED

A great deal might be said of the benefit this work has been in a variety of ways. It has made unruly boys good workmen and pupils, brought them up in their studies, holds all to the school, so that recess is as nothing, the boys preferring to remain at their work and staying after school as long as Mr. Leahy will allow them to and, while it makes no pretense at teaching a trade, is giving the boys a knowledge of fundamentals in regard to a trade that leads to many different lines of profitable labor. The class also is enlarging the world for the boys. They search papers and magazines for anything pertaining to their work even remotely and bring it to school for the enjoyment of all. They are impatient at nothing except an introduction of some other subject that keeps them away from their work. Even arithmetics are sought for the light they will throw upon a puzzling situation.

CATERPILLAR AS STUDY

Not so many Marys go to school now as of old, but now and then one is found, and one of them attends the Martin school on Huntington avenue. One day last October when she was walking on Longwood avenue she saw a caterpillar. A caterpillar is not unusual for anybody to see at that time of year, but Mary had been learning about all sorts of wonderful things in the world

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WASHINGTON POST—What does it profit a youth to spend three or four long years in Princeton, Yale, Harvard, or any other institution of learning, if he is to be denied the privilege of

avorting and yelling in the inaugural parade? What does it profit him to have learned Latin and algebra and to have familiarized himself with the first row of the chorus if he is not to be allowed to "break loose" on the greatest of all days—the day when a college professor becomes President of the United States? The intercollegiate committee of the inauguration should think twice before putting the brakes on the exuberance of the 10,000 college boys who will be here on inauguration day. Were they permitted to yell, hoot, wail, bleat, turkey-trot, bunny-hug, and chicken-flip their way down the avenue it would add to the festivities. It might break up the inaugural parade, but probably the college boys would consider this only another vindication of the theory that the constitution secures to every man personal liberty and religious freedom.

The order barring noise and dances is a blow to the higher education. Siren yells and physical contortions are merely the outward evidences of Latin, Greek and other branches of learning. The noise made by students usually distinguishes them from other classes of human beings more effectively than the diplomas awarded on graduation day. If the noise and antics of the college boys must be barred, the result will be that half the people who attend the inauguration will not be aware that Professor Wilson's former students are in line, and the ceremonies will be robbed of their distinctiveness. Would it not be much more convenient and comfortable for all concerned if the military and civic bodies should drop out, and leave the whole parade to the college boys?

DALLAS NEWS—Colonel Exall has been talking to the school pupils of Dallas on what we suppose might be called the subject of the soil's fecundity. We doubt if there

is another man in Texas so splendidly suited to perform this public service, nor could we confidently call to mind a subject which it were more profitable to illumine for the minds of young folk. To a poet's enthusiasm for the philosophy of plant life Colonel Exall unites an extensive and a profound knowledge of its laws, and perfects his fitness for this service by the possession of a talent for graphic expression that makes his own enthusiasm infectious. There is not one of us who would not be the better for digging a patch of ground, even though it were but a foot square, and husbanding, with a feeling mingled of curious hope and tender anxiety, the life resulting from our planting. There can be no nature quite impervious to the influence of such labor, and we should say it was a dull and unemotional child whose mind could not be awakened by such labor to a desire to learn the secrets of nature. But the effect of such a service will not be merely sentimental. It must have more tangible results, for some percentage at least of those who come under the spell of Colonel Exall's enthusiasm must be moved to experiment in the work of creating the beauty of flowers, and not only will a sense and love of beauty be cultivated that will influence their maturer lives, but we shall actually witness the beautification of spots that else were apt to remain barren. We shall be surprised if Colonel Exall is not commended by a good many other schools in Texas.

KANSAS CITY STAR—It is charit-

about her; so instead of squirming and turning away, she carefully picked up the furry little thing and carried it to Miss Shaw, her teacher in the sixth grade. Miss Shaw let it everybody look at it, then they put it in a fruit jar with some netting over the top and some green leaves inside. After a while the caterpillar began to spin itself a home and at length enclosed itself in a house and went to sleep, lying there curled up in its silken nest during the days and weeks that came after. Last week, some visitors coming into the room, one of the boys was sent to bring the jar from the closet. When he brought it out a small creature with wings was found clinging to the inside and the silken house was seen to be empty. Great was the excitement of the children. They gathered around and examined the beautiful thing through a magnifying glass. It was found to have velvety wings with black spots and a yellow body also with black spots. They tried to feed it sweetened water but it would not eat. They kept it on the table and watched it daily, going up between lessons and after school. Quite of their own accord the children turned to nature books in the school library and found that their beautiful winged creature is not a butterfly but a moth; that its name is *Actia Acrea*; that it came from a salt-marsh caterpillar, and other interesting things about it.

BLOSSOMS ENJOYED

The pupils in Miss Carver's room at the Martin school have been enjoying some beautiful poinsettia blossoms this week. They were sent over by Mrs. John L. Gardner. Mrs. Gardner gives many entertainments in her beautiful home, which the children can see from the school windows, and afterward clusters of the exquisite blossoms are liable to find their way to the boys and girls of the Martin school, who, Mrs. Gardner knows, are especially fond of flowers.

Custom Shirtings

We Have Received Our Spring Importations of

Scotch Madras Cloths

For Men's Spring and Summer Shirts.

The Assortment is Complete and Wonderfully Varied,

Including All the Newest Designs in Popular Colorings

The Prices Range From \$3.50 Upwards

We Guarantee the Fit and Quality of Workmanship

C. F. Hovey & Co.

WIRELESS DEPOTS PROPOSED FOR HUDSON BAY LINE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Series of wireless stations from the Hudson Bay railway, along the route of navigation to the Atlantic, will be established by the government, to be commenced this year if an appropriation is made.

Radio-telegraphy will obviate difficulties, and it is with this in view that a system of wireless communication has been planned.

Six or seven stations will be established. One will be at the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway, either Ft. Nelson or Churchill, and the others will be located on the coast line along the route of navigation. The Atlantic station of the chain will be at Cape Chudleigh, on the northern extremity of eastern Labrador, and the others will be at points on the mainland and on Baffin's Land.

Through these stations communications all along the route of navigation will be possible at all times and information on the movement of vessels and other things, while ships can get their bearings if necessary.

RAILROAD PLANS FREIGHT YARDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—To prepare for increased business, due to completion of the Eugene-Coos-Bay line, the Southern Pacific will improve 65 acres of land at Springfield with yards and switching facilities. A roundhouse to accommodate six or seven engines will be built. A double-track bridge will be erected across the Willamette river between Eugene and Springfield. The Portland, Eugene & Eastern electric road will use the bridge also.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING ASSURED
SHERMAN, Tex.—Dr. T. S. Clyce, head of Austin College, said recently that the Southern Presbyterian church and the executive board of the college would give \$150,000 to Austin College if the citizens of Sherman would donate \$50,000 and the \$200,000 put in four fireproof buildings. A committee of business men was appointed to raise the money.

ROAD PROJECTS NEW BRANCH LINES

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—E. M. Chester of the Portland & San Francisco coast railway has been securing information along the proposed route from Marshfield, Ore., to Trinidad, Cal. He says he is not here to interfere with the building of the Pacific-Interior. It is proposed to build from Marshfield to Rogue River and thence to Grants Pass and on to California points.

NEW MILL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

EDMONTON, Alta.—The upper Fraser river lumber interests of Montreal, represented in this city by A. H. Edwards, has begun the erection of a large sawmill at Don creek-shed will employ over 200 men and over 400 cutting timber. R. J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk Pacific is heavily interested in the company.

COUNTY WITHOUT COURT CASES

PHILADELPHIA—Not a jury trial in almost two years is the record of Pike county, according to Presiding Judge Staples of the Pike-Monroe district. "There are no cases on the court calendar, either criminal or civil, and I journey to Milford, the county seat, every three months to go through the formalities of holding a court where there are no trials," said Judge Staples. The last jury trial in the county court was in June, 1911, according to the judge. The county has no bonds outstanding, and has a balance of more than \$4000 in the treasury.

SHIP CONTRACT IS LET

TOLEDO, O.—The successful bidder for the contract to build a steel ferryboat for the Walkerville Ferry Company was the Toledo Shipbuilding Company. The work preliminary to laying the keel of the vessel has been started. It is said the cost will be close to \$100,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INCREASE

MONTREAL, Que.—Customs receipts for the first month of 1913 are greater than those of January, 1912, by more than 32 per cent.

1847 TO SIGNALIZE 1913

Our 66th Anniversary

we have marked down our entire stock of High-Grade WINTER FOOTWEAR

The following are a few of our many bargains on sale Monday, Feb. 10, 1913:

Women's Boots and Slippers

Women's Boots in all leathers, for street and dress wear. Were \$5, \$6 and \$8.50. Now

\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$6.00

Women's Heavy Tan Morris Boots. Were \$7 and \$8. Now

\$5.50 and \$6.50

Women's Tan and Black Skating Boots, were \$5.00 and \$5.50. Now

\$4.00

100 pairs of Women's White and Colored Slippers, mostly small and narrow sizes, were \$3.50 and \$5.50. Now

\$1.00

MEN'S HEAVY WINTER BOOTS

Were \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50. Now

\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$8.50

Old lots of Misses' and Children's Boots at very low prices.

TERMS CASH

160 TREMONT ST. — 33 MASON ST.

CONSPIRACY TO FORM CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC REPORTED

Information in Hands of
State Department Causes
Hurried Order Despatching
Four Ships South

REBELS ARE ACTIVE

WASHINGTON—Definite information of an alleged conspiracy to form a Central American republic, embracing Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua, is in the hands of the state department. This information, it was said today, lay behind President Taft's hurried order despatching four warships to Central American waters. The plot, it was said, centers around professional revolutionists in New Orleans, New York and on the Pacific coast. Definite proof has been obtained by Secretary of State Knox that there has been communication between the three sets of conspirators regarding filibustering expeditions.

Juan Arias, recently a rebel leader in the Nicaragua revolution, and Federico Bonilla are said to be the instigators of the plot in New Orleans. They are followers of Zelaya, deposed President of Nicaragua.

At New Orleans several filibustering expeditions are now said to be ready to set out. The department of justice has been informed of the situation and will take active steps to prevent the ships leaving port and will punish the plotters for violating the neutrality laws.

In New York there has been unrest in the Latin-American colony. Rumors of a Central American federation are afloat and attempts to raise money for the thorough execution of the plot are being made.

By far the most thorough information comes from diplomatic and consular agents in the affected countries.

Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, who recommended that the warships Annapolis, Denver, Des Moines and Nashville, with greatly strengthened crews, be sent to the threatened district, said today he believed summary action of the United States would check filibustering activities, at least for the present.

GRAND TRUNK TO CONTINUE WORK

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—That the Grand Trunk railway will resume its construction work in Rhode Island is evidenced by the fact that the Central Vermont's extension, the Southern Vermont, has just filed details of the extension from Windsor to Brattleboro.

The line follows the Connecticut river on the Vermont side and parallels the Boston & Maine on the New Hampshire side of the river. The right to build the extension was granted by the Vermont Legislature in 1910.

MALDEN MASONS TO CONFER DEGREES

Converse lodge of Masons of Malden will confer the master Mason degree Monday evening. Worshipful Master Alvin F. Pease will be assisted by Worshipful Master Wilfrid L. Swindlehurst of Wyoming lodge of Melrose, Worshipful Master Charles O. Howe of Palestine lodge of Everett and Past Master Willis I. Foss of Converse lodge.

A meeting of the lodge will be held next Thursday evening when the first two degrees will be worked. Ladies' night will be observed Feb. 27.

SPEAKER TO TELL OF MILK PROBLEM

"The Milk Problem" will be the subject of the principal address at the five hundred and forty-ninth corporate meeting of the Boston Scientific Society Tuesday evening in Chelney Hall building, Boylston street. Nelson C. Davis will be the speaker.

LaRue Vredenburg will speak on "Popular Electricity" Feb. 25.

WOMAN'S CLUB FOR CLEAN PAPERS

DENVER—The Denver Woman's Club favored clean journalism recently when it endorsed the principles of the Citizens Protective League as presented by T. Chester Hitchings. Mr. Hitchings spoke to the club members and outlined the platform to the league.

NEW ENGLANDERS CONFER

WASHINGTON—A conference on the tariff situation and the question of a New England representative in the Wilson cabinet was held here Friday night when William F. Fitzgerald of Boston had as his guests at dinner Congressman Peters, Murray, Curley and Thayer of Massachusetts. Congressman O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island and Congressman Reilly of Connecticut.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEEDHAM

A meeting of citizens interested in the erection of a central fire station has been called for next Tuesday evening at the selectmen's office.

Archdeacon Babcock will make his annual visitation to Christ church Sunday evening.

The committee appointed by the town to make building regulations and tenement house by-laws will hold a public meeting in town hall Feb. 20 to report.

ABINGTON

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the North Baptist church held an entertainment in the vestry Friday evening.

The educational committee of the Y. M. C. A. will hold an open meeting in Association hall Monday evening, Feb. 17.

The Democratic town committee has organized with James H. Dwyer, chairman; William F. Smith, secretary, and E. Clifford Nash, treasurer.

WAKEFIELD

Wakefield Firemen's Association has elected: President, Chief William E. Cade; vice-president, Robert W. Horne; secretary, Fred F. Anderson; treasurer, Edward S. Jacob.

At a meeting of the Montrose Reading Club Monday evening, with Mrs. Orrin Bent of Lowell street, John B. Lewis, national patriotic instructor of the G. A. R., will give an address.

RANDOLPH

Randolph Cooperative Bank has elected: President, Franklin W. Hayden; vice-president, John H. Field; secretary and treasurer, P. H. McLaughlin; directors, Franklin W. Hayden, John H. Field, P. H. McLaughlin, Charles D. Hill, Edward Long, Peter Casey, John B. Wren, James F. O'Brien, Frank D. McCarthy and John K. Willard.

MARLBORO

The Tuesday Club will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Walter B. Morse, Pleasant street. Miss Ethel Camilla Jackson will give a reading.

The Framingham district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association met yesterday afternoon and evening in Union Congregational church.

A meeting of the Newman Club will be held Feb. 10.

HOLBROOK

Citizens' nomination papers are being circulated for Mark Smart as candidate for selectman.

The registrars of voters will meet in the committee room of town hall this evening.

The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal church held a meeting in the vestry last evening.

HANSON

Hanson grange will hold a debate next Wednesday evening on the subject: "Resolved, That Equal Suffrage Ought to Prevail in Massachusetts."

An article is to be inserted in the warrant for the town meeting asking an appropriation of \$100 to be used for a public playground near Lake Monpouset.

MAYNARD

Riverside Cooperative Association has elected: President, Albert Batley; treasurer, Gavin Taylor; clerk, George Murphy; manager, Frank Jones.

George Smith is a candidate for selectman.

WINCHESTER

The annual Calumet Club dramatics will take place at the clubhouse April 19. "The Duke of Wellington" will be presented.

An exhibition of photographs by the Library Art Club is being held at the public library.

WEYMOUTH

A delegation from South Weymouth grange, P. of H., is today attending the meeting of Mayflower Pomona grange at Whitman.

The annual meeting of the South Weymouth Cooperative Bank will be held this evening.

ROCKLAND

The Progressive town committee has organized with Giles W. Howland, chairman; Butler F. Perry, secretary, and William J. Conway, treasurer.

There will be a Swedish service at the First Congregational church Sunday afternoon.

WEBSTER

The town warrant will close March 7. James I. Meehan, Arthur Klebart, John G. Scott and Thomas G. Scott will be the representatives to the Grand lodge from Mt. Sinai lodge, K. of P.

HANOVER

The Caleb Mann place at North Hanover has been purchased by James Mann. Joseph E. Wilder Woman's Relief Corps will hold an entertainment in the town hall Feb. 27.

WESTWOOD

Robert B. Worthington, assistant clerk of the courts of Norfolk county, will speak before the Men's Club Monday evening upon "Naturalization."

PEMBROKE

Pembroke grange is attending a meeting of the Mayflower Pomona grange at Whitman today.

MALDEN

Mt. Vernon lodge of Masons worked the third degree last evening.

MEDFORD

The School and Home Society has been formed by parents of pupils of the high school. The officers are: President, Clifford M. Brewer; vice-presidents, Mrs. George B. Perkins and Ernest B. Moore; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. William P. Hart.

A canvass of the telephone subscribers in outlying sections is being made to ascertain if they desire to have their telephones listed under the Medford exchange.

Fred J. McGowan, Andrew F. Curtin and William E. Ober have been appointed by the Board of Trade as delegates to the inland waterways convention to be held next Saturday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

NEWTON

This evening in Burr school, Anburndale, the fifth in a series of railroad talks will be given by Robert J. Sisk.

Mrs. F. S. Keith of Newton Highlands is entertaining the Shakespeare Club this afternoon.

"My Friend From India," a comedy, will be presented Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings next week in Players hall, West Newton, by the Newton Players.

MELROSE

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting tomorrow afternoon state Y. M. C. A. secretary, E. W. Hearne, will speak on "Heroism."

President J. Sidney Hitchings of the board of aldermen has appointed as a committee to confer with officials of the Bay State street railway on the proposed extension of the car line on the west side of the city, Alderman J. T. Nowell, former Mayor Sidney H. Buttrick and Alderman Harry T. Woodfill.

ARLINGTON

The Rev. O. S. Raspe of Palmer will speak on "Social Service" Sunday evening at First Universalist church.

The Warren L. Teale class at Trinity Baptist church has elected: President, Miss Florence E. Beers; vice-president, Mrs. James Rourke; secretary, Miss Ethel Kinney; treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Binney; teacher, Mrs. James A. Durling; assistant teacher, Mrs. Middleton.

EVERETT

Eastern Massachusetts Pigeon and Poultry Association has elected: President, Elmer E. Tobey; vice-president, Leon G. Moore; treasurer, Eben L. Hoyt; secretary, Henry C. Green.

The mercantile committee of the Board of Trade has been requested by the board to confer with officials of the Boston & Maine on the establishment of a freight depot near the East Everett depot.

WHITMAN

The quarterly meeting of the high school masters for southeastern Massachusetts is being held at the Hobart house today.

The Democratic town committee has organized with T. Fred Donoghue chairman, Frank T. Hayes secretary and M. J. Casey treasurer.

LEXINGTON

At the meeting of the Lexington Public School Association, Feb. 17, an address will be given by Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education.

QUINCY

The Rev. Sherman Goodwin of Brookfield will occupy the pulpit of Washington street Congregational church Sunday.

BRIDGEWATER

The Sunday school of the Unitarian church will hold a party in the parish house on the evening of Feb. 14.

NORWELL

The Ladies Aid Society of the Unitarian church will hold a supper and entertainment in James Library Wednesday evening.

GENERAL ALLEN SOON TO RETIRE FROM SERVICE

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer of the United States army, will retire from active service Feb. 13 and go back to his home, La Porte, Ind.

General Allen has a military record of 41 years. He was graduated from West Point in 1872, and in the cavalry branch immediately saw service in the Indian campaigns in the middle West. In 1891 he was transferred to the signal corps.

For locating Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor and supplying the information which resulted in its destruction, Brigadier-General Allen received a letter of commendation from President McKinley.

"Colonel Allen," says the official military report, "furnished daily communications under the most difficult conditions. He reported that the Spanish squadron was short of coal and could not renew its supply in port. His efficient work enabled the navy to strike the blow that destroyed the entire fleet."

Since becoming chief signal officer, Brigadier-General Allen has been in charge of military aviation. He was instrumental in inducing Congress to make the first appropriation for an army aviation school. He purchased two aeroplanes, designated five aviators, and selected a site at College Park, Md.

DISSOLUTION TO BE APPROVED
WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickersham said on Friday that while he would make no official statement about the announced plans for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, until he received the official draft, he thought it would meet his approval.

He said he believed the settlement to be what he worked for.

PLAN TO HAVE MAIL CARRIERS TAKE U. S. CENSUS ADVOCATED

Director Durand Recommends
Installation of System with
Collection of Special Agri-
cultural Statistics in 1915

ADVANTAGES SHOWN

WASHINGTON—The annual report of Director Durand of the bureau of the census for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, submitted to the secretary of commerce and labor, gives the cost of the thirteenth decennial census. The report states that the grand total expenditure from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1912, was \$15,171,593, of which \$7,223,385 was expended for field work (salaries of supervisors and enumerators); \$6,271,446 for compilation and publication of statistics and \$1,676,762 for annual and other investigations of the permanent bureau not connected with the decennial census. The total appropriation and receipts were \$15,175,487.

The bureau was occupied during the fiscal year of 1912 in compiling results of the thirteenth census and the annual work required under the permanent census act. The total census force on Dec. 31, 1912, numbered 813 plus 742 special agents stationed in the southern states to collect statistics of cotton.

The report states that the bureau's estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1913 is \$1,612,440, while the total appropriation by Congress for the year is \$1,548,920. Included in this amount is \$120,000 for the employment of temporary clerks to complete the thirteenth census work, and \$272,000 for the printing of the reports. The estimates for the work of the bureau for the fiscal year 1914 amount to \$1,238,320, a net decrease as compared with the appropriation made for the previous year.

The striking recommendations in Director Durand's report are the plan to use United States mail carriers in the future to perform as large a part of the census field work as possible, and the plan to provide for the supervision of this field work by trained census employees instead of or in addition to supervisors or other directing officers chosen locally. It is proposed, if Congress approves, to apply these methods to the special census of agriculture which, by authority of a recent act, is to be taken in 1915.

Director Durand says in his report: "While greater efforts were made at the census of 1910 than at any previous census to secure competent supervisors and enumerators, and to eliminate political influence in their selection, the general method of selecting, directing and paying them was substantially the same as at the three preceding censuses. The chief objection to that method is not the fact that politics is bound to a greater or less extent to enter into the appointments. It is rather that both supervisors and enumerators are in the great majority of instances entirely inexperienced in census work; that there is no way of guaranteeing that they shall be particularly familiar with the people and the conditions of their districts; that the term of employment, particularly of enumerators, is so short and the pay so small that it is very difficult to induce competent persons to take the job; and, finally, that there is no adequate means of holding supervisors or enumerators responsible for conscientious and thorough work. Seventy thousand or more enumerators must be secured for work lasting not over 15 days in the cities and not over 30 days in the rural districts, and at moderate rates of pay. The persons who would make most competent enumerators are usually already employed and cannot give their time to the work. An enumerator, once selected, knows that at most the only penalty for unsatisfactory work will be failure to receive his comparatively small compensation, and that in fact it is scarcely likely that his incompetence will be discovered until after he has received his pay."

"Incompetence and irresponsibility of enumerators are by no means the only causes of the unsatisfactory character of census statistics. The excessive number of questions on the schedules and the ignorance or lack of interest on the part of many of the people called upon to answer them are also important causes. That the results are far from being entirely satisfactory is well known to the general public, but best known by the officials of the census bureau.

Practical Enumerators

"Mail carriers, whether in cities or in rural districts, appear to be conspicuously well qualified to act as census enumerators. They are selected without reference to political considerations and as the result of tests which guarantee a fair degree of education and ability. Their peculiar experience, however, adds immensely to their fitness for the work. They are personally acquainted with almost every family and individual in the districts which they serve. Such acquaintance would not only result in saving the carrier much time but would enable him to secure more complete and accurate information. Again, the mail carriers have a permanent responsibility to the government as their employer, and if utilized for census work would feel under the obligation to do the best of their ability, lest otherwise their permanent positions might be endangered. It is inconceivable, for example, that mail carriers acting as enumerators would permit themselves to become parties to attempts at elaborate padding of the census, or that they should neglect their work to any such degree as did some of the enumerators in 1910.

"Another peculiar advantage of the employment of mail carriers as census enumerators is the fact that their duties require them day by day to go over the same territory. A large part of the required census work could be done by the carriers as incidental to their mail deliveries, although of course a considerable amount of additional time would be required. Under the method heretofore employed, an enumerator who finds a family absent on his first visit is under a strong temptation not to return to that family to complete his work. To do so, particularly in the rural districts, may mean a special trip of considerable distance. The mail carrier who is unable to obtain the required schedules on one visit would lose no time in visiting the same family on a later trip.

"It is believed that by the employment of mail carriers as enumerators it would be possible to have the families themselves in a large majority of cases fill out the required schedules, whether of agriculture or of population. "It is believed by the postoffice department that mail carriers in the rural districts could perform the work of enumeration without interfering at all seriously with the public convenience as regards the delivery of mail. Doubtless the carriers would have to work more than the ordinary number of hours, and in some cases, perhaps generally, it would be necessary for the regular rural carriers to call upon their substitutes for more or less assistance in the delivery of mail during the time of enumeration. Even, however, if there should be some little inconvenience to the public, it should be borne in mind that the taking of a census is a great national enterprise, in which every citizen should be interested and for which he should be, and in most cases would be willing to sacrifice a trifle of his personal convenience.

"If mail carriers were called upon for such service, they should, of course, be properly compensated for the additional work thrust upon them. It is believed that just compensation to the carriers would amount to a decidedly smaller sum than must necessarily be paid to enumerators employed exclusively for census work. The saving of cost, however, is less important than greater accuracy in the statistics."

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| 75c & 1.00 Imported Voiles and Marisettes—40 inches wide, in plain colors, with self colored woven silk stripe; also with colored stripes; and some with borders. This is only about 1/2 the import price of these goods..... | 39c Printed Seersucker Batiste—32 inches wide. Very fine fabric in the dainty Jouy printing, for dresses, underwear, etc. Sale price..... |
| 29c | 25c |
| 50c to 75c Imported Shirtings—Lambie & Readman and D. & J. Anderson Shirtings. Very desirable patterns for men's shirts, pajamas, women's dresses and boys' and girls' frocks | 29c Imported Percales—32 in. wide. Only a few styles left, but all are very desirable. Sale price..... |
| 25c | 15c |
| 39c & 50c Wash Fabrics—In this lot are 45 inch Bordered Voiles, French Satens and Poplins. Sale price.. | 79c Russian Linen—48 inches wide, natural colored. Very coarse weave linen, most desirable for the coming season. Also the best shades of 45-inch Ramic linen..... |
| 15c | 49c |

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method are fundamental and not a mere matter of detail. After careful consideration the census bureau has reached the conclusion that much better results can be obtained by utilizing the services of the mail carriers to do the larger part of the census enumeration than by any other feasible plan. The postmaster general also has given consideration to this plan and believes it would be entirely feasible, at least in the case of the rural districts, and that it would not interfere materially with the regular and prompt distribution of the mails. There would be somewhat greater difficulties involved in utilizing the city mail carriers than the rural carriers. It is probable that the former also could be advantageously employed, but the precise method by which the greatest advantage could be gained from using the city mail carriers, with the least inconvenience to the public, must be a matter of further investigation and consideration. Meanwhile, if the plan of using the rural mail carriers is adopted at the special agricultural census of 1915, much valuable experience will be secured which will be applicable to the solution of the problem of the taking of the decennial census.

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MR. BURTON BACKS RIVER DAM BILL

WASHINGTON—That conservation of American water power does not mean its reservation, but its protection against control by a favored few, was the contention of Senator Burton in the conclusion of his speech in favor of the Connecticut river dam bill giving the government the right to control and regulate a power plant at Windsor Mills, Conn. Senator Brandegee of Connecticut said the measure did not involve conservation and states rights.

Final consideration of the bill begins Tuesday.

SPOKANE MAY GET AEROPLANE PLANT

SPOKANE, Wash.—Plans are under way for the establishment of a hydro-aeroplane manufacturing plant in Spokane and the opening of the first hydro-aeroplane school in the Northwest, near Coeur d'Alene lake. A company is being formed to manufacture machines out of native timber. At the head of the concern will be a noted United States aviator who has pronounced conditions at Lake Coeur d'Alene as ideal for such a school.

MORE MAIL PAY SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—The special joint committee of the Senate and House, of which Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., is chairman, Friday had Henry S. Lyons, secretary of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, before it. He argued for an increase in the compensation paid by the government to electric street railways for carrying United States mail. It was declared that the actual cost to the roads for providing mail carrying service is 1.6 cents a linear foot, or six tenths of a cent more than is paid.

PENNSYLVANIA MAY BUY VAST FOREST OF PINE IF BILL PASSES

PHILADELPHIA—By a bill in the Legislature Pennsylvania may save to herself and the nation what is said to be the largest and finest stand of white pine left in the United States. This forest covers a large part of the Cook estate of 7219 acres, situated at the junction of Jefferson, Clarion and Forest counties. The Cook heirs desire a division of their inheritance, and the forest can be bought by the state and preserved. Otherwise it will be cut down and marketed.

As the result of a movement started three years ago by M. I. McCreight of Du Bois, a bill providing for its purchase will come before this session.

The last Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$1500 and providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the proposition of purchasing this land for a state park. This committee's report is now completed, and is said to be favorable to the purchase. While the price asked has not been made public, it is said to be reasonable.

PLANS FOR TOUR COMPLETED

WASHINGTON—According to final arrangements for the trip around the world by Attorney-General Wickersham and his party, made Friday, the tourists will leave New York March 8, sailing from San Francisco one week later for Honolulu, where they will spend two weeks as a first stop. Besides Mrs. Wickersham, there will be in the party Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Lloyd C. Bowers, solicitor-general of the United States; Miss Frances Noyes and Frederick Moore of New York.

CROSS CONTINENT ROAD PLAN

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A conference of all southern governors to perfect plans for construction of a proposed highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts has been called to meet next Wednesday by Governor Locke Craig. Aid of \$5,000,000 will be asked of Congress and the tentative route is from Baltimore to Los Angeles or San Diego by a southern course.

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Many Bills Heard by State House Committees

NUMEROUS HEARINGS SHORT SESSIONS MARK WEEK IN LEGISLATURE

Copies of About 2000 Bills Have Been Printed, but Reports From Committees Are Being Made Slowly

NEW PARTY ACTIVE

As usual at this time the legislative week just ended has been marked by many and long committee hearings and brief daily sessions of the two branches. Copies of about 2000 bills have been printed and the committees now find no difficulty in arranging for plenty of hearings. Reports from committees are coming in rather slowly, it being still early in the session, and the House and Senate calendars are still short. This has accounted for the short daily sessions, allowing many of the committees to arrange for hearings during the closing hours of the afternoon.

Progressives Active

Leaders of the Progressive party of Massachusetts were prominent at the State House this week. Representatives of the legislative committee of this organization spoke before committees in favor of the bills for recall of judicial decisions, and for an investigation of newspaper publications with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of establishing a state newspaper. Both measures were said to be favored by the members of the Progressive party generally. Their passage was urged by Arthur D. Hill of Boston and other leading Progressives, who said that while the subjects were innovations their effect would be in no sense revolutionary.

Joseph Walker of Brookline, who was the Republican candidate for Governor at the last state election, and who has subsequently joined the Progressive party, was one of the auditors at the hearing on the recall measure. Asked by one of the committeemen if he desired to speak on the measure, Mr. Walker replied that he did not come to the hearing to advocate that proposition.

Electrification Bills

Proposed railroad legislation again came in for a share of the attention at committee hearings. This time it was the electrification bills which held the center of the stage. Three measures providing for compulsory electrification of steam railroads within the metropolitan districts were up for consideration. They differed chiefly in the time within which the electrification was required to be completed. Representative Channing Cobb's bill, which is backed by the republican leaders generally, calls for electrification within six years. Another measure allows five years and the third bill requires the work to be completed within two years. Counsel for the railroads gave the committee to understand that their clients were not unfriendly toward the electrification proposition but that it made some difference what requirements were made on them in any legislation which might be enacted.

Mufflers Are Considered

There appeared to be more opposition to noisy motor-boats at the hearing on the bills regulating the muffling of the exhausts from marine engines than has developed at hearings on this subject in previous years. Although a state law was recently passed and subsequently interpreted to mean that engines must be muffled so as not to be heard a distance of more than 200 feet, many who spoke at the hearing declared that the state should set up a standard muffler which should be placed on all boats. It was said that the law on the distance the noise might carry was not practical as the distance the engine explosion could be heard varied according to atmospheric conditions.

Legislative action was taken on but a few noteworthy measures this week, among them being the Boynton bicycle railroad bill which in one form or another has been before the Legislature for more than a decade. Asking the state to lend its credit to the extent of \$5,000,000 for the construction of the proposed line from Boston to Fall River, the bill was reported adversely by the railroads committee, the members of which thought that, while there was merit in the proposition, the interests of the state were not sufficiently safeguarded by the provisions of the measure. After it had been stated in debate that E. Moody Boynton, sponsor for the bill, had agreed that an amendment should be made allowing more than 50 per cent of the securities of the \$5,000,000 to remain in the state treasury department, the bill was substituted for the adverse committee report.

The Hays order for an investigation of the telephone situation by a joint legislative committee still remains tabled in the Senate. It is believed by the friends of an investigation that some progress has been made during the past week through the introduction by Senator Bazeley of a similar order. The latter measure, however, provides for a commission of three to make the investigation. Next action on the hatpin bill, requiring the points of hatpins to be covered, is expected in the Senate Monday. It came up in the Senate this week but further consideration was postponed so that some members might consider

REPUBLICAN BODY WOULD GIVE POWER TO RAIL COMMISSION

Indorsement of the principle underlying the bill now before the Legislature to give mandatory powers to the board of railroad commissioners was given at the meeting of the Republican state committee at headquarters, 18 Tremont street, Friday. A statement from the publicity committee of the state committee, made public today, says that the legislative committee of the state organization was authorized to appear at committee hearings at the State House in support of the railroad bill and also other measures of importance now pending in committee. The statement is, in part, as follows: "The Republican state committee, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, gave to the legislative committee, of which Frank B. Hall of Worcester is chairman, authority to go before committees of the Legislature to represent the state committee in support of measures for the public interest and to promote the general welfare of the people."

"The measures include the principle involved in the bill to confer mandatory powers on the railroad commission, the various bills in reference to child labor, correctional amendments to the workmen's compensation act, the corrupt practices act, transfer from the highway commission supervision of the telephone and telegraph companies to the gas and electric light or some other appropriate commission."

MANY COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED FOR ACTION ON MONDAY

These committee reports have been filed with the clerk of the House, to be presented to the Legislature on Monday: Mercantile affairs, leave to withdraw on bill to exempt peas and beans sold for seedling purposes from the law requiring certain commodities to be sold by weight.

Leave to withdraw on bill to prohibit the use of substitutes for leather in the manufacture of shoes; leave to withdraw on bill to require hotels and lodgings to be equipped with fire escapes; leave to withdraw on bill providing that all motion picture films shall be inspected by the district police before being used; leave to withdraw on bill requiring that public weighers shall be sworn.

Towns, leave to withdraw on bill to establish a board of survey for the town of Rending.

Cities, a bill to permit suspension of assessments for sidewalks made upon property which is exempt from taxation; a bill authorizing the city of Newton to lay sewers in parts of the city of Waltham.

Judiciary, a bill providing that in police, district and municipal courts the former conviction of a defendant shall not be communicated to the judge by the probation officer until the defendant has been found guilty.

Mercantile affairs, a bill providing that operators of motion picture machines shall serve an apprenticeship of six months before receiving a second-class license, and shall serve as a second-class operator for a similar period of time before receiving a first-class license; a bill to incorporate the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

STEEL HEARING POSTPONED
NEW YORK—The hearings in the United States Steel dissolution suit will not be resumed on Monday, the date originally fixed having been postponed by agreement of counsel.

whether the bill was in proper form. It is said among the senators that there is a general disposition to enact some form of hatpin regulation.

Milk Bill Is Pending

The Ellis milk bill is pending in committee still. A feature this week of the campaign which is being made by friends of the measure was the publication of a statement to the effect that Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, favored the bill.

Some feeling was shown at the State House when it was learned that the legislative committee of the Republican state committee had conferred with several Republican leaders in the Legislature on pending measures and had neglected to consult other leaders of the same party. So far as this feeling was expressed outwardly it appears to have been confined to a few.

Governor Foss' first veto message of the present year was sent to the Senate this week. The Governor declined to sign a bill increasing the salaries of the members of the Boston licensing board. Two of the members of the board informed him that they did not wish the matter pressed and that they would not have asked for salary increases had they not believed that the Governor was friendly to the measure. Consequently the Governor was sustained in his veto by the relatively large vote of 26 to 1.

WORLD COUNCIL TO AID EDUCATION IS PLANNED

Government Interest Is Aroused in International Conference School Peace League Expects to Hold at the Hague in September

That governmental interest is manifested in the international council of education is shown by the fact that the minister of the Netherlands after discussing the program recommended by Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, has submitted a proposed program for this conference. According to Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews of Boston, secretary of the American School Peace League, which originated the council, the conference will probably be held in September at The Hague.

This date was proposed by the minister of the interior of the Dutch government, that government having agreed in principle to the calling of the council. Acting in the capacity of special collaborator of the United States bureau of education, Mrs. Andrews recently made a trip abroad to visit officials of foreign governments who might be interested in the council, and has been in communication with them since.

The general opinion has been expressed that the council should have two chief functions: (1) To offer a means by which the educational authorities in one country may be kept abreast of the educational progress in other countries, serving as a bureau of exchange. (2) To arrange biennial or triennial conferences on education.

The program offered by the minister of the interior of the Netherlands includes the following questions:

1. Religion and education. This concerns not only the education at home, but also the instruction in its different degrees.

2. Government and instruction. Ought the state or local government, for an example, municipal administration, to conduct schools? Lower schools? Middle schools? Gymnasiums and universities? As a rule or as an exception? Ought private schools to be the rule? Ought they to be assisted by public funds? If there are state schools and municipal schools, ought they to be religious or "neutral"? Is "neutral" instruction and education a possibility? Are private schools, as a rule, a necessity to avoid promulgating a special religion by the state?

3. Organization of the instruction.

Besides the governments of America and Holland those of England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland have been actively interested in the conference and prominent educators and officials in all these countries have promised their support.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—President-elect Wilson came here Friday afternoon from Philadelphia and was the guest over night of Cleveland H. Dodge, a Princeton classmate.

On his arrival in New York Governor Wilson went to the University club and wrote a number of letters. He was joined here by Mrs. Wilson who went to the Dodge home with him. Dinner was served to a dozen old Princeton friends. He plans to leave for Princeton today.

WASHINGTON—Joseph R. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., brother of the President-elect, was here Friday. He denied that his visit was to urge his own candidacy as senator from Tennessee.

PRESIDENT TAFT ASKS CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON—Anticipation that President Taft will veto the immigration bill is expressed here today by a number of members of both houses, following the President's request Friday that the conference committee on the measure call on him at the White House at 9:30 a. m. Monday.

Congressman Gardner, who will not admit that he thinks the President will veto the bill, says that the President may have grown uncertain in his mind concerning the provisions of the measure.

Senator Lodge, one of the Senate conferees, says that in his opinion the President merely desires to discuss all the details of the bill before signing it. Congressman Curley, one of the opponents, expresses confidence that the President will veto it.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES HELD

WASHINGTON—Memorial exercises were held in the Senate today for the late Senators Robert Taylor of Tennessee and George L. Nixon of Nevada and Representatives E. H. Madison and A. C. Mitchell of Kansas. Senators Lea, Newlands and Curtis spoke. Memorial addresses for the late Senators Rayner of Maryland, Heyburn of Idaho and Davis of Arkansas have still to be heard.

SUBWAY CONTEST DEFERRED

NEW YORK—The subway contention, involving \$300,000,000 worth of new underground transit service for this city, remains, following argument by counsel Friday, until the appellate division of the supreme court renders a decision on the injunction writ, which may be handed down Monday. The new public service chairman, Edward E. McCall, assumed office Friday.

with the view on the decision about vocation.

How are the different degrees of instruction to be distributed, in order to enable the pupils to decide about their vocation, practical, technical, liberal professions at as late a period of their life as possible?

How far must the lower school be able to bring them? How far the middle school? How far the lyceum?

Are the schools preparing for the higher technical instruction and the gymnasiums preparing for the universities to be brought into contact with each other in the shape of lyceums? Is Latin to be taught in the lower classes of a lyceum?

4. Foreign languages.

Which and how many to teach? At what age?

5. Vocation instruction for laborers and skilled laborers; and those who have to superintend their work without having complete higher education.

6. Decrease of home influence.

7. Woman education and instruction.

8. Education and servants.

9. Revolutionism in the teachers and their leagues. How is government to manage this difficulty?

Recommendations concerning the subjects on the program made by the American government to the minister of the Netherlands were as follows: Industrial and vocational education, the teaching of history, agricultural education, the relation of the home and the school, exchange of university professors, public school teachers and students, cosmopolitan clubs in universities, a method by which the standard educational literature in different countries may be made accessible to teachers in other countries, the relation of teachers' associations to school authorities, principles of citizenship which may be taught as common to all countries, methods by which students may become acquainted with the life and institutions of other countries.

Besides the governments of America and Holland those of England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland have been actively interested in the conference and prominent educators and officials in all these countries have promised their support.

Opposition to Senate Retaliation Plan Seen in Attitude of Members



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SENATOR WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH

WASHINGTON—Though there is talk among senators of retaliating against the Democratic opposition to President Taft's appointments after the Democrats come into power on March 4, a number of leaders said today that they disapproved any plan to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Wilson's cabinet nominations.

It was learned Friday that the subject was taken up in the Republican caucus and the executive session of the Senate. Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, it was said, was the principal speaker in each instance.

Senator Smith advocated obstruction to all nominations by President Wilson. He said he would be willing to go to the extreme of obstructing the cabinet nominations. In one of the executive sessions Mr. Smith told the Democratic senators they were pursuing a course which might react upon them. Senator Bradley of Kentucky indorsed Senator Smith's position in the caucus.

A few Republican senators have indicated that opposition to President Wilson's appointments might be used as a means to check tariff legislation. Senators Root and Lodge and others have expressed disapproval of such a plan.

NEW BOARD CANDIDATE
ARLINGTON, Mass.—Arthur Birch is a candidate for selectman.

SCHOOLS OF ESSEX COUNTY ARRANGE FOR AGRICULTURAL SHOW

SALEM, Mass.—Superintendents of Essex county schools met yesterday at the state normal school in this city, as the guests of Prof. J. Ashbury Pitman, principal of the school. The morning was spent in observing the work of the normal classes and those of the model or practice school. At noon a lunch was served.

In the afternoon a meeting was held at which the question of school exhibits at the annual county fair of the Essex Agricultural Society at Topsfield in September, was discussed. Prof. O. A. Morton of the Amherst Agricultural College spoke of this school exhibition idea in other sections of the state. Herbert L. Rand, principal of the Pickering school who has been a judge of the children's exhibits at the Topsfield fairs in past years also urged a more general entry from other schools in the county. Mrs. Charles H. Preston, wife of President Preston of the Essex Agricultural Society also spoke.

As a result of the general discussion it was voted to take steps toward a more general school exhibit at this county fair in Topsfield.

The superintendents passed a resolution favoring the restoration of reduced rates for students on all railroads in Massachusetts and these will be presented at the hearing before the railroad commissioners.

Among the superintendents present yesterday were Frank J. Peaslee of Lynn, Charles E. Fish of Amesbury, Robert O. Small of Beverly, H. R. Williams of Wenham, John F. Marston of Ipswich, B. J. Merriam of Marblehead, Albert Robinson of Peabody, W. W. Eldredge of Rockport, W. F. Sims of Saugus, Eldridge Smith of Swampscott and H. C. Sanborn of Danvers.

NEXT BALLOT TO ELECT MR. HOLLIS LEADERS ASSERT

CONCORD, N. H.—When the next ballot to elect a United States senator is taken in the New Hampshire Legislature next Tuesday, Henry F. Hollis, Democrat, who has twice run within five votes of election, will be elected, according to statements today by Democratic party leaders.

Congressman William M. Murray of Massachusetts, who investigated the situation, reported, it is said, that Hollis will win, and hence it is believed that the "Wilson" administration will be urged to secure Mr. Hollis' election. The Democrats have in the last two elections held enough votes to elect Mr. Hollis, but have split the vote each time. The Democratic organization is expected to see to it that at the next ballot Hollis gets five votes needed.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Concurrence was voted Friday by the Senate on the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment for direct election of United States senators.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The state Senate concurred in passage of the senatorial elections amendment to the federal constitution, Friday.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The third ballot of the state Legislature for United States senator Friday brought no choice.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Senate Friday by a vote of 31 to 6, passed a bill providing for the initiative and referendum similar to the bill adopted by the lower house a few days ago.

SAVINGS SYSTEM INTERESTS PUPILS OF ENGLISH HIGH

Cooperative banks were described to the pupils of the Central evening high school in the English high building on Montgomery street Thursday night by William N. Swain, an attorney for a number of banks, who has written a comprehensive treatise on the subject.

Following the 20 minutes' talk on the working of the cooperative banks and the habit of systematic saving more than 30 of the young men, mostly of foreign parentage, kept Mr. Swain until after 10 o'clock answering questions regarding the practical phases of the banking.

Compulsory education and supervision to compel people when they are young to save money will obviate the necessity of providing pensions, Mr. Swain said in his address.

WINTHROP TRANSFERS ASKED

Thomas A. Niland of East Boston presented a request to Colonel Melvin O. Adams, president of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, yesterday, that free transfers be provided between the main line trains to Lynn and Winthrop branch trains.

CITIZENS PARTY NOMINATES

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—At a preliminary caucus of the Citizens party held in town hall Friday night, the following were nominated for selectmen: Frank B. Munroe, William P. Chapman, Augustus R. C. Craigie, John G. Stevens, Nathaniel Sweet, Nathaniel C. Lyon.

Shepard Norwell Company

THE SPRING WAISTS

This week we make an initial display of the New Spring Waists. You will enjoy looking at them. Styles that you haven't before seen—and all of them priced according to the well-known SHEPARD principle.

\$5.00 SILK WAISTS—Black messaline—square yoke and collar of soft net—shoulder, front and back trimmed with bias folds of silk enhanced with self-covered buttons and dainty French knots—entire front covered with tucks—long sleeves with net undercuffs.

\$5.00 SILK WAISTS—Heavy black peau de soie—lined through-out—net yoke and collar—strapped with bias folds of silk; trimmed with fancy crocheted buttons—tucked front and back—long sleeves with fancy cuffs to match yoke.

\$5.00 SILK WAISTS—Fine black messaline—strictly tailored model—button front—tucked back, front and collar—long sleeves, pointed cuffs. Another tailored style has Gibson pleat on shoulder, Robespierre collar, front trimmed with white olive-shaped buttons, long sleeves with French cuffs.

\$5.75 SILK WAISTS—Novelty silk—very rich and lustrous—Robespierre collar—double ruffle finished with fancy buttons—yoke back—long sleeves with full frill. Lavender and black-and-navy stripes.

\$5.75 CHIFFON WAISTS—Navy and black—white lace yoke and collar—tucked shoulders, front and back—center front trimmed with bands of gold lace—long sleeves with fancy cuff and net ruffle. These Waists are copies of a new style that has just appeared in Vienna.

\$7.50 CHIFFON WAISTS—Latest surplice model, shadow lace yoke and collar, long sleeves tucked and finished with fancy cuffs. Another surplice model has shadow lace yoke and collar, trimmed with crystal buttons, fold of chiffon extending down front and back, long fitted tucked sleeves—navy, black, brown, copenhagen.

\$7.50 SILK WAISTS—Black messaline silk—circular yoke and collar of hand-made ruffles—tucked front and back—long fitted sleeves strapped with bias folds of silk. Another model also made of messaline has braided yoke and collar, messaline vest trimmed with self-covered buttons—tucked back and front, long sleeves with fancy cuffs.

\$10.50 CHIFFON WAISTS—Chiffon draped over heavy popular colors—entire waist, including collar, tucked—collar finished with fancy bow—long sleeves. This model was especially designed for stout figures.

Many other beautiful Waists at higher prices—including numerous imported models of exquisite lace.

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

For the Theodore Thomas orchestra concerts of Friday and Saturday, Feb. 14 and 15, Frederick Stock has arranged a Wagner program, with Clarence Whitehill, baritone of the Chicago grand opera company, as the assisting soloist. With the exception of the opening number, all are excerpts from Wagner's operas. The program follows: "Faust" overture, Wolfgram's address (Mr. Whitehill as Wolfgram) and Bacchanale from "Tannhauser," prelude to "Lohengrin," introduction and song of the Rhine Maidens from "Das Rheingold," "Ride of the Valkyries," "Wotan's Farewell" and "Magic Fire-Scene" (Mr. Whitehill as Wotan) from "Die Walkure," "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," Siegfried's death music from "Die Gotterdammerung," Hans Sachs' monologue (Mr. Whitehill as Hans Sachs) and prelude from "Die Meistersinger."

Miss Elena Gerhardt, the German singer who made her first American tour last season, will appear in song recital at the Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, with a program devoted entirely to German songs. A group of seven Schubert songs, among them "Vor Meine Wiege," "Schlaflied" and "Gretchen am Spinnrad," is followed by a group of eight Schumann songs, among them "Der Sandmann," "Mondnacht" and "Fruehlingsnacht." The program closes with a group of three songs by Hugo Wolf and four by Richard Strauss, including "Morgen," "Ständchen" and "Caecilie."

The Beethoven trio of Chicago, Miss M. Jennette London, piano; Mr. Otto B. Rochsborn, violin, and Carl Bruckner, cello, will give a recital in Fine Arts theater on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, assisted by Edward Clarke, bass-baritone. The chamber music offerings include the opus 1, No. 1, by Beethoven; theme and variations from opus 50, by Godard; kowsky, and trio, opus 72, by Godard. Mr. Clarke will sing "Bussied," by Beethoven, "Das Veilchen," by Mozart, and three songs, "Offrande," "Dune Prison" and "Mal," by Hahn.

Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano of the Boston opera company, will be heard in a song recital, in Orchestra hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16.

The Chicago Grand Opera company, which closed its third season here on Saturday evening, Feb. 1, with a performance of Wagner's "Die Walkure," left Chicago on the following day for Philadelphia, where it will finish the season begun there on Oct. 31, after which it will journey to the Pacific coast and to western states, where its year's work will be ended. Notwithstanding alarmist reports that have emanated largely from the East as to the prospects of the company for the future, a statement issued by the management at the close of the 10 weeks' season sets at rest all doubts in regard to the financial condition of the local organization. The box office receipts for the 10 weeks passed somewhat above the \$500,000 mark, a record that is eminently satisfactory to Mr. Dippel and the board of directors, and is good evidence of the popular support that has been accorded the fine efforts of the com-

pany. A full house at the Auditorium theater means approximately 4000 people present. Every week has witnessed one or more sold-out houses and a larger number of practically full houses than last season. Public and critics alike, with practical unanimity, agree that the season just passed also marks an improvement over previous ones in artistic achievement.

There seems to be a general feeling that the season was overcrowded, 82 opera representations having been given during the 10 weeks. This number represents several double bills, however, and the actual number of performances would be somewhat smaller. The company's repertory has been unusually and possibly unnecessarily large, including no fewer than 30 operas. Of these, 15 were performed in Italian, 10 in French, three in German and two in English. Classified according to the nationality of the composer these figures would read: Italian, 14; French, 10; and German, 13. No opera of the English or of the American school was performed. There were 43 performances of Italian works and 26 of French, while only six performances were sung in German and seven in English.

CITIZENS' SLATE OPPOSED

Two present officials have been dropped from the slate of selectmen to come before the Brookline town caucus Feb. 20, as reported by a citizens' committee of 100, and considerable opposition has been aroused in some quarters.

PEABODY ELECTION DATED

PEABODY, Mass.—The annual election of town officers and vote on the license question will be held Monday, March 10.

Abraham Lincoln

IN 1863



A photograph taken by Gardner of Washington the Sunday before the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. PHOTOGRAPHS LIKE THE ABOVE

11x14\$1.50
18x22\$3.00
Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of P. O. order.

DAVID W. BUTTEFIELD
Roxbury Crossing Station, Boston

AMERICA IN A GENERAL VIEW

AMERICAN constitutions, national and state, have been hitherto almost amendment-proof. We have come to a different order. Sometime historically an estimate will be made of the effect of the political agitation of the year 1912 upon the views of legislatures and of Congress in respect to the organic law. Contemporaneously it is apparent that the demands of the new party in politics that the slow method of amendment shall give way to so extreme a short circuit as change by the recall of an adverse decision of the supreme court on the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature has had the effect of quickening the old way. Legislatures, wherever in session, are considering amendments more or less radical and advancing them to the people with new readiness. States where there is restriction on the process, are chafing under it, as in Illinois, where the constitution permits only one amendment to be considered at a time and Governor Dunne this week demands that this archaic feature be changed. More marked than these is the ratification within a week of the amendment to the federal constitution by enough states to make it effective and the passage by the Senate of another amendment, changing the presidential term to six years and forbidding reelections. Frequent treatment of the federal instrument thus—as we shall see.

Constitutional Changes Have Been Rare

Abraham Lincoln lived in momentous times and through a period of great political strife, but he never saw the constitution amended. The thirteenth amendment, the expression of the cause to which he was devoted, abolishing slavery, was proposed by Congress to the state legislatures Feb. 1, 1865, but its ratification was not proclaimed until December. It had been 62 years since the adoption of the twelfth amendment. When there are left out of the calculation the first 10 amendments, which were adopted by the first Congress and are a practical supplement, constituting a bill of rights, there have been, in the 126 years since the framing was completed, only five amendments, until the one now ratified but not yet effective. It is a tribute to the greatness and soundness of the constitution's builders, but evidence of the indisposition to alter the instrument. The deep results of the civil war found expression in the three amendments as to the race elevated to citizenship. Were it not for these three it would have been more than a century between amendments—109 years, to be exact.

So rigid has been the constitution in its form, while yielding in its application, that the opinion has been expressed that it never would be altered except in an almost revolutionary juncture. We have it changed now as to the income tax, with no strain upon the peace of the country, and the seventeenth amendment providing the direct election of United States senators is following fast on the heels of the sixteenth. The constitution seems to have become suddenly fluid.

With the income tax amendment ratified but not yet proclaimed, and the senatorial election one in the process of state approval, the Senate furnishes additional evidence of the unsuspected plasticity of the great instrument by passing the amendment changing the presidential term from four to six years and disqualifying Presidents from reelection. Should the House follow in support by a two-thirds vote the country would have presented to it by far the most radical change in the form of government since the constitution was formed. If the Progressive movement in our recent politics is to be held accountable for this particular change, it is because of the third term possibility in Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. The Democratic party is alone pledged to the single term through its last national platform.

When the constitutional convention of 1787 settled upon the length of the presidential term it chose the shortest that was proposed, the alternatives being five, six, seven and 10 years, while Hamilton would have gone so far as to make the President a permanent officer, removable only for malfeasance. The attractive theory of the single term is that the President will have to give no part of the time and thought of his administration to the matter of his own reelection. It leaves out of account, however, the spur to right conduct which the approval of his countrymen may be supposed to supply, even to a President. It lacks the support of evidence that might be looked for in the second terms of past Presidents, where there was no thought of another election; there might be some difficulty in showing that the absence of the personal incentive made the second term better than the first.

Great Events in

Trust Law Application

Not only does the United States government meet with a signal defeat in the decision of the supreme court that the United Shoe Machinery Company is not a combination in violation of the anti-trust law, but a new rule of a far-reaching effect is laid down or, speaking more accurately, given more explicit statement. It is that size in a corporation made up through consolidation is not in itself an infraction of the law. In the terse language familiar to the country in the decisions written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The integration aimed at by the statute does not extend to reducing all manufacture to isolated units of the lowest degree." It is lawful, he added by way of illustration, for one corporation to make every part of a steam engine and to put the machine together, as it would be for one to make the boiler and another to make the wheels.

The decision does not go to the length

of passing upon the validity of the form of contract used by the company, under which its patrons are held not to use machines of any other maker's production. This feature it finds was not involved, because the contract was in use prior to the consolidation which is the basis of the question sent up to the court. The government meets the adverse decision with the statement that the strong feature of its case, the so-called "tying" contract, is not affected, and suits can proceed with that for their ground. Broadly, the decision is another instance of the application of the rule of reason, to which the supreme court has committed itself in dealing with the trust cases.

The wide discretion that is enjoyed by the department of justice in application of the decisions of the court in ordering dissolution of a combination is given fresh illustration in the agreement that has been reached as to the way the Pacific railroad separation shall proceed. Through conferences between the attorney-general and the railroad's eminent counsel, the sale of the stock of one of the companies at a fixed price, the barring of the other company from holding it and the enforced taking over of a third company are accomplished. The interests of the public are to be regarded as in safe hands when handled by the attorney-general, and the general comment is that the decision of the court is given in this case full force and effect.

These are indeed formative times in the relations between the people, acting through the government, and the great corporations, which for a period outstripped the lawmaking and law interpreting of the nation in their consolidations. When the official career of Attorney-General Wickersham is completed and taken under review, as it soon will be, it will be realized that he has had a task of a pioneer nature and one that has exacted the highest qualities of persistence and discretion.

President-Elect Wilson Chooses His Secretary

President-elect Wilson has conceded to the demand for news as to the personnel of the official family he will draw together next month the one interesting fact that his private secretary will be Joseph P. Tumulty of Jersey City. It is learned that the office is not a personal one. Recollections of Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Loeb, to mention no more, emphasize the extent to which the man who stands next the President and between him and the public assumes public importance. Qualities of statesmanlike nature are demanded of him; he must be a diplomat, a man capable of great affairs, tactful in the highest degree and courteous. Mr. Tumulty is the youngest man ever called to the place, but at 33 he has had varied experience, recently as secretary to Mr. Wilson as Governor, but before that a lawyer and for four years a member of the New Jersey Legislature, where he displayed independence, was distinctly a progressive but still in good standing in his party, the Democratic, of course.

Beyond this, Mr. Wilson does not yet enlighten the public and declares he has not come to final conclusions. He cites the example of President Cleveland in keeping his cabinet selections to himself until he enters upon the office. Lists continue to be published with an assumption of authority always a bit roundabout, and continue to be revised. Only Mr. Bryan is the fixed name and even here it is without assent of the coming President that he is given the place of secretary of state.

Inauguration plans advance to definiteness. The escort of Princeton students is the most novel feature and it is to be so handled as to lend a scholastic color to the proceeding, the edict already having gone forth that the college yell will be barred as not befitting the occasion.

Common Subjects Of Legislative Reform

Legislatures in several states are exercised over the text-book supply of the public schools and in Wisconsin the agitation goes to the extent of a full investigation of the methods of publishers in dealing with school supply authorities. In that state there was left from the last Legislature the measure to establish uniform text-books, and this has become the center of controversy. The supporters of this measure are asserting the existence of a system by which publishing houses undertake to name the officials, to secure their promotion from minor places to the handling of the business in the larger cities, with the result, as alleged, that the superintendents are in many cases bulwarks for the book agents. The activity of school superintendents in opposition to the uniform text-book law is claimed to give color to their interest in the publishing side of the transactions. Allowance being made for the exaggeration of suspicion, the public has cause for interest in the effort being made to bring so important a function as the supply of proper text books at a reasonable cost into full light.

In quite another field a widely spread legislative activity is noted in the repeal of the state laws fixing rates of insurance. Kansas is credited with having been the first state to enact laws that fixed insurance rates. Texas, Louisiana, Missouri and Kentucky followed and if this list be complete then it is true that in every state there is a movement to repeal this class of legislation. Experience is commonly held to have shown that the legislation has not proved beneficial and the insurance companies go so far as to say that their business has been made unprofitable. The agitation has reached the United States supreme court, where the counsel for the companies now has made an argument

against the constitutionality of legislatures fixing prices, the wider application of which is easily seen to reach all commodities.

Illinois Gets Its Governor Installed

Deadlocks in state government or in senatorial elections by legislatures have been thus far the conspicuous bequest of the Progressive party's entrance into the elections of last November. Holding a balance of power in several legislatures the new party has been the cause of delaying organization, as in Illinois, where for three weeks the lower house could not elect a speaker and the inauguration of a Governor was correspondingly delayed; and in New Hampshire, where a senatorial election has been made impossible, but it has done little in exacting favor for itself, except the doubtful one of notoriety. In Illinois the affliction is compounded by the oncoming of a senatorial election which is expected to repeat the struggle for organization. The speaker elected after so much of a strain is a Democrat and bears the politically historic name of William McKinley. He proclaims himself a Progressive and is credited with an ability to make himself felt in the policies of the state.

Inauguration at Springfield takes on somewhat of the spectacular fashion of Washington. Governor Dineen, retiring after eight years in office, rides in a carriage with his successor, Governor Dunne, there is an escort of political marching clubs, band, police and firemen; the two Governors enter the convention together, the retiring one makes a farewell address and the new one delivers an imposing inaugural speech. Delayed a month, the proceeding seemed only to have added interest for the crowds of people. Recognition of the wives of the chief actors is the feature of the speaking, the outgoing Governor paying high praise to the wife of his successor and the new one matching it with compliment to the retiring first lady of the state. There is a public reception at the executive mansion, and the simplicity of older states is put in powerful contrast.

The new Governor, who has been mayor of Chicago, and before that a state judge, outlined a policy of reform in his inaugural talk, declared for the initiative and referendum, for greater ease of amendment of the state constitution, for home rule for cities—even going so far as to advocate a Chicago utilities board to handle its public services with the state only supervising the intra-urban ones, and beyond this the giving municipalities the right to purchase and operate them. Comment in the state shows surprise that he takes so radical a turn.

STORE NEWS

Two of the successful applicants for admission as attorneys before the state board of bar examiners are in the employ of the Paine Furniture Company. Albert A. Sutherland has been with this firm for a number of years and will continue in its employ. Miss Charlotte A. Perkins of Melrose, who received her degree from the Boston University law school last June, has taken a position with this house, where she will have charge of the correspondence.

The vacation committee of the Woman's Civic Federation will hold its fifth vacation evening Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Parker Memorial hall, 53 Berkeley street. All women and girls employed in the stores are invited. No admission is charged. An entertainment will be given. The program is under the direction of Miss Dorothy Jordan, and will consist of violin selections by Miss Marie Ames, songs by Miss Susan Dabney, and imitations of Harry Lauder and others by Joseph S. Seabury.

Edward A. Filene will be the speaker at the meeting in Ford hall tomorrow evening. He will deal with the growth of democracy.

Miss Jane Smith of the waist department of the Meyer Jonsson Company, who has been in New York all the week, is expected to return today.

The Houghton, Dutton Company presented Miss Mary Kenny, who has been in its employ for several years, with a piano as a wedding present. Miss Kenny was head of the auditing department until her resignation, which took place recently.

Miss Katherine White, buyer of millinery for the E. T. Slattery Company, has returned from a trip to New York.

Miss G. Patterson, buyer of gowns, and Miss N. Knight of the infants' department of the Magrane, Houston Company, are in New York for a few days.

MASONS CONFER SEVENTH GRADE

Forty-six took the seventh grade, or provost and judge, in the Scottish Rite, by Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection in Masonic temple Friday night. There were about 400 registered.

John J. Van Valkenburgh, 32 degrees, T. P. M., presided over the ceremonies, and in the exemplification had the aid of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Hamilton of the supreme council, James S. Blake, Jesse E. Ames and Josiah T. Dyer, 33 degrees; Oscar Storer, Melvin M. Johnson, David T. Montague, Harry Hunt and Charles D. Burrage, 32 degrees. The special music was by a quartet with Everett E. Truette organist and Thomas M. Carter cornetist.

NEW ENGLAND TOPICS

WHEN the Governor of Maine dissented recently from the project to bring the heads of state government together to consider railroad problems, he attracted attention to himself as gifted with independence. His grounds were clearly stated and open the opportunity for a difference of opinion as to the soundness of his objections to a co-operation which seems to have met with a general approval. They are of less consequence than the revelation of ability of an executive to take an individual position and state his reasons with force. The address he made to the Legislature when taking office for the first time was marked by a strong grasp upon the practical, business problems of government and that in the course of his administration there would be shown an ability to proceed on somewhat individual courses was to have been expected.

Governor Haines now has shown in another way his self-reliance and appears to have come up against the practise of the state in a way to cause a discussion that is not altogether favorable. It was over the naming of a commissioner of sea and shore fisheries. He appointed to this position without consultation with the executive council and this appears to be contrary to the established practise of governors in his state. Maine is one of the few states having an executive council, following the maternal example of Massachusetts in bringing this branch of government down from the colonial days. The Massachusetts practise is for an initiative by the Governor without a thought of taking the council into consultation, but practise is more than theory, and the Maine way has a value attached to it that puts the councilors in a state of dissent when they first learn of the Governor's intentions by an actual appointment. In this case it has resulted in the man named as commissioner declining to stand and the withdrawal of his name by the Governor.

New Hampshire's long strain over the election of United States senator is the last lingering demonstration of the weakness of filling this office by legislative choice. Other business of the Legislature, that for which it is chosen principally, of course suffers somewhat from neglect by the necessity of the daily ballot for senator and the occupation of the members with this somewhat foreign task. The week has been marked by the breaking of party lines to the extent that several Republicans have been voting for Mr. Hallis, the Democratic candidate, while enough Democrats were voting for other candidates to prevent his election. Governor Bass has been supported persistently by the Progressives, who have strength enough to hold the balance of power. Pressure has been growing stronger to bring about the union of the Progressives and Repub-

licans and there has been shown a disposition among leading Republicans to come to the support of a Progressive candidate other than former Governor Bass, should his followers consent to shift. For him the Republicans stoutly refuse to give their votes. With Mr. Hollis standing within five votes of the required number it is firmly asserted by the Democrats that any breaking in the Republican ranks to a Progressive would bring enough more Republicans to him to win his election. Speaker Britton, a Progressive, has come to have a few votes and is urged as the possible compromise man.

Connecticut's water power problem has come to the first place in national prominence through the contest in Congress over the bill to combine the interests of the public and a power company in the building and operation of a dam at Enfield. Not so much because of the particular value of this measure but through its novelty in national legislation it has engaged the most learned and vigorous discussion in the United States Senate. The measure is the fruit of long weighing of the need of a passage up the river for freight-carrying vessels, and has the commendation of the administration. It balances the public and the corporate interest by putting the burden of investment upon the government and giving the power company the use of the dam on a scale of division of profits, allowing it 8 per cent return at the outset and calling for a readjustment from time to time as the profit-earning capacity of the works developed. If the national government should enter this arrangement an example will be set which it is easy to see will have wide application.

The replacing of two weekly papers of the perfected type of local journals by a combined daily and weekly, which is now in process at Brattleboro, Vt., is significant of a tendency that is general in New England. Brattleboro is one of the choicest of New England towns, with a combination of the conservative quality found in them and a modern spirit of development. It has been well served by the two weekly newspapers, the Phoenix and the Reformer, both published on the same day and both prospering. Now it sees the two brought to one ownership on the plan of publishing a local daily paper and the continuance of the Phoenix as a weekly. The men who have been making the two papers come together in the new arrangement. The result may be expected to be a fuller serving of the local interests for which the papers largely exist, with their due contribution to the forming of opinion on wider interests. The rural free delivery is found to have been the means of a much wider reading of daily papers, with an accompanying difficulty in even the best weekly ones holding their field.

COLLEGES WHERE WEALTH GIVES NO ADVANTAGE

PRESIDENT Nichols of Dartmouth, speaking in Portsmouth, N. H., recently set out the standards of his college as to the possession of wealth by students in a way which commands attention not so much because of the Dartmouth attitude as because showing what in varying measure is true today than ever of the colleges of New England. "Dartmouth," he said "is one of the big institutions in which wealth and antecedents cut no particular figure." He cited the instance of the son of a man of wealth and prominence who came to the college bringing with him a valet. The college boys put the valet to bed in his master's room and made the master sleep outside the door.

There is a refreshing quality about the incident, which was more than a student's prank. It will easily be believed that it could have been duplicated under the same circumstances in the other colleges. Going further, the president of Dartmouth, quoted a wealthy student as saying that the honors of the college were far removed from him because the boys hold the elections in their own hands and they will not vote for a student who does not perform some sort of manual work during his college course. As far as the reports of the president's speech go, there appears no comment by the head of Dartmouth upon the accuracy of this complaint, and it must stand for what it is worth as showing an actual discrimination and so opening the way to a discussion of what real democracy in even college relations comprises. Yet this is the minor value of the president's statement.

Common knowledge of the conditions that exist in college life embraces the cheering fact that the way of education is opened to the man who is without wealth in the ordinary use of the word, whose great possession is a determination to make the college yield him an education. There appears in the president's talk not the least design to set out Dartmouth as radically different in this respect from other institutions of learning in New England. No such issue need be raised and none could probably be supported by the facts. The young man of wealth, the man with the valet, would find himself out of touch with the mass of the earnest men who make up the undergraduate body of any of our colleges. Opportunity in these days is not less but more than in the past for the fellow with the determination and the natural ability to make his way through college. To this end college administration has been constantly directed, and the extent to which it has been reached could easily be shown out of a study of the numbers who are given

TWO LINERS DUE TO SAIL AT NEAR THE SAME HOUR

Preceding the departure of the steamship Iberian, Captain Jago, by a half-hour, the Leyland liner Canadian, Captain Bullock, sailed from the East Boston pier today, with 11 cabin passengers, bound for Liverpool. The Iberian, also a Leyland liner, is destined for Manchester. Large consignments of merchandise will be stowed away in the holds of the two liners.

Among the voyagers, who have booked for the passage are: Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lamme and Miss Myra Sutherland of New York, missionaries, on their way to India; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dawes of London and Miss Mary E. McLean of New York, F. J. Robinson of Boston, William Ingleby of London, Mrs. Samuel V. Walters of Liverpool, accompanied by her daughter, Minnie E. Walters, and J. W. Heap of Chicago, who missed the sailing of the Cunard line steamer Saxonia last Tuesday.

Cargo in the hold of the Canadian includes 85,000 bushels of corn, 48,000 bushels of wheat, 3500 barrels of apples, 2500 bales of cotton, and much general freight. The Iberian will have 56,000 bushels of wheat, 500 tons of provisions, 500 tons of starch and glucose, 500 bales of cotton and 5000 barrels of apples.

ROXBURY PUPILS REPEAT PLAYS

Two plays, "Prometheus" and "Pandora," were given in Union building Brookline, Friday evening by pupils of the class of 1912 of the Jefferson school in Roxbury. The plays, dramatized by Mrs. Lena Dalkeith Burton, were a part of the graduating exercises of the class last year. They were repeated to raise money for the special fund of the school. The plays were given under the direction of Miss Elinor W. Leavitt and were largely attended. Edward P. Sherburne is master of the school.

At Gilchrist's

Beginning Monday, February 10th

Economy Week Of Great Value to the 1,423,429 People in Greater Boston A GREAT SALE

Made possible by the co-operation of the

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALEERS OF

GREATER BOSTON

A SALE TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF THE GREATER GILCHRIST STORE

The policy of this store is to save money for those who have traded with us for a lifetime, perhaps, and to prove to all Boston that

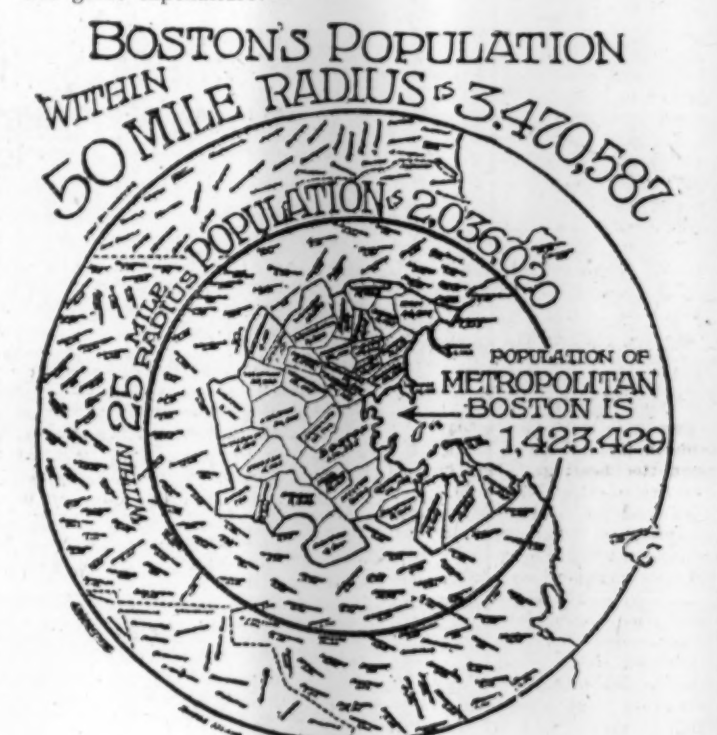
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More room, Larger Stocks, Better Service, Lower Prices.

Your presence in this store at any time is an evidence of good will, and entitles you to every attention and courtesy that can be shown by our employees.

The Gilchrist store's capacity to do business comfortably has been doubled within the past four months.

Such facts as these printed below inspired and warranted this great expenditure:—



3,470,587 people within a radius of 50 miles of the State House
A people possessing 1-15 of the purchasing power of the United States.

1-26 of the population of the United States within 50 miles of the State House.

The richest people in the United States.

Per capita wealth, \$2159.

1-5 of the savings of the American people are in the Massachusetts banks.

2,138,838 depositors in Massachusetts Savings and Cooperative banks.

\$791,931,542 deposits in Massachusetts banks.

187,000,000 people entered Boston last year on steam and electric trains.

Boston's Rapid Transit system the best in the United States.
\$80,000,000 said to have been invested during the last 15 years by the Elevated Railway Company.

Greatest Railway Mileage in the world within 50 miles of the State House.

Three Subways and an Elevated Railway now being built.

\$9,000,000 appropriated to begin harbor improvements.

Dotting the entire New England, are 25,351 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,212,158 persons.

Values of manufactured products, \$2,670,065,000.

\$98,561,000 annually in Textile products.

\$67,945,133 annually in boots and shoes.

The Gilchrist store is now prepared to distribute a Greater quantity of standard merchandise, MORE ECONOMICALLY than ever before.

The volume of business since the opening of the new store has steadily increased. This great sale, beginning Monday, is expected to give us a capacity business.

It is the forerunner of many equally remarkable sales to follow.

Other advertisements will announce the thousands of wonderful economies.

We hope you will read them carefully.

Applications for Employment By those experienced as Salespeople, Cashiers, Examiners, Packers and Shippers will be received at the Employment Bureau, 8th Floor.

Legal Stamps With Each 10c Purchase

GILCHRIST CO
Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Pl.

TOWNS MAY BUILD BRIDGE
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Senate passed a bill by Senator Shanahan under which the town of Redding may build a bridge for the new state highway.

STEERING COMMITTEE NAMED
WASHINGTON—Senators Oliver, La Follette, Root, Smoot and Cummins were named Friday as the legislative steering committee authorized by the Republican caucus.

"Cravenette"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

Should a "Cravenette" Rain Coat at any time prove unsatisfactory as to its rain shedding quality, if sent us by the parcel post or express (prepaid) to 8th and Madison Sts., Hoboken, New Jersey, we will give it our "Cravenette Proof" press and return it by parcel post or express (prepaid) making no charge for doing this.

We will "Cravenette Proof" and dry clean any other garment that does not contain Rubber, for which there will be a charge from \$3.00 for an ordinary Rain Coat to \$4.00 or \$5.00 for Men's and Women's Suits, and special garments.

Always fasten a tag in buttonhole of the garment with your name and address written plainly on it and write us when shipping same.

Please note that our guarantee covers only the rain-shedding quality of the garment.

You can arrange for this with the Retail Merchant of whom you purchased your coat, and we prefer that you should do so.

Cravenette Co., U.S.A.

Proofing Works: 8th and Madison Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

A garment made of a "Cravenette" Cloth has this circular registered trade mark stamped on the inside and a "Silt" Cravenette Label sewed at the collar or elsewhere.

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Are you taking full advantage of the great opportunity offered by the use of Educator Wafers as a substitute for bread? If not, it is time you ordered

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THE LEE BROOM because it attracts the eye, its
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SPRING WASH-GOODS

FASHION has accorded great favor to high-class wash-goods for Spring
and Summer wear. Our assortment is beautiful and comprehensive.
Among the most popular weaves are:

Eponge, Ratine, French Crepe, Homespun Linen, Ramie, Chiffon
Lisse, and all wool French Challie.

Beeman & Hendee

351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Spring Wear for Little Folks

MISSSES' SUITS BOYS' COATS GIRLS' HATS
MISSSES' COATS BOYS' HATS GIRLS' DRESSES

Visit this beautiful store at your leisure. Our several departments will interest
you with their lovely, exclusive assortments.

NEED MUCH HEAT

In cooking meat and game it is well
to remember that the most intense heat
is required in the oven. Next to meat
comes pastry, when the oven should be
as hot as can be for the first 10 minutes,
then cool the fire so as to reduce the
heat.

STAYS FASTENED

In sewing on hooks and eyes—especial-
ly down the front of the bodice, they
should be buttonholed on; they will
thus be firm with half the number of
stitches otherwise required, and will not
become loosened nearly so easily.—Los
Angeles Express.

JAPANESE DISH

"Ni-Sakana," a Japanese dish—fish
cooked in soy—is made by bringing to a
boil in a saucepan one cup of soy, one
quarter cup of water and one heaping
teaspoon of sugar. Add then one small
turbot, sole or any other fish of your
choice. Cook until the fish is thoroughly
done and serve it in the liquor in which
it was cooked, says the New Haven Jour-
nal-Courier. This dish is good whether
hot or cold.

NEW WAISTCOATS DELIGHTFUL

To be worn with cutaway coats

THE use of short semi-fitting jackets
inclines one to pay heed to the per-
sistent rumors of the return of the
bolero in some guise. It is already pre-
sent in the thinner fabrics, and it would
seem an easy step to introduce it in more
solid form. And, of course, it is ready to
hand in the Balkan and oriental sources
from which present fashions are being
drawn. So far, however, as the designs
actually present are concerned the cut-
away and the modified Russian blouses
are much more in evidence, according to
a fashion writer for the New York
Times.

For slim girlhood the full Russian
blouse will be charming. Sometimes it
is gathered into a plain shoulder yoke,
both back and front, and the fulness
belts at the waist, though not enough
to sacrifice straight lines.

Of the variations played upon the
motif of the half-long cutaway coat one
can truthfully say that they are legion.
Instead of the long, unbroken front
curve, or the pointed crossover at, or
below, the waist, with both of which we
are familiar, many of the new methods
show an abrupt, square cutaway either
at the waistline or at varying heights
above it. The effect produced is some-
times very like a man's evening coat,
even including the seam at the waist.

Those models which still retain the un-
broken lines down the front are now
closing much higher, sometimes with a
single large button at the bust. This is
appropriate to the change of season. It
is cooler and more comfortable for the
wearer and gives a lighter and more
spirited effect by showing so much of
the waist underneath. For added warmth
on cool days and to carry out the im-
pression of the strictly tailored suit,
delightful waistcoats are shown in silk,
in velvet and in printed or embroidered
cotton materials, to be worn with these
extreme cutaway coats.

A modification of this waistcoat idea
is shown in a model by Jeanne Lanvin.
The suit is of black and white checked
serge, but the waistcoat is of silk Bed-
ford cord in almost a gold red. It but-
tons in a point only at the bust, however,
fastening with two big, flat, silk-covered
buttons, side by side, not one above the
other. There is a seam at the waistline
and a six-inch pleatum below that, which
does not sound exactly like the descrip-
tion of a waistcoat, although that is
what this garment, with its fascinating
possibilities, really is.

Silk Bedford cord, by the way, is a
positively delicious material. No other
adjective quite expresses its quality. It
is shown now in severely tailored white
gowns for the southern resorts, and in
that tone reminds one of nothing so
much as of frosted cream. It comes in
all the new shades, and undoubtedly will
be much in demand for semi-tailored
afternoon gowns. More common and
serviceable, perhaps, though not quite so
beautiful, is poplin. So far, this is the
leader in the silks for suits.

Poplin in silk, in wool, in cotton—
any kind of poplin, in fact, promises to
be much used. There are plain poplins
and more poplins and broadcloth poplins,
and one often finds at least two of these
varieties combined in the same costume.
Other materials to be in demand for
elaborate street or afternoon semi-
tailored costumes are silk whipcord,
heavy bengaline, and the still heavier
"soie regence." In all of these there is
a conspicuous use of buttons, of which
there is an avalanche this season, show-

DRAPED coats are fashionable this
season and the one illustrated is
unusually beautiful. The coat is cut in
front and back portions, and the big,
loose sleeves are joined to it at the long
shoulder line that is so fashionable now.
The collar is an attractive feature. The
back portion is plain, but the fronts are
draped in a graceful manner.
The front portions of the coat are
draped, too, and the folds are becoming.
There is a shaped trimming band that
finishes the lower edge of the coat.
In this case, broadcloth velvet is trim-
med with fur.
In the small view, ivory colored broad-
cloth is trimmed with fur. If a lighter
weight coat is wanted, broadcloth silk with
trimming of plain, or plain silk with
trimming of broadcloth would be very at-
tractive. Fashionable fabrics are all soft
and pliable and almost any of them
would be appropriate for this coat.

For the medium size, the coat will re-
quire 6½ yards of material 27, 5¼
yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide
with one yard 54 inches wide, or fur
skins according to size, for the bands.

Pattern of the coat (7093) is cut in
three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38
or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure.
It can be bought at any May Mantion
agency, or will be sent by mail. Address
102 West Thirty-second street, New York,
or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

If a slice of bread is put in the pan
with the roast, it will be found a real help
in thickening and browning the gravy.
When water is added to the drippings in
the pan, the bread will often be sufficient
for thickening purposes without the addi-
tion of any flour.

FASHIONS AND

EVENING COAT OF MUCH BEAUTY EMBROIDERY COMBINED

Brocaded velvet trimmed with fur



WITH PAINTING IN OIL

IN the windows of art needlework shops are displayed many attractive
articles decorated with embroidery combined with tinting done with oil
paints. Tan linen is the material used for lovely picture frames, square,
oblong or circular in shape. A wistaria design is transferred to the
square frame, using a sheet of carbon paper for the purpose, says the
Philadelphia North American.

Prepare the oil paints for tinting by mixing with gasoline in an old
china plate and use an artist's small round bristle brush. The paint and
brush may be obtained at an artist's supplies shop or the needlework de-
partments of large stores.

Use very little paint, wiping the superfluous moisture on old cloth or
a piece of blotting paper. The color will not spread and spoil the design if
this precaution is taken. Tint the leaves green, the blossoms two shades
of wistaria and the stems a darker green. When thoroughly dry, outline
the design with heavy embroidery silk.

A circular frame has a design of birds sitting on a branch. Color the
birds an orange brown, with a splash of red on their breasts, and the
leaves green. The birds are outlined and the leaves veined with black
silk. Work the branch solid with brown.

Cut a foundation of Bristol board and cover with cotton wadding.
Over this smoothly stretch the linen and glue in place. Another founda-
tion of Bristol board is covered with plain linen and the two are whipped
together. The frame is now ready to slip the photographs between its
folds.

To make a pretty sewer's chatelaine, take three strands of half-inch
ribbon, any color desired, and weave them through 24 ivory rings and
finish at the top with a ribbon bow. This conceals the safety pin with which
the chatelaine is attached to the sewer's belt.

Make a tiny thimble bag of linen and draw a design showing a mouse
nibbling grains of corn. Tint the mouse gray by mixing a little lamp-
black with white. Outline the body with black silk and use solid stem-
stitch for the legs and tail. Make black French knots for eyes and yellow
ones for the kernels of corn. Through the top of the bag run a draw-
string of narrow elastic or ribbon and attach it to a strand of the chatelaine.
Using the same design, fashion a pin disk by covering two circles
of cardboard, first with sheet wadding and then with the linen. Whip
together, stick full of pins and sew it to another strand. To the third
strand tie a small pair of embroidery scissors and the chatelaine is
complete.

A notepaper case for the woman who travels is made of tan colored
linen and painted with a conventional design, using brown and green
paint for tinting. Outline the design with dark brown or black silk and
line the case with pongee silk. Two small oblongs of linen are hemmed
and feather-stitched to the case to form pockets.

Extremely attractive is a handkerchief case of tan colored linen show-
ing a design of holly. Color the leaves a holly green and the berries red.
Use black silk to outline the design and if preferred, work the berries
solid, padding them first with darning cotton. Line the case with pale
pink, blue or tan silk and tie together with ribbon.

If you desire to accent the case with sashet, place an interlining of
cotton wadding sprinkled with sashet powder between the linen and silk
before whipping them together.

Many artistic gifts may be made in this manner—magazine covers,
table runners, window and door draperies, sofa cushions and centerpieces.

TO SET STENCIL COLORS

All used in stenciling are not fast, and for that reason dis-
satisfactory results. Oil paints which are inexpensive and especially
prepared for stenciling are perhaps the best to use, says the New
Orleans Picayune.

The Japanese always set the colors of their stenciled work by steam-
ing and they have a special process for this work. Of course we cannot
do the steaming as the Japanese do, but there is a steaming process
which can be done at home. After the stenciled material has been dried
for a couple of days, lay it over a dampened cloth on the ironing board,
place another dampened cloth over it and press with a hot iron. This
is effective for all heavy linen or crash material. For chiffon or any deli-
cate fabric, a warm iron pressing will have to suffice, for the steaming
process may spoil the texture of the material.

MEDICI COLLAR ADDS CHIC

Medici collars are the last cry in neckwear. You may make them of
any sort of lace provided that, the mesh is heavy enough to support a
milliner's wire under its outer edge, or you may evolve them from chiffon,
tulle, or gauze ribbon, provided that the material is closely plaited or
futed and made to stand far out from the throat at back and sides. In
front the medici tapers into rather sharp points that join several inches
below the throat or that run to either side of a V'd or squared neck. It
isn't a street collar for winter, but it is a picturesque accessory for an
afternoon house frock, and, attached to a plastron of malines or lace,
lends chic to the plainest of blouses.—Washington Herald.

TO CLEAN A GAS RANGE

The loose parts of a gas range frequently become so greasy and dirty
that they can scarcely be cleaned. Place these parts on the coals in the
furnace when the fire is low and it will quickly burn them quite clean
without injury.—Minneapolis Tribune.

BIND UNDER EDGE OF RUG

Rugs have a way of curling up at the corners, which spoils their ap-
pearance, and in the end the corners get torn away. To provide against
this, says the Racine Journal-News, directly a rug is bought bind it on
the under edge with stout holland or furniture webbing.

DAINTINESS OF DESIGN IN THE NEW HANDKERCHIEFS

ALL is astir in the handkerchief market. New samples are being
received, lines for roadmen arranged and plans completed for
the coming season.

As usual, absolutely novel ideas are few and far between, but
the desired element of novelty is found in new and clever interpre-
tations of old motifs.

The one-corner idea continues to hold the center of attraction.
The features of this season's productions are daintiness of the de-
signs and their careful arrangement so as to extend up into the
body of the handkerchief, instead of spreading out at each side, as
in former seasons.

One-sided designs are again in evidence, and will find favor by
adding the spice of variety.

The Longfellow initial won such widespread favor last season
that its position in this season's lines is practically secure. Many
new Longfellow designs are shown surrounded by elaborate deco-
rations, but the simpler, daintier effects will have first place in popular
esteem.

The oriental initials which made their appearance last spring
are again featured, and as the oriental influence is pronounced in
women's wear they should find even greater favor than ever before.

The usual big movement in simple initial handkerchiefs, both
script and block, is expected. The dainty undecorated letters are
indicated for a slight preference over the decorated ones. Among
the daintiest initialed numbers are those finished with a tiny Ar-
menian lace edge.—Dry Goods Economist.

CLOTHES WAGON

I removed the basket from an old baby
buggy and nailed several boards or slats
across the frame, writes a contributor to
Good Housekeeping. On washdays I put
my clothes basket on the buggy and
wheel it along as I hang up the clothes
or take them down. I can hang up
clothes in about half the time it used
to take me, and do not have to bend over
the basket.

VIVID COLORS ON THE NEW HATS

Spring lines make an attractive array

THERE are any number of made hats
to buy this season; in fact, the ma-
jority are fashioned from plateaus of
straw, with additions of chiffon and
lace. These made hats offer an excel-
lent opportunity for the development of
original ideas, and it is therefore pos-
sible to procure hats built expressly for
the individual. The draped crowns are
fashioned from various kinds of mate-
rials, soft broche fabrics, crepe de chine,
cretonne, ratine, linen, pique—in fact,
any material one may desire to have
used on the hat.

There is a certain reasonableness in
the new hats which at once strikes the
customer. The freakish styles have been
banished, and in their places there is
an array of really likeable and wearable
hats. These hats sit squarely on the
head, and one can see a friend a few
yards distant, instead of being compelled
to peer under a brim which completely
envelops the wearer. The hair is per-
mitted to show itself, and thus adds a
softening frame to the face, and the
crown of the hat is directly over the
crown of the head. The wearer gives
to the hat the little individual touches
as she adjusts it.

There are women who can make almost
any hat becoming by the way they wear
it, while other women never seem to place
the hat the right angle. This knack of
adjusting a hat is born in some women,
while others must acquire it, but it is
well worth striving for, even if the re-
sults always look studied. It is particu-
larly to be desired this season, for the
style of many of the new hats depends
largely on the angle at which they are
adjusted.

It is whispered that there is to be a
scarcity of straw this spring, and the
limited amount appearing now on many
hats seems to justify the rumor; but it
has little or nothing to do with the case,
for the early spring hats are invariably
combined with velvet and other more
or less wintry fabrics, so that the transition
to the spring hat may not be too sudden
to be bridged during the winter months.

The importance of having an ap-
propriate hat is often forgotten at this
season of the year. Women will pur-
chase as their first spring hat one of the
tailored type, which is only correct for
the morning or to accompany the tailored
walking costume; yet they will wear this
same hat to the theater with an elabo-
rate gown because it is new and up
to date! Better by far to wear the
dressy afternoon hat of the winter or,
better still, to omit the hat, than to
make the mistake of wearing a simple
street hat with semi-evening dress.
There are attractive cap-like hats of ma-
lines, edged with tiny pink roses, nest-
ling among the green foliage and
trimmed directly in the front with two
quills of the same flowers, tied with
black velvet ribbon, which are deligh-

fully springlike and yet in good taste
for the theater.

So many vivid colors are combined on
the new hats that many women will be
led astray in their choice. If care is
not taken. There are some neutral
shades, such as sand, putty, beige, the
natural straw color, taupe and some of
the browns and darker blues that can be
worn with costumes of almost any hue,
quite as successfully as black, but the
radiant, glowing purples and reds and
greens must not be selected at random.
There is one advantage in a brilliant
purple or green which few women take
into consideration, and that is the fact
that a hat of either of these colors
makes the face look smaller.

HOME HELPS

When you have a torn buttonhole,
stitch a piece of closely woven tape to
the under side. Now sew the edge of the
buttonhole to this and cut through the
tape. Buttonhole stitch the edge in the
usual manner and it will never tear again.

Soak the whalebones taken from a
discarded bodice in warm water and they
may readily be straightened for further
use.

The simplest way to remove candle
grease from the carpet or rug is to place
a piece of heavy wrapping paper or blot-
ting paper over the spot, and press hard
with a hot iron.

The next time glazed carrots are being
prepared, substitute maple syrup for the
sugar in making the syrup; the change in
flavor is distinctive and pleasing.

In place of bread crumbs, stuff the
large Spanish onions with sausage meat,
sprinkling crumbs over the top before
baking.—Minneapolis Tribune.

MAN HELPED

The man of the family discovered me
poking a few pieces of silver at a time
out of the dishpan, with the mop and a
good deal of difficulty, writes a con-
tributor to Good Housekeeping. He pro-
posed putting the silver (small silver,
of course) in the colander, in the pan,
washing it in that, and then lifting col-
ander and all out of the water. I did it
and now our colander does yeoman's
service every day.

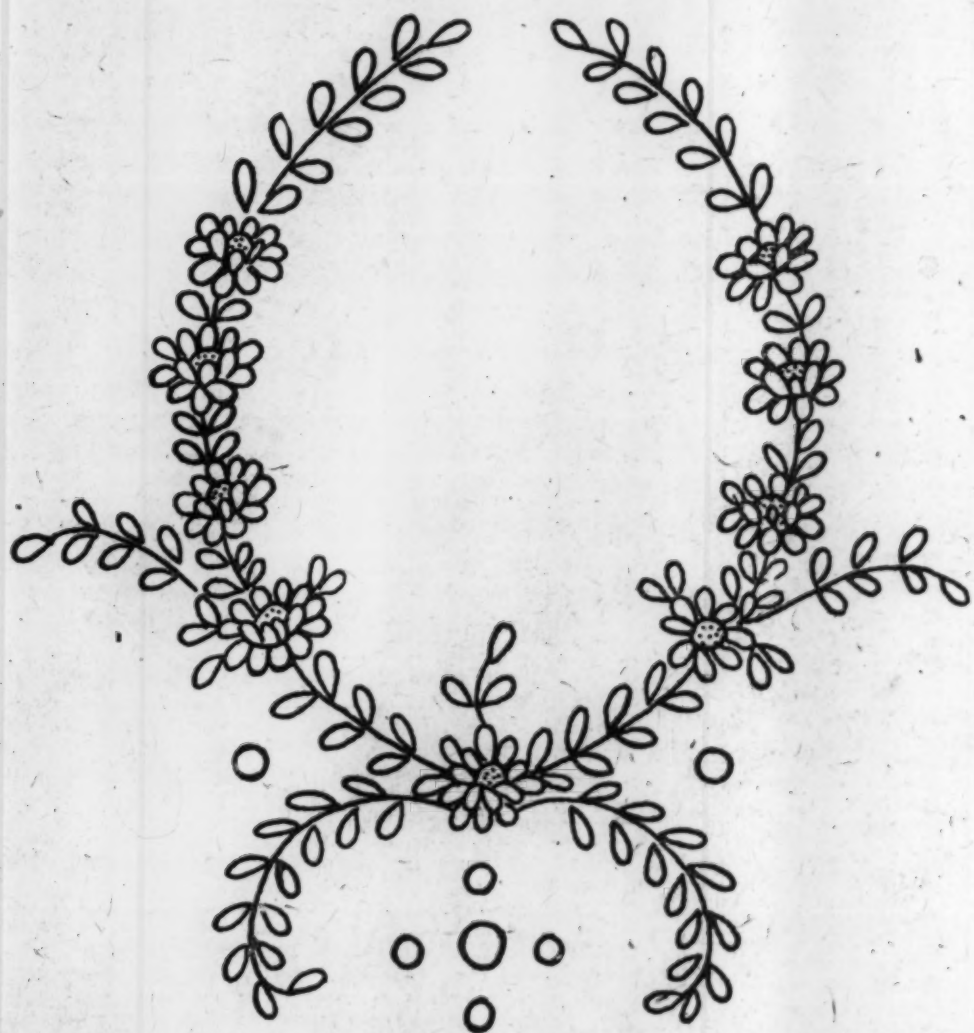
FOR THE DESK

A stationary holder of leather comes
with the several compartments for note
paper and envelopes of different sizes,
and is provided with a cover that fastens
with a snap catch, says the Newark
News. This precludes the danger of dust
getting into the stationary.

THE HOUSEHOLD

WREATH FOR DECORATION OF A SILK SACHET

Initials may be embroidered inside the wreath



A Dainty sachet in linen or silk may be effectively decorated with this wreath with the initials embroidered inside. The leaves should be worked solid in dull green, with the stems in the outline stitch. The flowers are solidly embroidered in old rose, heliotrope and old blue. The dots are worked solid in white. Use fls floss for the embroidery.

CHINTZ NOW HAVING AN EXTRAORDINARY VOGUE

If you are a woman of moderate means and if you feel a bit discouraged when you find your furniture and draperies becoming shabby you should be cheered by the knowledge that chintz is having an extraordinary vogue. If you cannot afford to recover chairs and sofas with the lovely brocatelles and the rich velours then turn to the chintzes, which invite you to try an excursion in economy that should bring joy to every member of your family—unless you are not wise in selecting colors and patterns.

The chintzes may lure one into primrose paths along which are many pitfalls. It is as hard to choose just the right design as it is to select a becoming Easter hat and a mistake in chintz cannot be ignored, for it will be in plain sight all the time. The revival of chintzes has put a bewildering variety of patterns and weaves on the market, for reps, cretonnes and what look as if they were merely plain, old fashioned calicos are all in one class so far as popular favor is concerned.

Before making any purchase or even examining materials it is well to learn something about the various weaves. Most of the English chintzes are warranted to wear indefinitely, while many of those of domestic manufacture are not always to be relied on, for they are likely to fade. Most alluring of all perhaps are the lovely French chintzes, which appear in the softest colorings and the most charming patterns.

Many of them are copies of designs that are famous, since they are associated with periods in history memorable for artistic achievement. Reproductions of the old English block prints are interesting but not always practical or beautiful. With their flamboyant birds and garish flowers of abnormal size they cause the shopper to wonder who will buy them; but in their right places they are quite acceptable, says a New York Times writer.

Among the most alluring patterns are the copies of period designs, especially those that were common in the days of Louis XIV. and the first empire. Some of these are expensive, and it is the price that will cause perplexity when the adventurer in economy seeks material with which to transform the dingy room that must be done over before the spring rush of housecleaning.

The first surprise will be experienced when a double width fabric, on which is printed a conventional design of golden browns and blues, or of greens in several shades, is preferred. At a distance the effect of brocade is given by the richness of the coloring, and it will be discovered that the price is not less than that asked for a brocade—since \$4.50 a yard is not considered too expensive for the needs of the American millionaire whose country house will be a marvel of old English or Renaissance ideas applied to meet new world demands.

After admiring the costly cotton fabrics the housewife may find exactly what she wants at a reasonable figure. The domestic chintzes vary from 25 cents a yard to \$1.25, or even more, but it is possible to obtain something quite satisfactory for less than 50 cents.

Having chosen the chintz the next consideration to quality and price is quantity. Chintz should be used as sparingly as possible. If a sofa is to be upholstered then it is wise to cover only one or two chairs, or to select the cushions that belong to the rattan rockers. These, with the curtains, will give the character to the room that is to be transformed, and plain linens of one of the dominant colors should be employed wherever it is easy to break what threatens to be monotony.

USE OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

There is a continuous demand for artificial flowers. They are pressed into service in every possible way, and on all occasions, and there is no lessening of the mode, according to the promise of the present time, says the Richmond News Leader.

A peculiar phase of the fashion is that no one flower predominates in popularity unless, perhaps, the rose may be a trifle more in demand than the other blossoms, and the crushed rose which has not been seen for many a long day is decidedly modish.

Notwithstanding the demand for velvet, few of the flowers are made of it, but are contrived from silk, lawn and satin. One immense rose of the latter material is black and without the usual heart of green or yellow. This, on an evening gown, is a note of distinction. No one attempts to procure natural looking flowers. Vivid lavender orchids with impossible maidenhair fern are sold in numbers.

BUILT-IN WARDROBES

Built-in wardrobes are more practical than old fashioned closets, and they take up less space, says an exchange. Modern wardrobes are usually two feet deep and four wide, with two doors. Garments are hung on wire hangers supported by a pole extending across from one end to the other. A wide shelf at the top takes care of the large hats.

WAY TO CLEAN KITCHEN WALLS

IN the hope of helping others as I have often been helped, I shall try to tell of one way of lightening housework, writes a contributor to the New York Press.

The upper part of my kitchen is painted, and every spring and fall it is difficult for my maid to wash off the streaks and grease that have gathered upon walls and ceiling. No matter how little water she uses, it invariably runs down into her sleeves. This is the inconvenience that abates the nuisance.

We get the hot water tank a-boiling hard; then we put plenty of soap or, if we prefer, a good cleansing powder into a pail and set it under the hot water faucet, turn on the water, and close the doors and windows. When the ceiling is streaming with vapor from the boiling water a well-wadded broom is used to wipe off the dirt. The steam will carry up the fumes of the soap or the cleansing powder, and acts like a charm.

ROPELIKE EFFECT

The latest novelty added to the darning stitch, even more recent than the knot, is an odd, raised, ropelike effect given by loosely twisting the thread at regular intervals, says the Chicago Journal. It is most effective on huck guest towels and similar materials.

TO CLEAN GLOVES

White kid gloves that are not badly soiled can be cleaned at home with a mixture of finely powdered fuller's earth and alum. This should be well rubbed in with a clean piece of flannel and then thoroughly brushed off with a soft, clean brush.

GROWING GARDEN ROOT CROPS

Choice of varieties for year's supply

FROM the standpoint of satisfaction, no group of vegetables can compare with the garden root crops. By judicious choice of varieties as well as species a supply may be secured for the entire year. All of the root crops do best in a deep, moist loam, well supplied with vegetable matter. Either the land should be well manured for a series of years prior to planting, or the previous season a cover crop, preferably of clover or some related plant, should be turned under with a liberal dressing of barnyard manure in the spring, as early as the ground can be worked. The land should be plowed deeply, as deeply as the surface layer of soil will permit without inconvenience, and then thoroughly firmed by the harrow and lastly by the weeder.

While those root crops that belong to the mustard family—radishes and the turnips—are quick to germinate and have rather large leaves which make the plants conspicuous, the other roots—carrots, parsnips and salsify—are slow and are not conspicuous. With the former, cultivation may begin usually within a week of the time the seed is sown. With the latter two or three weeks often elapse before the seedlings can be seen at all. For this reason it is highly desirable to mark the rows where the slow growing seedlings are to appear so that cultivation may start as early as with the mustard root crop group.

The best way to do this is to drop a few early forcing radish seeds in the same drills with the parsnip, salsify or carrot seed. Two or three seeds to the inch will be plenty. As such varieties of radishes mature in about three weeks' time, the plants can be pulled and used before any danger of their crowding the permanent crop would or should occur.

If at the time of pulling the slow-growing plants are not conspicuous enough to be readily seen without stooping, occasional radish plants may be left at intervals of a foot or two to act as guides for the cultivator. The various beets, while not as quick to appear as the mustard group, are much more speedy than the parsnips, etc. Their germination can be hastened by soaking the seed for 12 to 24 hours before sowing.

Radishes may be divided into several groups. The best varieties are those used for forcing. They are of extremely rapid growth; many will reach edible size within three weeks of the time the seed is sown. For this reason they should be chosen for the early spring and the late fall supply. It is advisable to make succession sowings at intervals of about a week, so that there may be a continuous succession of tender roots from early spring until midsummer and again in the fall until frost prevents growth out of doors. From that time forward the home supply may be secured by means of cold frames and hot beds.

The turnip rooted or globular beets have almost entirely supplanted the long blood varieties in popular favor. They are so much easier to grow and especially to harvest and store. Then, too, they are quicker to reach edible size. Seed sown in the spring will produce edible sized beets within eight or ten weeks, and those roots not needed at once may

be left in the ground for several weeks longer without serious deterioration. A second series of sowings may be made after midsummer with perfect assurance that the roots will reach good size before cold weather sets in. Thus a winter supply may be secured. And since the roots are of more or less globular form, they may be packed much more conveniently in the root cellar than can the long-rooted varieties. As to quality, the turnip-rooted sorts are fully equal to the best long varieties.

The carrots are divided into three principal groups, according to their length—short, medium and long. Some of the short varieties are only two or three inches long. They are used more particularly for forcing because they require only a short time to reach edible size, and the ground can be used immediately for a succession crop of some kind. The varieties of medium length take somewhat longer to reach edible size, but considerably more food can be secured from a given area in a given time. They are probably more desirable to grow, at least for the home table. Sowings should be made as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

As carrot seed is slow to germinate, it is often advisable to soak the seed for 24 hours before sowing. A succession of sowings may be made at intervals of 10 days or two weeks, so as to supply the table during the summer. For a winter supply, however, it is desirable to make a late sowing about the middle of August.

Turnips, both of the white and the yellow varieties, and also the rutabaga group, may be sown early in the spring and again in the early fall.

Parsnips and salsify are not only slow seeds to germinate, but are also slow growing plants. They require a considerably longer season than any of the other root crops to reach edible size. For this reason they are generally sown early in the spring so that they may have the entire summer to grow in. One peculiarity of these plants is that they may be allowed to remain in the ground at the close of the season. They are not injured by frost. A portion, however, should be dug in the fall and stored for early use. A second portion of the bed should be covered rather deeply with straw or litter to prevent deep freezing of the ground so that the roots beneath this covering may be reached without much difficulty during mid-winter. The balance of the bed may be allowed to remain until spring, when the roots may be dug for use at that season. Freezing really improves the flavor of both these plants.

FOR SHOPPING BAG

Sew a very large safety pin in your shopping bag. Then hang by means of smaller safety pins your door key, samples of cloth, memoranda and such things. They will be handy when you open the bag and save poking down and about the bottom of the bag for these things.—Louisville Herald.



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TRIED RECIPES

BAKED CHICKEN

CLEAN and disjoint the fowl, then cook in salted water until tender. Drain, brush each piece with butter, dust with flour, lay in a baking-pan and set in a hot oven to brown, turning so that all sides may be browned. Remove the meat to a hot platter. To the brown sediment in the pan add one pint of hot milk and when it comes to the boiling point stir in enough flour mixed with cold water to form a thin paste, to make a smooth, creamy gravy. Season to suit with butter, pepper and salt. A teaspoonful of minced celery cooked with the milk is a pleasant addition.

BAKED SPARE-RIB OF PORK

Trim off the rough ends neatly, crack the ribs across the middle; rub with salt and pepper, fold over and stuff with breadcrumbs seasoned with butter, pepper, salt, celery, onion and sage. Sew up the opening and place in a pan, to which add one half a cupful of hot water. Cook in a hot oven until brown, basting frequently and turning the meat so that all sides may brown.

BATTER PORK

Cut firm salt pork into thin slices and clip the rind to prevent the slices from curling up. Fry in a hot pan until delicately brown; then dip each slice in a batter made as follows: Place one half a cupful of cornmeal and one half a cupful of white flour in a bowl, pour in sufficient sweet milk to form a batter, beating constantly to prevent lumping; then add one egg, beaten well. The batter must be thick enough to remain on the pork when it is dipped in it. Fry in the hot fat until a pale brown.

PRUNE BROWN BETTY

Cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish to the depth of one half an inch with coarse, stale, entire-wheat bread crumbs; then add two layers of dried prunes which have been soaked in warm water until soft enough to remove the pits. Dust with pulverized cinnamon and nutmeg, cover with another layer of crumbs; then dot with butter and add one cupful of hot milk. Bake in a moderate oven for one half hour, or until the top is brown and crusty and the milk absorbed. Serve with hard sauce.—Ladies' World.

CHOCOLATE CRACKER PUDDING

Brown the crackers in the oven, being careful not to scorch them; then break them in fine bits, but do not roll. Over a cupful of the crumbs pour one half a pint of hot milk and let soak a few moments. Melt two tablespoonsful of grated, unsweetened chocolate over hot water and add to a pint of hot milk, stirring until it is well blended; then add to the crackers with three fourths of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, one half a cupful of butter and a tablespoonful of vanilla. When cool, stir in two eggs, well beaten. Bake in a buttered dish in a moderate oven for 20 minutes or until the center is just firm. Remove and cover with a meringue and brown delicately in the oven. Serve at once.

Rattan and reed furniture for house or porch use is to be had this season in an increased number of designs as well as articles. The tea wagons are fascinating to look at and certainly are useful. The muffle stands, too, are unusually graceful.



A St. Valentine's Tea

In the Filene's Restaurant

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THE MUSIC

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Wilhelmina W. Calvert.... Soprano
Adelaide Griggs..... Contralto
Marie Zelesny..... Violinist
Mary Humphrey..... Choralist
F. L. Hemenway..... Tenor
H. N. Raymond..... Baritone
F. L. Tower..... Cellist

Monsieur of Almond
Whipped Cream
Old Queen Sauce
Salted Pistachio Nuts
Minced Turkey—King of Eggs
Croquettes with Tomato Sauce
United Heart Sandwiches
Graham Bread Pudding
Pineapple Frappe
Heart Cookies
Strawberry Souffle
Small Cakes
Hot Chocolate Whipped Cream
Valentine Candies

A carefully arranged program and a tasty lunch 50c each guest

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PLAITING BOARDS

With the vogue for plaiting as furnishing for gowns or hats, there is a demand for a plaiting board, says the Newark News. A simple one with adjustable wires makes the operation of plaiting any material not wider than eight or nine inches an operation as interesting as it is practical. The boards themselves are not expensive and should last for years.

HAT CLEANER

When purchasing some emery paper with which to rub the shine off a woolen skirt, I was informed by the hardware dealer that cleaning establishments buy the finest grade of emery cloth for cleaning white felt hats, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It seems to me that this could be done as easily in the home as by the professional cleaner and with some saving of expense.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

BRIGHTHELMSTONE Club, one of the foremost women's organizations in Brighton district, gave on Monday afternoon its annual "President's day" reception, and on Wednesday evening its yearly "Gentlemen's night." On Monday the special guest was Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who, after greeting the assembly, spoke at some length on legislative matters now pending in which the state federation is actively interested. The president of the hostess club welcomed the guests, who numbered nearly 100 from neighboring clubs, and then introduced the Brooke trio, who with Marie Sundelius, gave the splendid musical that formed the formal program. This trio includes Arthur Brooks, flute, and Ludwig Nast, cello, of the Boston Symphony orchestra, with Miss Ethel Harding piano. Mme. Sundelius charmed her audience. Following the musicale there was a reception by officers and past presidents of the hostess club. In line were Mrs. Mitchell, president; Mrs. William H. Allyn and Mrs. William Morgan, vice-presidents; Mrs. Emily J. Burian, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Blacker, recording secretary; and Mrs. Henry Baldwin, secretary. Mrs. J. Bates, Helen S. Morse, Mrs. Ernest Lyon and Mrs. Fannie Salisbury, past presidents. Presentations were made by a large number of ushers under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Guernsey. A refreshment hour closed the afternoon, and was in charge of Mrs. Fannie D. Child and her assistants. The event of Wednesday evening was no less brilliant. There was a large audience to enjoy the lecture on "Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate," given by Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop. Some of the events transpiring in the Senate in late years were presented with fine effect. Mrs. Bishop impersonating first one and then another of the leading senators. She infused much humor into her recital. The officers of the club received at the close of the lecture, and after the supper hour, when Mrs. Child and her committee were again in charge, the remainder of the evening was given over to an assembly. W. L. Hubbard gives the last in the course of opera lectures on Monday and on Friday afternoon Mrs. William H. Monroe gives a "Valentine party" in aid of the Brighton high school scholarship fund, which was started by this organization.

Mrs. Robert M. Stetson led the discussion of current events at the last weekly meeting of the Book Club of Wakefield and the members later participated in a general discussion of the rules of drama. Next Monday afternoon, Mrs. Percival B. Evans of Lawrence street will entertain the Book and Monday clubs at a joint meeting.

An illustrated travel talk will be given at next Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the T. T. O. Club of Wakefield by Mrs. Greenleaf A. Goodale, who will be the hostess of the afternoon at her Jordan avenue home. She will present her recent trip across the continent to California and through the Southwest. Mrs. Joseph L. Gooch entertained the club this week at her home on West Chestnut street, Mrs. A. G. Bouve and Mrs. Clinton H. Stearns presenting the literary program.

Friday afternoon's meeting of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield brought an interesting and educational lecture about Ireland, given by Mrs. Grace Lillibridge Russell, who, from personal observation, told of its geographical character, the mode of living, and the beauties of the midnight sun. The hostesses of the afternoon were Mrs. Minnie R. Sopher, Mrs. Mary Howe, Mrs. Jessie G. Tytzer, Mrs. Alice D. Potter and Mrs. Harriet E. Ridlon. The next regular meeting, Feb. 21, is being awaited with interest as Pe-ah-n-e-squeet (Floating Cloud), the Chippewa Indian maiden who has been appearing before many women's clubs, is to give her story of Indian life. Announcement was made at yesterday's meeting that the first guest night that the club has held in several years will take place in Flanley hall on Thursday evening, March 6. Arrangements are in charge of a special committee headed by Mrs. Fannie C. Jones, chairman of the social committee, and Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley, president. Miss Maude Scheerer, who recently lectured before the club, will be the entertainer.

Every seat was taken last Tuesday afternoon, when the ladies of the Lexington Outlook Club, together with invited guests, gathered for their ninth entertainment. Mrs. Frederic L. Fowie, president of the club, presided, and introduced Joseph C. Lincoln, the poet and author, who has written stories of Cape Cod folks. Mr. Lincoln entertained the audience with readings from his novels and verse. The afternoon was in charge of the social committee, which includes Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston, chairman; Mrs. J. Odin Tilton, Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward, Mrs. A. J. Fraser and Mrs. Richard Marcy. The annual "guest night" will be held on the evening of March 4 in the Old Belfry clubhouse, and a concert is to be given by the "Feisteringers." At a meeting next Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Leila D. Pennock will review "Recent Current Happenings."

That the young people's assembly, which has been introduced this year by the members of the Lexington Old Belfry club for the younger children of Lexington, is a success is shown by the number that attended the second party in the club hall last Saturday afternoon. William L. Smith, chairman; William H. Ballard and Miss Josephine Galloupe were in charge of the afternoon. In the

Old Belfry club hall, Monday evening, the members will have the second of their two annual concerts.

Ladies of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance held a regular meeting in the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church Thursday afternoon. The president, Mrs. Louise H. Putnam of Harvard, Mass., presided at the business session, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read by Mrs. J. F. Hutchinson and Mrs. Robert S. Sturtevant, respectively. Several accounts of meetings attended by members of the local alliance were given.

The annual midyear social of the Arlington Heights Study Club will take place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. H. Stinson on Park circle, Arlington Heights. Mrs. Joseph V. Downs, chairman of the hospitality committee, is in charge of the program. Miss Florence Baker Childs of Roxbury will give several readings. The musical program will be rendered by the club trio, including Mrs. J. Herbert Meade, Mrs. Wilbur and Mrs. H. H. Stinson, with Miss Edna Battery at the piano.

Ladies of the Arlington Woman's Club entertained over 300 people Wednesday evening at their annual observance of "guest night" in the main auditorium of the First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church, Arlington. The first part of the evening was taken up with an informal reception to the guests by club officers, headed by the president, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, after which a concert was given in the auditorium. The president gave the address of welcome. The concert opened with Mendelssohn's "Sonata III," on the organ by Mrs. Elmar Stevers of Arlington. Then Miss Ethel Rae, soprano soloist, gave a group of songs. An organ obligato was rendered by Mrs. Stevens, assisted by Frank Kendrick, violinist. The concert closed with the m-rch "Magi Kings" by Mrs. Stevens. Following the concert, talk was given by Joseph C. Lincoln, who read from his novels and verses. A collation was served at the close of the evening.

The eighth regular entertainment under the auspices of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club will be held in the Concord town hall, Monday afternoon. Mrs. Frederic G. Dumaine will preside and conduct the business session that precedes the literary hour. Edward Chandler, secretary of the Twentieth Century club will speak on "Current Events." Mrs. Richard F. Wood, chairman; Mrs. Winnie Carrigan, Mrs. F. E. Cutter, Miss Georgie Crenner, Miss Miriam D. Davis, Mrs. Warren B. Goddard, Mrs. A. R. McLeod, Mrs. Guy G. Fernald, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Jr., Miss Grace Hunt and Mrs. J. H. Whitney will be in charge of the social program. The annual club dramatics will come Feb. 24.

February meeting of the women of the Old Concord chapter, D. A. R., takes place this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Smith in Concord. Mrs. George Minot Baker, regent, will be in charge, and following the short business session, a symposium of "The Flag and the Poet" will be read.

Annual "guest night" of the West Concord Massachusetts Woman's club was held in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, and over 200 men and women attended. Miss Mabel Athalene Hardy gave Mark Twain's story of "Puddinghead Wilson." A musical program was arranged and carried out by the ladies of the Concord Musical club, assisted by Miss Gertrude Knowles, pianist.

Concord Musical Club met at the home of Mrs. G. Hollis Blake, a former president, on Main street, Concord, Tuesday afternoon, when a large number of club women came to hear a program of classical music. The artists were Mrs. Ralph Holden, vocalist; Miss Porter, pianist; Miss Constance W. Grant, vocalist; Miss Harriet L. Eaton, pianist; Mrs. George A. Tewksbury, vocalist; Mrs. Benjamin S. Winchester, pianist; Mrs. G. Hollis Blake, vocalist; Mrs. George Minot Baker, pianist; and Miss Miriam W. Davis, Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Smith, trio. Following the concert, refreshments were served by the hostess, who was assisted by Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Brown.

"Guest afternoon" will be observed by the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall, Maynard, Tuesday afternoon. The program will include Edward H. Frye, who is to give in monologue "Cap'n Warren's Wards," and Miss Louise Wood, soprano soloist.

Under the direction of the Maynard Teachers Club, one of Shakespeare's plays was read in assembly hall, high school building, last Monday. Miss Gertrude McQuestion of Boston was the reader, and gave a selection from Shakespeare.

"Scotch Poetry" will be discussed by the Rev. James Chalmers of Fitchburg at the meeting of the Littleton Woman's Club Monday afternoon in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church. Mrs. Lizzie P. Stone of Littleton will play a piano selection.

The annual "gentlemen's night" of the West Acton Woman's Club this year will take the form of a musicale. It will be held Monday evening in West Acton, and following an informal reception, George C. Rasey, tenor of the Old South church in Boston, will give a song recital, assisted by J. Edward Bovier, piano accompanist.

Old and New Club of Malden listened to a lecture on famous paintings at the meeting Tuesday afternoon with Henry

Warren Poor as speaker. Mr. Poor is in charge of the art department of the Boston normal school, and described the famous paintings of Boston and other museums. Yesterday afternoon the literature class met in Y. M. C. A. hall and took up the study of "Vanity Fair."

The En Ka Sorority of Malden held its mid-year "gentlemen's night" in Old Fellows hall Monday evening. A reception was followed by an assembly in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. Annabel Thorne, Mrs. F. C. Davis and Mrs. W. T. Thorpe. The ushers were Misses Gile Smith, Ruth Harrington, Irene Lord and Alice Letherman.

Melrose Woman's Club observed "Children's afternoon" Thursday, at Melrose high school hall, when Mrs. Victoria Sardon Gilbert gave in costume, songs and stories of childhood. A large number of children were present. The afternoon was in charge of the department of science and education, Mrs. Mary F. Baker chairman. Miss E. Gertrude Copeland presided.

Medford Hillsdale Mothers Club will hold its next meeting Tuesday afternoon, when the members are to furnish the program upon the topic, "Tomorrow with Our Children." The afternoon will be in charge of Mrs. C. O. Yerke.

New Century Club of Malden will form a Consumers League at its meeting Monday afternoon, when Miss Clara Southwick, assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, will be the speaker. The meeting will be in charge of Mrs. Asel Blois, who will have charge of the organization of the league. An informal address on "What Shall We Do Next?" will be given by Miss Ida McKenzie. Banjo and mandolin solos will be given by the Misses Gladys and Vera Moore and Miss Idabelle Hathaway will be the accompanist.

Medford Woman's Club, Tuesday afternoon, was entertained by Miss Mildred Sheldon Bass, who gave a reading of Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" before the members. The afternoon was in charge of the general topics committee, Mrs. Lillian Folger chairman. Musical numbers were rendered by the choral class under the direction of Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie, and the chorus was assisted by Mrs. S. H. Wilkins as soloist. Next week the choral class will commence rehearsals for its presentation of "The Japanese Girl," the latter part of April. The meeting scheduled for next Tuesday afternoon will be omitted. The next meeting will be held Feb. 18, when the Rev. Charles Cummings will lecture on "The Curve of Social Progress."

Malden Musical Club gave a colonial concert, Friday afternoon, in the banquet hall of the Auditorium under the direction of the ways and means committee, Mrs. E. E. Locke, chairman. Active members of the club were in costume for the event. A reception preceded the concert. The president, Mrs. W. H. Converse, and the secretary, Mrs. Frederic Beebe, receiving the guests.

Mrs. Eugene C. Upton was the hostess of the Karshish Club of Malden at its meeting Monday afternoon, when papers were read on "India." A paper on "Calcutta," written by Mrs. H. A. Bascom, was read by her daughter, Miss Marion Bascom; another on "Arts and Crafts" was given by Mrs. William A. Jackson, and a paper on "Hindu Guilds" was read by Mrs. W. M. Horne. The club voted to take up the study of American cities after completing India. A topic committee was elected composed of Mrs. Daniel P. Page, Mrs. W. M. Horne, Mrs. M. T. Shute, Mrs. C. E. Greenough and Mrs. C. H. Dearborn.

Lucretia Mott Mothers Club of West Medford started its series of public meetings in Mystic hall, Medford, Tuesday evening. Mrs. Maude Cuney Hare gave a lecture recital and was assisted by W. H. Richardson, baritone.

Fortnightly Club of Sharon was entertained last Tuesday afternoon by Margaret Deland, who read one of her own stories, "An Encore." During the social hour which followed refreshments were served from a decorated table, at which Mrs. Ralph L. Pollard presided.

Watertown Woman's Club held its seventh regular meeting on Monday in the town hall, Watertown. Mrs. J. Ferguson Kennedy gave an account of her experiences with some Greek boys, as a teacher in the evening school. Music was furnished by little soloists from the Boston Music School Settlement under the supervision of Daniel Bloomfield, associate director of the school. Mr. Bloomfield gave a short talk on the purpose of the school.

Festival and oratorio artists are to contribute to the program at the old-fashioned "High Tea" to be given by the New England Women's Press Association in the crystal parlors of the Parker House on Feb. 19. A reception will be held followed by remarks by Mrs. Margaret Leland, Mrs. Goodenow, Mrs. Cara Richardson, (Betty Braden) and Charles Follen Adams.

Miss Josephine Knight whose voice won her such an ovation at the Worcester festival, will sing, Miss Irma Seydel, violin soloist, who is now touring the United States and starts on her second European tour in the spring, will play the Saint-Saens Concerto in B minor. Virgilio Capelloni, baritone, will sing the Romanza from "Erode," and "Promesse de mon avenir" from "Le Roi de Lahore." Two of Massenet's operas Miss Ethel Harding, one of Boston's promising pianists will play. Mrs. Alida Donnell White will read "On The Road

To Arcadie." The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, and Mrs. Lulu P. Upham. The musical program is in charge of Miss Helena Maguire.

Swampscott Woman's Club listened to a lecture on "The Inspiration of Books" by Melville Freeman at the regular meeting on Monday. Mrs. Marion L. Henderson, chairman of the educational committee, presented the speaker and welcomed the teachers of the town schools who were the guests of the club. Mrs. Alice N. Townsend, president, conducted the business session and Mrs. Florence C. Lewis was hostess for the afternoon.

The Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met on Tuesday with Mrs. Louise A. Henry, Brookline. Mrs. Mary E. Older presided. Following the usual business, Mrs. Myra A. Peterson read a paper on India and Mrs. Whitney a most instructive paper, "Flowers of Different Nations." During the social hour Mr. Northrop entertained the members with vocal selections.

At the meeting of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, Feb. 12, Mrs. Herbert D. Heathfield will lecture on "Ceylon—an Earthly Island of the Blest." The lecture will be illustrated with stereoscopic views. Mrs. Ethel G. Collins, chairman of the department of history and travel, will have charge of the meeting.

Newtonville Woman's Guild was addressed Tuesday afternoon, by Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, on "New England's Food Supply." He pointed to the fact that New England as a non-producing district must realize that the transportation of its meat, eggs, and butter from the middle West, necessarily adds to its cost. He named also the service demanded by the housewife of the local dealers as contributory to the high cost of living. During the business meeting Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. E. W. Greene were appointed delegates to the state federation meeting, on Feb. 12. Announcement was made that the next meeting of the guild will be held on Feb. 18 in the technical high school.

Philergians of Braintree, last Tuesday evening in Coheto hall held its annual "gentlemen's night," which proved a most delightful event. Miss Jane F. Edgcomb, the first vice-president, in behalf of the members, extended a welcome to the guests. Under the direction of the social committee, with Mrs. Weldon H. Reynolds, chairman, the hall was decorated with jonquils and palms; at the door each guest was presented with a jonquil. The entertainment was furnished by an Indian girl of the Chippewa tribe, "Pe-ah-n-e-squeet" (Floating Cloud). After the program the members and guests repaired to the supper room, and refreshments were served by Carroll C. Whittemore of Boston, assisted by the hospitality committee, of which Mrs. Edwin R. Olin is chairman. Those who presided at the tables were Mrs. Albert E. Avery, Mrs. Harold M. Gage, Mrs. Gordon M. Keating and Mrs. Ralph B. Woodsum. The next meeting of the club will be Tuesday in Coheto hall, at which will be given the annual dramatics of the club. On Monday Mrs. Albert E. Avery of East Braintree will entertain the class in modern literature. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, who is conducting the class, will speak of Maeterlinck, reading from "Ariane and Barbe Bleue" and the "Blue Bird."

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Winslow. Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard, the president, had charge of the meeting. After the business session Mrs. Charles Haven, assisted by Mrs. William King, took charge of the program. It being "Valentine afternoon," voting contests were held and Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Strachan won the prizes. Refreshments were served in the dining room, which was prettily decorated. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 16 with Mrs. Bradford. Next Tuesday a musicale will be held at the home of Mrs. Joseph Terhune, Columbia road.

Character impersonations in costume are to be given by Grace Le Roy at the "Valentine luncheon" of the Junior Charity Club of Winchester in the Hotel Somerset, Boston, next Friday. Clara Bertram will be heard in Shakespearean cycles with Clayton Thomas (Miss Nellie Cade) at the piano. Daisy Wipp will give several original pianologues. Souvenirs are being made for the guests and the members are painting the menu and place cards.

Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government will have charge of the suffrage "at home" at headquarters, 385 Boylston street, tomorrow. Miss Frances Nevin will read one of the new suffrage plays and Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham, formerly of Colorado, will tell how it seems to be disfranchised in Massachusetts. The hostesses for the afternoon are Mrs. M. Stannard May and Miss Anne Cleveland Cheney, assisted by Mrs. Mildred Bond, Miss Lella Remnitz, Miss Mary Morris, and the Misses Pinney. There were 100 persons present at the legislative luncheon Thursday. Laws for the further protection of girls were under discussion. Mrs. Ada Eliot Sheffield of the state board of charities spoke.

Numerous incidents in his search for local color among the people of Cape Cod were told by Joseph C. Lincoln, the short story writer, at the annual guest night of the Nineteen Hundred Five Club of Wakefield, held in Flanley hall, Tuesday evening. Mr. Lincoln read several poems and concluded with "The Depot

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REAL PUBLIC SERVICE DEFINED AT DINNER OF SONS OF BROWN

Men who give of their services freely, honestly and without recognition by the public at large, were contrasted with public servants who seek public esteem by self-advertising and oratory, by John F. Moors, one of Boston's bankers and member of the finance commission, in speaking at the fortieth annual dinner of the Association of Sons of Brown University at the American house last night.

The Rev. Orrin Philip Gifford, president of the association, presided, and among the guests were: Prof. Walter Goodnow Everett '89, acting president of Brown University; Dean George Hedges of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge; President John Martin Thomas of Middlebury College, Vt.; Prof. Asa C. Crowell, Dean Otis E. Randall, Prof. Nathaniel Davis, Prof. John M. English, Prof. Wilfred Munro '70, and Prof. John H. Appleton '70. The oldest alumni present were W. T. Batt '55 and H. Holbrook '59.

A letter was read from Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of the university, who is traveling in the east. The singing was led by George L. Parker '96 and Charles W. Towne '97.

Mr. Moors said that one of the best characteristics of those men who serve without remuneration and unnoticed is a sense of doing their duty regardless of the effects. "Men are not known by their deeds," he said, "and great men do not care to be known."

Mr. Moors said later that he had in thought the late George A. O. Ernst, David A. Ellis, who just finished a term of 10 years on the school committee, and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., at present on the school committee.

Acting President Everett, speaking on the aims of college teaching, said "The function of the college is not primarily to teach men how to get a living but how to live—not to cram them with facts or theories, but to train them to think—not to give them cleverness and confidence, but to impart insight and conviction. We owe to us if we trust to mechanism instead of to men in education."

Prof. John Francis Greene showed stereoscopic pictures and portraits from the past of the university, and brief addresses were delivered by Dean Hodges, President John Martin Thomas and Clifton Spencer Anderson, assistant solicitor of Worcester.

At the preliminary business meeting these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Clarence H. Lingham '97; vice-presidents, Samuel C. Eastman '97, Charles H. Spalding '95, Edmund Wood '76, Elmer E. Silver '85, Richard Wright '87; treasurer, William T. Pearson '96; secretary, Ralph B. Harris '97; executive committee, Wesley E. Monk (chairman) '96, Prof. G. G. Wilson '89, F. W. Jones '96, R. S. Bryden '90, W. B. Atwell '03, Halsey Boone '04.

TEXAS TOWN SEEKS RAILROAD
MARSHALL, Tex.—The Young Men's Business Club of this city appointed a committee to ascertain what form of bonus shall be offered to secure the extension to Marshall of the Black Bayou railroad. The president of the railroad company asks \$200,000 for the extension from Smithland, 20 miles from the city.

LEGISLATORS VIEW HARBOR
LYNN, Mass.—A tour of Lynn was made yesterday by the legislative committee on harbors and lands, viewing the location of the proposed improvement in Lynn harbor. The General Electric Company's works on the Saugus river were visited and the dredging proposition in that river discussed.

S. R. TO UNVEIL JOHN HANCOCK BUST IN APRIL

A bust of John Hancock and a tablet to his memory are prepared by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and will be unveiled in April. This follows the recent placing of a tablet to the memory of Benjamin Franklin on the Old Colony Trust building on the Franklin avenue side near Court street.

The Franklin tablet of bronze is the last of a series of such permanent memorials connected with the war of the revolution which was started by the society in 1893, with the erection of the tablet marking the site of the old Green tavern. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

Here in 1719 stood the printing office of James Franklin, publisher of the New England Courant.
Here served as an apprentice his brother, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
Here, 1769 to 1776, Edes & Gill published the Boston Gazette.
Placed by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1913.

\$50,000 POSTOFFICE ASKED
WASHINGTON—The public building committee was asked to champion a proposition for a \$50,000 postoffice building for Winchester, Mass., by H. H. Lunt, a resident of that town, who appeared Friday at the House office building. He was told that he must first file a bill in Congress, and was also advised to consult with Representative McCall of his district. Mr. Lunt also called upon Senator Lodge to solicit his interest in the move. Senator Lodge has recommended to the postoffice department the consolidation of both the Stoneham and the Waltham postoffices with the Boston office.

SEED LABORATORY DESIRED
BOZEMAN, Mont.—The bill before the Legislature for a seed laboratory at the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has been endorsed by the Montana Seed Growers' Association. The laboratory would provide equipment for milling and baking tests, for a test of the germinating qualities of seeds and for the study of the weed seed content of specimens of Montana grains.

SOIL FERTILITY BOOM PLANNED
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—At the opening session of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association here, a soil fertility campaign was proposed. Joseph R. Fulkerson of Jerseyville deplored the tendency of many purchasers of land to move out of the state in search of more fertile soil.

WOMEN'S PAY IS RAISED
CHICAGO—The board of county commissioners, at a recent meeting, raised the salaries of scrub women \$5 per month. The increase in salaries for the scrub women was more than offset by the cut in salaries in the offices of the treasurer, board of review and clerk of the probate court.

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Playgoers Now Expect Quality in Plays

Growth of competition in the theatrical business is bringing out strongly the demand for quality in all theater offerings. With many attractions to choose from the playgoers, though apparently spending as much or more money than ever before for theater tickets, are becoming distinctly discriminating.

This state of things has reached its most acute stage this season in New York. More plays have been produced in that metropolis than in London, Berlin and Paris put together. The principle cause for this state of affairs is the over-supply of playhouses. To keep these open, plays that have not been properly cast or rehearsed are rushed in. Unless they were unusually appealing they "failed," in spite of the fact that with thorough preparation they might have been moderate successes.

The managers are not contented with moderate successes, however, and unless a play is a success it is promptly dropped and another piece is rushed on. Some less popular theaters in New York have been closed for weeks, only occasionally opening their doors for a week of experiment with a new play. A dozen of the noted older theaters of New York have turned to motion pictures during the past year or two.

Wary of Experiments

All this has led to an insecure feeling in the theatrical profession, and managers were never less willing to try experiments. They are all looking for children's plays or dramas of the "under-world," as a result of the success of "Little Women" and "Within the Law." These two are particularly clever examples of their types, but their success is no proof that the public wants nothing else. Last year everything was melodramatic farce.

What the public really wants is something good of its kind, whatever the kind may be.

A desire for quality is what the situation resolves itself into. It would seem simple then for the play producers to discover plays among those sent to them that have some quality of novelty or truth or humor to recommend them. Nothing is harder to determine, however, than to tell from the reading of a manuscript what effect the play will have on the audience.

"Officer 666"

"Officer 666," which comes to Boston soon, was produced as a serious melodrama, and did not interest the audience. It was written as a police melodrama, and was naturally so produced. The story struck George M. Cohan as absurd when he saw it acted, and next day he called a rehearsal and altered the acting into the key of farce. As a melodramatic farce it was the hit of last year in New York.

Biblical plays are permanently out of date, said an acute New York reviewer a few months ago. This reviewer has himself written several moderate successes. Then the Liebers produced "Joseph and His Brethren," and are taking in as much money as the Hippodrome. One reason is that for the first time since Racine a competent dramatist has set himself to writing an agreeable play out of Scriptural history. Musical comedy has felt the demand for quality with special force this year. In New York at present there are only three "first class" musical attractions. The most successful of these is "Lady of the Slipper," which is really two companies in one, since to Montgomery and Stone have been added Miss Elsie Janis. One musical offering, by a librettist of experience and a composer with a long string of successes, was offered recently by a manager who has hardly ever had a musical failure. The piece barely survived the week. It did not have quality, by which is meant, it was not good of its kind.

Money's Worth Wanted

In a word, the theater-going public of today appears to be determined to get its money's worth. They cannot be led in any large numbers to pay \$1.50 prices for a "75 cent" show. They will not have number two companies on the strength of a long New York run by some other company, however interesting the play. And by every sign the managers have learned this lesson. Despite the shoals of companies they organize for trial performances in New York they are sending pretty good companies on the road, for the attractions on tour do not much exceed in number those that toured during previous seasons. New York is the "dog town" for the rest of the country now, for it is in the road that the manager now makes his money, not in New York, with its oversupply of theaters which cannot be filled for pure lack of numbers among theatergoers.

In Boston the present season it has been the plays that were good of their kind that have had success. "Disraeli" is having the longest run of any dignified drama seen in Boston in years, and contains some notable bits of acting, such as the impersonations of John Rhead in the last act, the Lord Monk-hurst in the last act, Ned in the second act, and Sam in the first act.

"Buntz" is probably the biggest success the Majestic theater has had in its history. The comedy has the quality of novelty. It is filled with humorous character studies, and the characters of Buntz, Tammas and Weelam are so well acted that they carry the play on the histrionic side.

No play has come to Boston this year with more talent in its cast than "The Woman." This play is filling the Park nightly and is leaving to make room for a new one looking while hard-

PRODUCING DRAMATIC 'ATMOSPHERE'

Means by Which David Belasco Achieves Effects in "The Woman" Result of Careful Preparation of Detail

MEMBERS of the theatrical profession agree that David Belasco's reputation for his almost unbroken series of successful productions is due less to his ability to judge a play in manuscript, than to his willingness to put unlimited care into the preparation of the play for its first public performance. The result is that the piece comes to the stage for its premier as perfect in every detail as this master stage director can make it. Instead of the usual halting first performance filled with points that miss fire, a Belasco premier goes off with a smooth finish that gets all possible out of the play.

It was to investigate the detailed method by which Mr. Belasco achieves the lifelike effect in his plays that a Monitor representative went on the stage of the Park theater and watched the performance from behind.

The telephone switchboard, around which the important action of the first act plays, is a stock instrument designed for use in hotels. It is electrically connected and the operator, Miss Mary Nash, receives actual calls and makes all the connections.

The calls all come on exact cues of the spoken dialogue. Enconce behind the partition of one of the telephone booths, the head electrician stands with his eye at a peep hole, where he can watch Miss Nash. Before him is a board with two dozen switches, corresponding with the different lights on the board. Beside the board are written the cues for calls, the last four words of each of the speeches to be followed by a buzz at the board.

"... such little hands, too," says the handsome son of the big politician at the end of a sentimental speech. The electrician throws his switch and there is a buzz at the board as the light flashes on for a call. "Excuse me," says Miss Nash drily as she turns to the board and responds to the supposed call of a hotel guest.

Mr. Belasco is an extreme believer in detail as a means of keeping his players in the atmosphere of the story. The pad on which Miss Nash makes her entries has the name of the stage hotel printed at the top. Hanging on the desk are telephone directories of Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The card of Senator Rathburn that is brought in has the name written on one of the blank cards that may be had at any hotel desk. The minor characters who pass in and out have the latest Washington papers in their coat pockets.

THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Miss Billie Burke in "The Mind-the-Play Girl," Piner's newest comedy; Hollis Street theater, two weeks more.

"Buntz" in "The Strangers," comedy of Scotch life of 30 years ago; Majestic theater, indefinite.

Miss Helen Lowell in a musical comedy; Shubert theater, two weeks.

George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic-historical comedy of intrigue by Louis N. Parker; well set and well acted; Plymouth theater, last fortnight.

"The Garden of Allah," elaborate dramatic spectacle of life on border of Sahara; Boston theater, indefinite.

"The Woman," emotional drama by W. C. DeMille, in which a courageous telephone girl refuses to tell a band of politicians a "number" that their opponent has called, because it will involve another woman unhappily; Park theater, last fortnight.

"Milestones," comedy by Knoblauch-Bennett, showing 50 years in a shipbuilding family, and the course of business and social evolution; Tremont theater, indefinite.

Matinee Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Keith's, Orpheum, National, St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at all other theaters.

ly started on the run it might have. "The Garden of Allah" at the Boston theater is novel and remarkable as a spectacle, and very well done. Quality again. An expensive cast is required for Piner's "The Mind-the-Play Girl" at the Hollis Street theater. It has been cheerfully supplied, and the full atmosphere of Sir Arthur's picture of a phase of theatrical life is provided as a background for the charm of Miss Billie Burke.

Each of these plays gives its audiences their money's worth, granting that the playgoer in each case has so informed himself that he does not attend a type of play he does not like.

BOSTON NOTES

Miss Helen Lowell, who will be remembered as Miss Hazy in "Mrs. Wiggs," comes to the Shubert Monday in a musical comedy.

Miss Kathryn Kidder, long an actress of classic plays in the smaller cities, will be the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's next week in "The Washerwoman Duchess," a sketch based on the theme of Sardou's drama, "Madame Sans Gêne." Others are Cygia, violinist; Max Hart's six dancers; Conley and Webb in a sketch; Kitamaru Japanese troupe of entertainers.

"Musical Valentines," comic and otherwise, an entertainment by George Abbott with music by Carl Wilmore will be a feature of the entertainment at the Bijou theater next week.

Beginning Monday continuous vaudeville will be the offering at the St. James theater.

In the third act the senator takes down the actual law book referred to, opens it to the passage and reads it word for word. The book cases are the real thing, of a style of 40 years ago. Many such are still to be seen in the older Washington hotels, while in the center of the rooms may be a mahogany desk of the latest design, such as that used in this play.

From the drawer of this desk the examining senator takes all the papers he uses in the examination, and they are exactly what they purport to be, especially printed for use in this play, not "faked" as is the custom on the stage. The report on the list of numbers called on the phone is specially printed, and is headed with the card of a well-known detective agency. Every call is printed on this slip and a new slip is used every performance.

Thus does Mr. Belasco keep his players in the atmosphere of the characters and the story they are telling. There is not an unreal detail to impair this atmosphere. Mr. Belasco banks strongly on this detail and continues to labor for the realistic effects he gains by it. Even those persons who believe that a play should be on a more imaginative basis than all this extraordinary detail implies join in admiration for a man who in these rushing days is willing to take the time and the pains to perfect the thing as he sees it.

The tricks by which Mr. Belasco gets some of his effects, such as the sounds of the elevator going up and down and the opening and closing of its iron door are absurdly simple, but he prefers that they be not made public.

An effect of lighting that the audience is not conscious of, but which adds greatly to the strength of the scene, is used in the last act, wherein it will be remembered, the six characters involved in the cross-examination of the telephone girl do not move from their places. In the wings are six baby spot lights, so set as to cast a little circle of illumination upon the face of each of the players. This permits a reduction of the usual glare of the footlights and concentrates attention to the faces of the personages.

The performance is run on a clock-work schedule by the stage manager, Eugene Stockdale. He sends to the New York office a daily statement of the length in minutes of each act, the minute of raising the curtain, how long it takes to strike and set each scene, at what minute each act was ready and the number of curtain calls to each act. "An act will vary about a minute in

BURTON HOLMES IN CEYLON

Burton Holmes delivered the last traveltogue in his first series in Tremont Temple Friday evening, speaking on Ceylon and Burmah. He will repeat the talk this afternoon.

Mr. Holmes characterizes these as the two loveliest lands of England's oriental empire. Both peoples are gentle, he says, in contrast with the religion-obsessed inhabitants of India, and are delightfully approachable, human and congenial.

In Ceylon Mr. Holmes first showed the plantations and street scenes with their picturesque life. The ancient city of Anuradhapura was once the center of a great civilization, some 2000 years ago; there are still imposing remains of palaces and temples. Here, too, is Bo tree, perhaps the oldest tree in the world, and certainly the most venerated.

Burma recalls Kipling, and Mr. Holmes says the famous poem on Mandalay is in all its lines true to life in that strange corner of the British empire. Most interesting were the pictures of the huge pagodas, in which every man must at some time be an attendant.

Other pictures showed elephants at work in the teak forests.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

"Officer 666," the farce success of last season in New York, comes to the Park theater in a few weeks with George Nash, Edward Abeles and other capable players.

The next offering at the Hollis will be "The Governor's Lady," a drama by Alice Bradley, produced by David Belasco.

MISS HERFORD'S MONOLOGUES

Next Tuesday evening Beatrice Herford, the well known and much-liked teller of original tales and monologues, appears for the first time this season in Steinert hall. She will give some monologues rarely heard. Two of the numbers on the program are novelties.

NEW GRIGGS COURSE

Edward Howard Griggs will deliver a course of eight Saturday morning lectures on "Human Progress: a study of Modern Civilization," Saturday mornings at Tremont Temple at 11 o'clock, beginning Feb. 22. The subjects will be: "What Is Progress," Feb. 22; "The Causes of Human Progress," March 1; "Elements of the Ideal of Life," March 8; "Historic Sources of Modern Civilization," March 15; "Womanhood and Human Progress," March 22; "The Problem of Social Reform," March 29; "The Social Ideal in Modern Civilization," April 5; "Education and Democracy," April 12. Course tickets go on sale at 10 a. m. Feb. 15.

LIBRARY FOR MINNESOTA TOWN

DETROIT, Minn.—A \$10,000 Carnegie library will be built here this coming summer close to the Baptist church.

length at different performances through the week, depending on how much an audience laughs. Some audiences are too interested in the story to laugh at the humorous points. Such audiences will speed an act through a full minute sooner than a Saturday night audience, let us say, which is out for all the fun of the thing," said Mr. Stockdale.

"Besides the players we carry a mechanical force of 10, four of whom are electricians. All are needed, together with the house staff and four extra helpers, to present this play properly, and this is a comparatively simple Belasco production."

As he was speaking the men were clearing the stage of the first act settings. Two youths were putting padded canvas coverings on each of the chairs that they may appear fresh and unswept at every performance, and another pushed a carpet sweeper over the hotel rug as energetically as any housewife.

JOHN RHEAD AND ROSE, 1860-1912



Malcom Cherry and Sybil Walsh in scenes in "Milestones," at the Tremont Theater

BOSTONIAN SEES DRAMA CHANGE ON EUROPEAN VISIT

"Drama among English-speaking peoples is in the beginning of a renaissance. Idealization of this was the most interesting feature of my trip," said Frank Chouteau Brown in relating his experiences during his recent brief tour of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France and England. Mr. Brown is one of Boston's leading architects, yet finds time to give much study to the theater and to the advancement of the work of the Drama League of Boston, of which he was one of the founders.

"The striking feature of this movement is the new type of natural, unadorned plays which young men and women in England are writing. Among these are 'Rutherford and Son,' which will probably come to Boston later in the season after the New York engagement at Mr. Ames' Little theater, and 'The Younger Generation,' by Houghton, which I saw in London.

"This comedy sets forth the simple daily life of an English household of familiar type, in which the family has come to the inevitable crisis of conflict between the young people and their elders, over present and past ideals of conduct. The characters are all lifelike, and the aim of the dramatist has been to study character rather than to evolve startling mechanical and theatrical situations. The result is a sense of everyday conditions, rather than of the theater. This I believe to be the tendency of the movement, and the result is a type of untheatrical but very dramatic play."

"I saw Granville Barker's production of 'Twelfth Night,' which exhibited the new tendency in the English-speaking theater, the use of imaginative settings, rather than the traditional easel painter's models that have been regarded as the highest type of stage decoration until recently. By the use of drops painted according to the principles of design Mr. Barker achieves several fine effects. Others I did not care for, because of anachronisms. The stage was laid off in three planes, the lower being used for the seacoast scenes, the middle for most of the action and the upper for Sebastian after the duel. The settings could be altered so quickly that the comedy was performed almost whole."

"In Venice there was an opera troupe with a repertoire of 30 pieces. During a month's engagement many of these were sung, ranging from new Russian operas, Strauss' 'Rosenkavalier,' to such light pieces as 'The Arcadians,' an English musical comedy. I had no time to visit Munich, where the Germans are always doing interesting new things in the theater. In Paris I saw a performance at the Grand Guignol, consisting of six short plays, some of them gruesome, some very funny, but none suitable for American performance. I visited a new playhouse there which had an entirely new style of entertainment, made up of a 'revue' interspersed with serious dramatic episodes set to good music. These were really artistic and won more applause than the boisterous fun in the 'revue.'"

ACTOR HOLDS UP MIRROR TO NATURE SAYS MR. CHERRY

"Art in acting lies in making everything one does and says seem natural to the audience. But this does not mean that the actor can actually be natural. Not reality but the effect of reality must be his concern," says Malcolm Cherry, leading man with "Milestones," the Knoblauch-Bennett comedy now at the Tremont theater.

"Shakespeare said, 'Hold the mirror, as 'twere, up to nature.' That exactly explains it, I believe. When one looks in a mirror it is not oneself but his reflection that he sees. John Rhead, as he appears in 1912, I endeavor to project as a real character. In acting him I do not use the stage conventions of his type, but elements of real personages I have seen in life. Instead of the high, querulous voice with which such parts are usually done I use a voice of a slightly lower register than my own normal voice, for there are many thinking men whose voices at 75 do not run to treble. Low-pitched tones indicate the vital type of man Rhead would be."

"In studying the types one meets on the street the actor should never be merely photographic. Only the signifi-

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ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

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AS MUCH AS OF
OTHER COCOAS
BECAUSE OF ITS
DOUBLE STRENGTH

Absolutely highest quality
is what you get when buying

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Costs more by the package
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STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO.
IMPORTERS, BOSTON

VERMONT UNIVERSITY MEN PRAISE GOVERNOR FOR ENDOWMENT AID

Alumni of the University of Vermont at the annual dinner of their New England association in the Boston City Club last night, praised Governor Foss of the class of '81 for his work toward raising the \$1,000,000 centennial endowment fund.

Charles A. Catlin of the board of trustees, who for two years acted as president of the university, said that the fund never would have been started had it not been for the financial and moral support of the Massachusetts Governor. "About 1700 in conjunction have contributed more than \$500,000 and from other alumni we are confident of getting the rest of the \$1,000,000," said Mr. Catlin.

Guy Potter Benton, president of the university, said that the university was growing in numbers and that additional appropriations by the Legislature were equivalent to an endowment of \$500,000.

Governor Foss said: "What we now need is more uniform legislation, both in regard to railroad matters and to education. We should have a federal educational commission similar to the railroad commission." Dr. Frank H. Clapp, '86, president of the New England Alumni Association, presided.

DARTMOUTH TO HAVE CARNIVAL

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth winter carnival will begin Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13. The Outing club offers 19 cups and four medals for the events.

The coming event will be a hockey match between Springfield Training school and Dartmouth. In the evening the Dramatic club will present its play. Cross country races will start the fun on Feb. 14. On Saturday there will be senior novice and junior events. At 8 p. m. Dartmouth and Columbia will line up for their basketball game. Fraternity entertainments will be other features.

SCHOOL CLASS OF 1870 TO MEET

Robert E. Babson, former headmaster of the English high school, will be the guest of honor at the forty-third annual reunion of the class of 1870 of that school to be held next Monday evening at Young's hotel.

This class was among the first to graduate under the administration of Mr. Babson.

LICENSE HEAD ASSUMES DUTIES

William P. Fowler, the newly appointed chairman of the licensing board, took up the duties of his new position yesterday.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN OVERSUBSCRIBES BUILDING FUND

BROCKTON, Mass.—Success attended the Y. M. C. campaign to raise \$200,000 for a new building. The figure of \$210,000 was reached at 9 o'clock Friday night, when the campaign officially came to a close. The reports of the day Friday were \$66,677.83, bringing the total up to \$177,607.60.

Immediately after the noon meeting the team members went into the shoe factories and into office buildings, and when they gathered at campaign headquarters at night about \$13,000 had been added. There was need, however, of \$10,000 more to reach the \$200,000 mark. Within an hour this sum was pledged by those present, and \$10,000 besides.

The biggest individual pledge Friday was \$10,000, by Daniel W. Field. The Y. M. C. A. trustees pledged \$30,000. Mrs. Daniel W. Field pledged \$2500 and several pledged \$1000 and \$500 each.

A. Shuman & Co

After Stock Taking
Cut Price Bulletin

MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS

\$15 and \$20 Suits.....\$10
\$20 and \$25 Suits.....\$15
\$25 and \$30 Suits.....\$20
\$15 and \$20 Overcoats....\$12
\$20 and \$25 Overcoats....\$15
\$25 and \$30 Overcoats....\$20
\$50 Carr's Meltons.....\$40
(Suits Lined)

All men's fur and fur-lined coats 33-35% discount from former mark-down prices.

Shuman Corner
Boston

Besides the worthwhile news of the world, the MONITOR has something each day of special and timely interest

If you want a newspaper of broad perspective, thorough and reliable news reports, whose advertising is as honest as its news, which is from every point of view the ideal home newspaper, read The Christian Science Monitor daily.

2 Cents the Copy—All Newsstands

News of Interest to Automobilists

PLANS ARE OUT FOR BIG MOTOR BUILDING AT 1915 EXPOSITION

Structure to Be Erected for Exhibition of Automobiles Finest Ever Designed for This Purpose Anywhere

IS TO COST \$90,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Plans are out for the motor transportation building which is to be built by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers in connection with the Panama-Pacific international exposition to be held here in 1915. Those in charge of the exposition granted permission to the automobile association some time ago to erect a building and the plans which have recently been given out show that it will be one of the finest, if not the finest, ever erected for the purpose of exhibiting automobiles. This building is designed by G. Albert Lansburgh of this city, and it has been approved by the architectural commission.

The design is one of the most modern notes in the composition of the exposition, and harmonizes admirably with the general classic lines established by the architectural commission. In this building the processes of manufacture and assembling will be shown and the importance and extent of this great industry will be placed before the world.

The building will be located south of the machinery palace adjacent to the concession department and it forms part of the main composition of the exposition. The industry will expend \$90,000 and the interior decoration of it promises to be the most attractive interior of any of the exposition buildings. It will be one harmonious decorative note.

This structure will be one of the largest of the exposition palaces. It is approximately 275 feet front by 800 feet deep, covering somewhat over five acres. Its modernity is in harmony with the nature of the exhibits which it will house, and its triumphal character is emblematic of that triumph of modern transportation, the automobile.

The groups of statuary surrounding the attic will be allegorically carried out to typify the triumph of the motor over the elements. The main group in front will be a sort of quadriga of automobiles typifying the conquest over the land. On the sides will be allegories of the motor boat and the aeroplane respectively typifying the victory over the sea and air. On either side of the entire length of the building there will be a frieze, 10 feet high, in bas-relief, giving the history of transportation from the early log cart up to the most modern development of the automobile.

The dome which surmounts the center of the front portion of the building is 130 odd feet high, surmounted with a turret composed of the paws of motor boats, each carrying a searchlight. This point will be used by Mr. Ryan, the chief of illumination of the exposition, for the purpose of lighting up the grounds and adjacent buildings. Other groups at the base of the building will be allegorical of electricity, gas and general mechanical devices, which compose the motor.

The statuary will be executed by Edgar Walter, a local sculptor, who has been appointed by Carl Bitter, chief of sculpture of the exposition to assist Architect Lansburgh with the sculptural decorations of this building.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

Hutchinson, Kan., has formed a motorcycle club, which will be affiliated with the F. A. M.

Montgomery, Ala., has decided to employ a motorcycle squad in an effort to put a stop to speeding in the city streets.

Five thousand seven hundred miles on one set of tires is the record of E. Ferris Lamson, an enthusiastic motorcyclist of Bordentown, N. J.

Two motorcycles are to be included in the equipment of Dr. F. M. Bell of St. Louis, who is planning a gulf coast tour in his biplane.

The Kansas Short Grass Motorcycle Club is planning to make Yellowstone park the goal of its annual tour this summer.

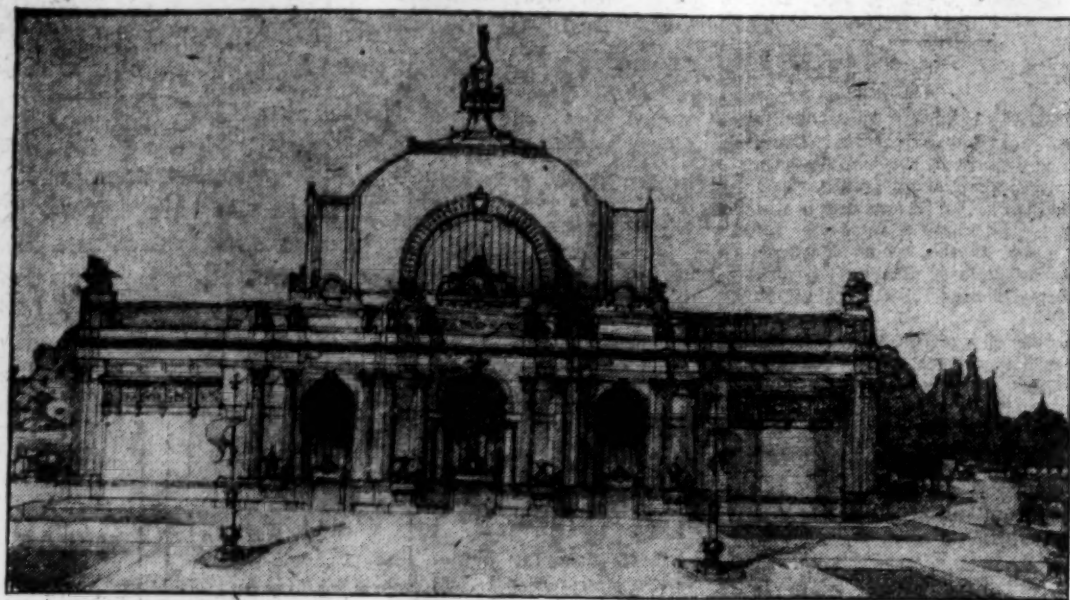
The Hamilton (Ont.) Motorcycle Club has grown so rapidly during the past year that it has twice been compelled to move to larger quarters.

Indiana motorcyclists will have a state convention May 16, 17 and 18. Each county is expected to send at least one delegate.

Winnipeg, Can., has added four motorcycles to its police department. The first motorcycle patrol in Winnipeg was organized in 1910, and during the time of their service these motorcycles have covered from 20,000 to 30,000 miles.

L. W. Luder and Scott Campbell of Caro, Mich., expect to make a three weeks' motorcycle tour of the East in June. They plan to visit New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and possibly Baltimore.

FINE BUILDING FOR AUTO EXHIBITS



DESIGNED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSE OF HOLDING AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

OLD QUESTION OF COMMERCIAL CAR POWER ARISES

Superiority of Gasoline or Electricity Is Destined to Form Liveliest Topic Among Auto Men

Gasoline or electricity? Revived at the national truck show in New York, and destined to form the liveliest topic of talk at the similar exhibition in Chicago, the old question of commercial car power is again with us. And the advocates of each type have an array of argument which is often conflicting in its nature and confusing to the man who is looking for help in solving his own trucking problem.

Organizations which market gasoline trucks urge the undisputed fact that their product is superior to the electric in speed, reserve power and simplicity of supply. The salesman of electric comes back with the statement that the type he markets is far more flexible in dense traffic, can do anything in the line of a day's work in house-to-house delivery on one charge of "juice," and is simpler than the gasoline truck in operation and repair.

Sifted down to a basis of common sense, the successful business man usually analyzes the various leading arguments to indicate that there is a very definite sphere for the gasoline truck, and another, just as clearly defined for the electric. And, before he makes his choice, he backs up his own judgment by calling in some unprejudiced expert to pass on the needs of his individual problem.

Manufacturers like the Studebaker Corporation, who market both gasoline and electric trucks find that this facility brings them into touch with a far greater range of prospective truck buyers. If such a manufacturer has at his command an array of experts with many years of experience in the delivery problem generally, the situation is still further simplified from the purchaser's point of view.

The Studebakers have featured at the big shows two new models which were greatly admired. One of these was the internal-gear, three-ton gasoline truck, designed by Albert F. Maie; the other, the one-ton, worm-drive electric, created by William McGlashen, and embodying a number of automatic features entirely new. Displayed along with the standard electric types in general use for years, and flanking the famous Studebaker "20" delivery wagon, the display possessed points of interest from every angle and was noticeably a rallying focus for the army of truck engineers in attendance from all over the country.

PIERCE-ARROW TRUCKS POPULAR

"In buying a motor truck in many cases it is difficult to decide upon a particular make and model to be selected," says J. W. Maguire, who handles the products of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company in this section. "Of almost first importance is the maker, who will be obliged during the life of the truck to supply necessary parts for replacements, service and many other elements which assist the owner in successfully operating the vehicle."

"Reputations are not built up easily and in the case of the Pierce-Arrow worm-driven truck, the makers at Buffalo conducted a series of practical experiments in their own shops and in the service of several transportation interests for a period of more than five years before selling trucks to the public. The result is that today Pierce-Arrow trucks are everywhere admitted to possess the certain required qualities that make for a successful truck."

Pierce-Arrow trucks are in use in this section in most every industry that requires motor wagons for trucking and they are following the satisfaction given by the Pierce-Arrow pleasure cars.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Feb. 8, 1913. From 5:37 p. m. to 6:20 a. m.
Feb. 9, 1913. From 5:38 p. m. to 6:20 a. m.
Feb. 10, 1913. From 5:39 p. m. to 6:21 a. m.
Feb. 11, 1913. From 5:40 p. m. to 6:22 a. m.
Feb. 12, 1913. From 5:41 p. m. to 6:23 a. m.
Feb. 13, 1913. From 5:42 p. m. to 6:24 a. m.
Feb. 14, 1913. From 5:43 p. m. to 6:25 a. m.
Feb. 15, 1913. From 5:44 p. m. to 6:26 a. m.

GOVERNORS SELECT REPRESENTATIVES FOR ROAD MEETING

Executives of 29 States Name Men to Attend Big Good Highway Convention at Washington Early in March

CROWD EXPECTED

Delegates have already been named by 29 governors to represent their states in Washington on March 6 and 7 at the second federal aid good roads convention, called by the American Automobile Association to take place on that date. It is thought that before the convention meets, representatives will be selected to represent the entire 48 states.

The volume of inquiry pouring in upon the A. A. A. at its national headquarters gives convincing evidence that the people of every section of the country are aroused to the necessity of having the national government do its part in building and maintaining the highways, and the indications are that attendance at the forthcoming convention will be twice as large as at the first convention a year ago, and that it will be the most important gathering of good roads people ever held in this country.

The Maine state board of trade has named 13 delegates representing every section of the state. The Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh, N. C., has named 11; the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, Ala., five; the Western Montana Association of Commercial Clubs, 10; the Inland Empire Federation of Commercial Clubs of Spokane, Wash., five; with like representation from the boards of trade of Lincoln, Neb., Wichita, Kan., Springfield, O.; Stamford, Conn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha, Neb.; Albany, N. Y.; Toledo, O.; Newark, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo., and a score more of the large towns of the country.

In addition to all these comes the large group of delegates from good roads organizations and the 44 state associations and 500 local clubs, constituent bodies of the A. A. A., who are preparing to go to Washington.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

President Taft pressed a button that officially opened the Washington automobile show of 1913 on Monday. The spark, flashed at exactly 8 o'clock, released a big American flag and rang four gongs. The show was scheduled to continue throughout the week.

Extensive preparations are being made for the first motor show ever held in Richmond. The date will be the latter part of this month and the horse show building will be used as the place of exhibit. The Richmond Automobile Dealers Show Association will promote the affair.

Benjamin Briscoe has sprung a surprise on Europe by opening a factory at Billancourt, the home of Renault and the heart of the French automobile manufacturing district, and also by registering a company under the title Briscoe Freres. It is understood that this factory—the first American automobile factory to be established in France—is at work on the production of a new car to be placed on the American market in ample time for the 1914 season.

At the annual meeting of the Automobile Club of Syracuse a resolution approving of the action of the retiring board of directors in refusing to affiliate with the New York State Automobile Association and giving the incoming board full power to act as it saw fit was adopted. In accordance with the new clauses in the by-laws adopted last year

POPE-HARTFORD OFFICIAL SAILS FOR SO. AMERICA

President G. L. Dodd of Boston Company Will Visit Principal Cities in Interests of Motor Car Development

President G. L. Dodd of the Pope-Hartford company of Boston is scheduled to sail from New York today on a 28-day trip to several of the leading cities of South America where he will try to interest the municipal authorities in motorizing their fire, police and other city departments, as well as make a careful study of the commercial vehicle situation in that country.

Mr. Dodd expects to cover no less than 6832 miles before returning to Boston. He leaves New York on the Victoria Luise of the Hamburg-American line and will touch at Havana, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Colon, where he will visit the Culebra cut, Gatun dam and other canal features of construction; St. Pierre and St. Thomas, and several South American ports.

Many South American officials have visited the salesrooms of the local company during the past two weeks and have displayed great interest in the ladder trucks, chemical apparatus and other Pope-Hartford products which have achieved great popularity in the United States. President Dodd and General Manager F. H. Lucas personally showed off the various models to the distinguished visitors, and then conducted them through the spacious service plant at Cambridge, showing them its complete equipment and skilled artisans.

The visitors stated that South America presents an ideal field for motor apparatus and that great interest is being displayed in American motor vehicles, both of the commercial and of the pleasure types. It was their plan that President Dodd accompany the Boston Chamber of Commerce on its South American tour, but the date set for the Boston show prevented his following this plan.

"We have already many Pope-Hartford pleasure and commercial cars in use in South America," said President Dodd, in speaking of his trip. "Brazil particularly has been a big field for our export trade, and it is this fact, coupled with the reports of perfect service which we have received, which has aroused the interest of other South American states in our product."

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LOCATED ON HAYWARD STREET, CAMBRIDGE (near Shoe and Leather Building) we operate a service station and repair shop for the convenience of our customers.

WE ARE PROGRESSIVE—We try to give a little better SERVICE ALL THE TIME—Our aim—SATISFIED CUSTOMERS, for without them we could maintain no service station.

New Customers are just as valuable to us as old ones—remember that—we try to please. We want you to come back.

We are equipped to give you the VERY BEST SERVICE and assure to you COURTEOUS, EFFICIENT ATTENTION.

We give you the kind of service you are entitled to

POPE-HARTFORD CO. OF BOSTON, COPLEY SQUARE

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Connecting all stations

ELECTRIC VEHICLES ARE PROVING THEIR WORTH

With long, easy sweeps the electric vehicle has come to the front. Both in the field of commercial activity and in that of pleasure, the car that but a short while ago was looked upon as a novelty, is proving its worth.

Probably the greatest factor in this phenomenal growth of the "Electric" has been the storage battery. Design, luxury of appointments, refinements in control—all these have done much; but had not the battery reached its present high state of excellence an electric vehicle as we know it today could not have been possible. High speed with an electric is, of course, not ordinarily desirable. The desire for speed is fast dying out, and in cities and suburbs the average owner of a car is satisfied to get over the ground at a rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour. The street regulations will not permit more, and for all normal purposes this is plenty fast enough. And that speed can be easily obtained, with any pleasure electric, and kept up for

from 60 to 100 miles before the batteries require recharging.

Of course, conditions of roads, etc., affect this ratio to a certain extent, one being able to get the best from a car when there are few hills and the road beds are in good shape. This does not mean, however, that the electric power is weak, and that the car is liable to stall. It simply proves that in surmounting obstacles a greater amount of energy is naturally exerted and more electricity used.

One of the batteries that has successfully met the service requirements of electric vehicles of all types is the Ironclad Exide battery, the latest development of the long famous Exide. The construction of the Ironclad Exide enables it to give greatly increased life and reduces operating expense. It also seldom, if ever, requires cleaning. The capacity is very greatly increased, and the Ironclad Exide will in consequence maintain a maximum mileage over a considerably longer period of time.

1913 ABBOTT CAR HAS UNDERSLUNG SPRING DESIGN

The Abbott Motor Car Company of Detroit, in its 1913 models, adopts underslung spring construction in both the front and rear. This arrangement lowers the center of gravity several inches, without decreasing road clearance.

With this innovation of underslung springs, the Abbott 1913 models, when traveling at rapid speeds, have most of the car's sideway eliminated. This type of spring suspension also divides the strains equally and makes the work of the driver, in controlling the car at high speeds, much less fatiguing. Also, in contrast to cars with the overhung type of spring, the Abbott weight is carried on all the leaves of each spring. In cars with the old-style spring construction, weight was often carried on one or two leaves of each spring, resulting in innumerable fractures.

All Abbott spring bolts are provided with integral grease cups and the springs are of exceptionally strong, specially heat treated steel.

NEW RECORD MADE BY LEE HUMISTON ON MOTOR CYCLE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A new motor cycle star has been discovered in Lee Humiston, a Denver pilot, who rode a mile over the Playa del Rey, one lap motordrome here, in the record breaking time of 36s., lowering the former record held by Ray Seymour of 36 4-5 s., made on the same course.

Humiston's sensational dash for the first mile at the rate of 100 miles an hour, is also accompanied by a remarkable ride of record time up to and including 10 miles, in which he displaced all the records for the distance held by Seymour.

The California course is one mile in circumference and enables a rider to get the best possible speed out of his machine. To date the best performance over a three-lap track is credited to the late Eddie Hasha, who was timed in 37 1-5 s.

With Humiston's performance recorded chances are that he will be one of the season's favorites and with continued practice should give a good account of himself. His racing career covers a period of three years on the western tracks, but as holder of the speed championships he will probably compete in the national titular battles, which will begin at Brighton beach, May 30.

CHANDLER COMPANY ORGANIZED

The Chandler Motor Car Company is a new concern which has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing the Chandler Six. The company is made up as follows: F. C. Chandler, president; C. A. Emise, vice-president and sales manager; Samuel Regar, treasurer; W. S. M. Mead, secretary; J. V. Whitbeck, engineer, and J. R. Hall, superintendent. These men have for about eight years held responsible positions with a company building one of the highest priced cars in America. The new car embodies every sane and proved principle in desirable motor-car construction, and is to sell at \$1785. The temporary headquarters of the company are in Detroit.

COUPES TO BE POPULAR

Vice-President and General Manager Stewart McDonald of the Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis is of the opinion that this is to be a big coupe year in the motor world. The fact that gasoline cars can now be started from the seat without hand cranking makes the gasoline coupe particularly attractive to the ladies. Already the Moon sales in coupes have been unusually large.

BIG EXPORT SHIPMENT

The American motor delivery wagon has invaded the foreign field, the Studebaker Corporation having recently filled an order for 40 of its Studebaker "20," secured through its London branch. This is the type so generally used for delivery of the United States parcel post.

Hillman AUTO SUPPLY CO. 98 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COR. NEWBURY ST. TEL. B. 12. RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD REPAIRING. PLATING, OXIDIZING, ENAMELING.

"The Product of Experience"



Presented to the public after eighteen months of earnest and conscientious effort

Verdict at the New York Show:

"An aristocrat of aristocrats, as shown by its beautiful finish, up-to-date design, wonderful construction and luxurious appointments—the best value and the most refined car exhibited."

Now on exhibition at our Salesroom. Demonstrations booked by appointment. Phone Oxford 4830.

REPUBLIC MOTOR CO. OF MASS.

Motor Mart, Park Square
Boston, Mass.

WE ARE ALSO EXHIBITING



The lowest-priced six on the American market, in a five-passenger touring car, with left-hand drive, center control, electric lighting by dynamo, complete with tailored top, windshield, speedometer, electric horn, demountable rims, etc. Price, \$1285.00 f. o. b. factory.

PERMANENCY OF THE VALUE OF IRRIGATION FINDS READY DEFENSE

Interior Department Officials
Review Biblical History to
Show Alleged Flimsiness of
Soil Experts' Attack

INSTANCES SHOWN

WASHINGTON—An interesting discussion has been commenced between the agricultural department and the department of the interior over the permanent value of irrigation. One of the soil experts of the former department recently said to a committee of Congress, among other things, that "There never has been any long-continued successful irrigation agriculture in an arid climate anywhere in the world." A statement by way of reply has just been issued by the department of the interior convincing in its facts and arguments, and it is now up to the soil experts of the department of agriculture to give specific instances of the soundness of their original claims or quit the debate ingloriously.

The interior department bulletin shows that reclamation work is under way in every civilized nation of the world. England is expending millions of dollars in Egypt, while existing reclamation systems in Russia, Persia, Italy, Greece, Spain and France, hundreds of years old, are being extended as rapidly as possible.

Indians Used Water

For decades, and for centuries, says the interior department bulletin, the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Texas have turned the waters of the Rio Grande upon the fertile fields of that region with satisfactory results. The irrigation systems of southern California were established in 1770, and are still in successful use, and since 1884 the great valley of Salt Lake has grown populous and wealthy under irrigation development. Irrigation ditches have been in use on the Platte and the Arkansas rivers in Colorado for more than 50 years, and the lands are producing richer crops every season.

In the distant eastern countries of the old world, such as China, Palestine, Persia and the Euphrates valley, where irrigation was first begun several thousand years ago, there has been no deterioration due to irrigation, but because of the exhaustion of the water supply, due to war and other causes. For a number of years past serious efforts have been made to re-establish the irrigation works that once were in the vicinity of Nineveh and Babylon, and it is said on high authority that the land there, once water can be turned upon it, will be as fertile as it was in the days of Cyrus the great king or of Nebuchadnezzar.

Land Irrigated 2500 B. C.

Babylon was founded 2500 B. C., and hundreds of thousands of acres surrounding it on all sides were irrigated continually during the 1500 years of the city's existence, and sustained a teeming population. The same is true of Nineveh, farther up the Euphrates and an older city. These works have been restored in part during recent years, and the experiment has been so successful that efforts are being made again to have the Euphrates valley irrigated and made into one of the most fertile regions in the world. The irrigation works surrounding Babylon were destroyed by the great Cyrus, who explained that he could not take the city as long as the people in and near it had the fertile valleys on which to depend for a food supply.

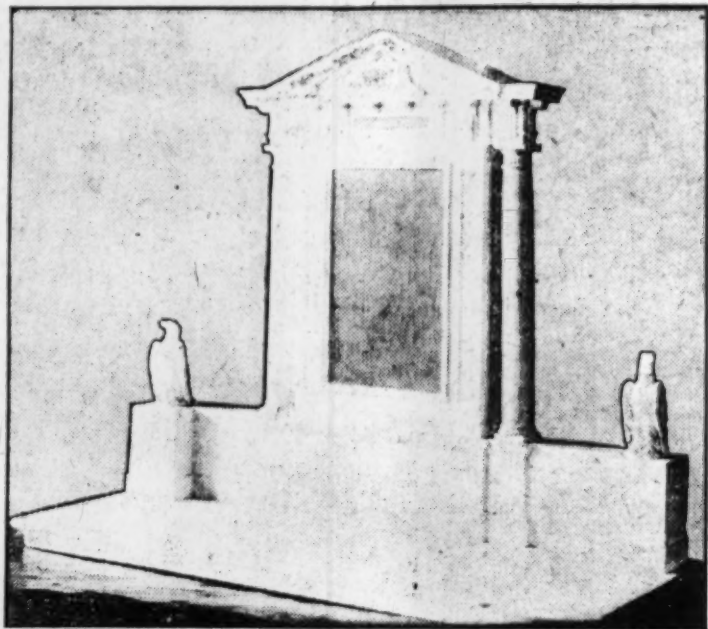
There are in the valley of the Jordan river about 600 square miles of fertile land which has been successfully irrigated since the time when the book Deuteronomy was written. In the valley of the Kedron, on the southern side of Jerusalem, the pool of Siloam, fed by a subterranean spring, has irrigated small tracts of land for thousands of years. This irrigated land is mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, where it is called "the king's gardens." At present these small tracts produce the finest vegetables imaginable, many of which are on the market in January and February of each year.

Pools of Solomon

Eight miles southwest of Jerusalem are the wonderful Pools of Solomon, and below them are the renowned gardens of that king, the oldest gardens of record in the world. They are mentioned in the books of Ecclesiastes, where the writer speaks of having made himself great works, and built houses and planted vineyards, and made himself gardens and orchards, and "pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." The scenes depicted in the "Songs of Solomon" are believed to have found their original in this place. Josephus mentioned the place as "very pleasant, it is in fine gardens and abounding in rivulets of water," and tells us that Solomon was wont to visit it frequently, driving out there in the morning, sitting on high in his chariot, clothed in white, and surrounded by his mounted guards, all of great stature, and arrayed in Tyrian purple and shining armor, their long hair sprinkled with gold dust.

These pools, which now, as then, were the water supply for the gardens mentioned, as well as for other tracts of land, consist of three large reservoirs, partly cut in the rock and partly built of massive masonry. Each pool is in the neighborhood of 250x500 feet in size and 25 feet deep. One of them has a depth of 50 feet at its east end, and

MODEL OF COMMON MEMORIAL TABLET



R. Clipston Sturgis is completing drawings of work which will be submitted to Boston art commission

PLANS FOR TABLET ON PARK STREET MALL PROGRESSING

Working drawings for the \$5000 memorial tablet to be erected on the Park-street mall of the common, which are being made by R. Clipston Sturgis, the architect, will soon be submitted to the art commission. If the plans are satisfactory the contract will be let at once, the construction pushed forward and the tablet erected this spring.

Unlike the Shaw memorial, the new tablet will face inward. Its dimensions will be eight by five feet, and the material will be granite and limestone. The bronze plate on the front of the granite will contain a brief history of the common.

The main slab will rest on a base extending a foot or so on either side. On top of these extensions will be ornate carvings in bronze. One will probably be an eagle and the other a column supporting an incense lamp. These features, however, are only tentative.

is large enough to float the largest modern battleship.

Systems Fifty Years Old

Congressman Rucker of Colorado a few days ago, in the House, made a speech in which he pointed out some of the antiquities of irrigation, and said that there are wide areas in the Rocky mountain region, including Colorado, where irrigation has been successfully practiced for half a century, with increasingly good results.

Every member of the House and Senate from an irrigation state is loading himself with data for speeches by way of reply to the soil experts of the department of agriculture, and the controversy may become a highly interesting affair, unless the soil experts should conclude that the facts are against them, and that they spoke without full knowledge of what history discloses.

The history of reclamation, both in ancient and in modern times, teems with instances of the successful use of this method of making the soil productive. In southern China, for instance, to cite only one more case, irrigation has been carried on continually and with the greatest success since prehistoric times, and the great populations there could not exist without it.

Interest in Europe

There has been a revival of interest in irrigation in Europe, due to the success of that movement in the United States. For a thousand years, and even longer, irrigation has been practiced successfully in all parts of Latin Europe and as far north as France, Austria and Germany. It has now been determined in those countries to enter upon an era of national irrigation development, patterned after what has been done in the United States, and as a preliminary to that move the United States has been asked to send one of its reclamation experts to Europe for the purpose of giving the governments of the interested countries needed information. This expert would have sailed last fall but for the war in the near east, and it has been arranged that he is to go as soon as peace has been declared.

The interior department points out that the American government has already added 1,200,000 acres to the cultivable area of the nation through irrigation, and placed thereon homes for more than 14,000 families. As a result of its still incomplete efforts, land values have increased more than \$105,000,000, while an annual crop estimated at more than \$15,000,000 is being returned from the irrigated soil, which a few years ago was desert and without value. In this work there has been invested more than \$74,000,000, all of which is to be returned out of the land in a few years, and this money will be used over and over again, as rapidly as it is paid back into the treasury, until eventually all the irrigable land in the United States will have been reclaimed.

Secretary Wilson, in a letter to the secretary of interior, just received, takes up the question under consideration in this article, and proposes that the statements made before the committee of Congress by the soil expert referred to, should not be interpreted as meaning that irrigation has not been successful in arid lands.

ITALIAN TENOR IN ROLE OF TRISTAN AT THE MATINEE

Ferrari Fontana appeared in the role of Tristan in the second performance of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" at the Boston opera house this afternoon, taking the place of Carl Burrian. Mr. Fontana, an Italian tenor in the household of the Metropolitan opera of New York, sang last summer at Buenos Aires in the season which Mr. Toscanini conducted in the South American city. Neither of the two German tenors in Mr. Gatti's employ was available for services in Boston today and Mr. Fontana was persuaded to fill the gap in Mr. Russell's forces. He sang in Italian.

Mrs. Minnie Saltzman-Stevens, the Chicago opera soprano, made her first Boston appearance at the matinee, singing the role of Isolde.

Mr. Polese is announced to appear in the part of Scarpia in "Tosca" this evening in place of Mr. Marcoux. Mme. Marcel will sing the title role and Mr. Wein-gartner will conduct.

OLD LIGHT SYSTEM IS ASKED

Residents of Park, Oriole, Wren and Bellevue streets in West Roxbury today petitioned Mayor Fitzgerald to restore the gas lighting system that was in effect before the United and Graetz inverted lamps were installed for trial. They say that unfavorable conditions seriously affect the present lamps and that they make an annoying noise when burning. The mayor said he would discuss the subject with Commissioner Rourke.

S. A. R. TO HOLD MEETING

Members of Boston chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will assemble at Young's hotel tonight for the one hundred and thirty-fifth meeting to hear addresses on the battle of White Plains and concerning Spain. Philip T. Nickerson will present the former and Robert S. Sturgis, former president of the Spanish Club of Boston, the latter.

TWO MEMBERS OF TUFTS PLAY CAST



ALICE C. PULSIFER
Of Plymouth, N. H.

RUTH WALLIS
Of Fall River

TUFTS COLLEGE CAST FOR IBSEN PLAY IS CHOSEN

MEDFORD, Mass.—The cast for Ibsen's play, "An Enemy of the People," to be given at Tufts College in March under the auspices of the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society, was announced this morning by Prof. Leo R. Lewis, who is coaching the play, as follows: Dr. Stockman, Clinton L. Scott, Newport, Vt.; Mrs. Stockman, Miss Octavia Chapin, Medford; Petra, Miss Pauline Moyer, Hartford, Conn.; Ejliif, Miss Alice C. Pulsifer, Plymouth, N. H.; Morten, Miss Ruth Wallis, Fall River; Peter Stockman, William S. Mauley, West Somerville; Morten Kili, Russell L. Davidson, North Billerica; Hovstad, Henry W. Burritt, Detroit, Mich.; Billing, John B.

ENVER BEY EMBARKS TURKISH FORCE FOR AN ATTACK IN FLANK

Special Cable to
the Monitor from
its European Bureau

LONDON—It is almost impossible to discover what is happening in Thrace, though as is always the case in such circumstances the news is prolific. There seems no doubt that Enver Bey is embarking a considerable force on the Asiatic shore of the sea of Marmora with the intention of landing it beyond the Tehata'dja, lines for a flank attack on the allies.

Either for this reason or on account of their having been shelled by the Turkish fleet off Derkos, the Bulgarians have moved backwards from their original position opposite Tehata'dja. According to their account the Turks made a sortie from Tehata'dja which was severely repulsed.

The bombardment of Adrianople continues but neither side reports any assault.

There has undoubtedly been heavy fighting at the head of the Gallipoli peninsula. The Turks admit defeat here and it is claimed by the Bulgarians that their losses have been heavy.

REGISTER ARGUMENTS BEGUN

CINCINNATI, O.—Arguments by counsel were begun Friday in the trial of President John H. Patterson and 28 officials of the National Cash Register Company, charged with violating the anti-trust act. The jury will probably get the case the middle of next week, it was said.

WEEKLY PUBLISHERS MEET HERE

Papers on cost system, estimating and advertising were read by several local experts at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Weekly Publishers Association at the American house yesterday. F. H. Pinkham of Newmarket, N. H., presided.

STUDENTS TO HOLD BENEFIT

For the purpose of aiding the student fund of the Misses Gilman School Association a benefit concert will be given at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2 p. m. This fund aims to help college girls who are unable to meet their financial obligations.

FARMERS' BANK OPENS FEB. 20

LOGAN, Utah—John A. Hendrickson declared recently that on Feb. 20, the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank will open its doors in the building at the corner of Main and Center streets. It will have an authorized capital of \$50,000, with a surplus of \$5000.

FIRE HELD IN CHECK

WASHINGTON—Bureau of plant industry officials are sorting out the department records damaged in the fire which broke out in laboratory B at 2 a. m. Firemen confined the blaze to the laboratory. The estimated loss is \$5000.

G. A. R. TREASURER CHOSEN

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Judge Alfred H. Beers, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, announced the election Friday of Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner of Philadelphia, as treasurer of the permanent fund.

At the Big Store February Clearance Sale

Another unequalled opportunity to furnish your home and save money. If you have never visited our store now is the time to do it. Any car to Dudley Street will take you to the big store where the big bargains are. Wonderful values offered in all departments.

Solid Mahogany Sofa, richly upholstered in imported tapestry, exactly like illustration. Regular \$64.00 value. **29.75**

Solid Mahogany Dining Chair, genuine leather slip seat, over 500 sold during the past season. Real \$3.50 value. **4.95**
Another style, smaller size, equal value 3.95

Solid Quartered Oak Dining Chair, genuine leather slip seat, \$5.00 value. **2.95**

Genuine Oak and Imitation Mahogany Rocker, exactly like illustration. \$4.50 value. **2.25**

Open a Charge Account and Share in
FERDINAND'S LOW CASH PRICES

FERDINAND'S

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings
2260 Washington Street

PEACE CONFERENCE IS NOW CONSIDERED

Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., held a long conference with the garment workers' strike committee today at headquarters, 724 Washington street. It is understood that the subject discussed was the offer of the business men of the city to secure a conference between the manufacturers and strikers. The number of workers now out is estimated at 4300. Negotiations are in progress to have many of them return Monday.

At the request of the strikers about 500 employees of two Malden firms left work this morning. The employees of the Oxford Rubber Company of Cambridge have decided to strike Monday, unless demands formed by the raincoat workers' union are granted. Efforts to have a state-wide strike of 10,000 garment workers are also being made by the labor unions.

This afternoon an attempt will be made to bring the workers out of the remaining four shops in the city where raincoats are made. Employees of 33 out of 37 shops are on strike. A mass meeting will be held at the headquarters of the I. W. W. on Everett street tonight.

To find the real purpose of advertisements for garment workers in local papers three members of the strike committee applied for situations and say that they were taken to New York, where they were asked to work in stores contracting for Boston's unfinished garments.

The men returned to the city this morning and reported their experiences before the strike committee at its regular daily meeting.

Representatives of department stores and others soon after the orders for a strike were issued by the raincoat workers appealed to the Boston Central Labor Union and Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, called on the joint board of the Men's Garment Workers unions and held a long conference with the union leaders.

Henry D. Cohen, general organizer and chairman of the strike committee of 30 men and women, in explaining the demands of the workers said that if the demands were not conceded by the employers many thousands of other workers in the rubber industry of this state would be ordered out in sympathy.

MINE STRIKE TO BE CONSIDERED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Conditions in the Paint and Cabin creek mining districts in Kanawha county, where the men have been striking for over a year, are to be considered by the state Legislature. Governor Glascock said he intended to bring the situation to the attention of the lawmakers today. A Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train was fired on for a half mile on Friday, and bullets were fired into the town of Mucklow, where several houses were struck.

MR. ROCKEFELLER IS INTERVIEWED

JEKYLL ISLAND, Ga.—Only four introductory questions were asked William Rockefeller by Chairman Pajo of the House money trust committee and Counsel Samuel Untermyer in their examination of the financier here Friday in his apartments at the Sans Souci.

Net results of the inquiry, so far as the "money trust" investigation was concerned, added nothing of value to the record. It did, however, satisfy Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Pajo that Mr. Rockefeller was hardly a fit subject for examination.

COLLEGE GIRLS HOLD EVENTS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Freshmen and sophomores at Wellesley College attended the annual Glee Club concert in college jail chapel Friday evening. At the same time the seniors conducted their first assembly to men in the gymnasium.

Miss Ruth Hynes '13, led the singers and gave several solos herself. Another concert will be given this evening for senior and junior girls, who will be allowed to have men as guests.

LIBRARY ARCHITECT NAMED

James E. McLaughlin has been appointed by the library trustees architect for the construction of the branch library building in East Boston on the premises now owned by Caroline M. Pigeon and for which the city has an option of purchase at a sum of \$20,000, which expires on March 15.

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE

On the request of District-Attorney Pelletier the grand jury will meet in special session Sunday to investigate how William J. Kelher obtained a transcript of the testimony of George W. Coleman.

GOVERNOR WIRES STATE'S THANKS TO FAIR BOARD

Gov. Eugene N. Foss sent a despatch to San Francisco yesterday to Col. Peter B. Corr, chairman of the Massachusetts commission to the Panama-Pacific exposition. The text is:

"Delighted to learn of your cordial reception and splendid auspices under which representation of Massachusetts in exposition was initiated by selecting site and raising flag upon it.

"Please accept and extend to your associates my hearty congratulations. To Chairman Moore and his associates please extend thanks of commonwealth for their courtesy and cooperation. To New England Society of California, please extend cordial greeting and best wishes."

RUSSELL CASE ON NEXT WEEK

Further testimony in the Russell case is to be heard at East Cambridge Monday. Before the case adjourned Friday Edward W. Frenz of Boston was placed on the stand and testified that "Dakota Dan" was not the real Daniel Blake Russell, but that "Fresno Dan" had answered questions satisfactorily.

ROOSEVELT SUIT MAY GO OVER

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Postponement of the libel suit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt against George A. Newett, editor of the Ishpeming, Mich., "Iron Ore" until the May term of court, was regarded certain here today. The case is now on the calendar for the term which opens Monday.

TEST FOR WOULD-BE CADETS

Edward E. Stebbins, secretary of the United States civil service commission, said today that there were 18 applicants for examination in competition to be held Feb. 13 for the cadetship at West Point offered by James M. Curley, congressman in the twelfth district.

PEACE CENTENARY EXERCISES TO BEGIN ON DEC. 24, 1914

NEW YORK—On Christmas eve, 1914, the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the last peace treaty with Great Britain, there will be held an exact counterpart of the church services which marked the celebration on the same night 100 years before, and on Jan. 8, 1915, the city officials of Ghent, where the treaty was signed, will give to members of the British and American committees a dinner to be an exact counterpart of that given in 1815 to the British and American members of the high commission which negotiated the treaty.

These plans of the municipality of Ghent for the peace centenary celebration have been approved by the American committees as exercises to start the observances which will continue for more than a year. Cornelius Vanderbilt will accept the chairmanship of the finance committee, on which J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., will also serve.

Prof. William Dunning of Columbia has consented to write a review of the century of peace. A committee has been organized to establish in this country a museum of the industrial arts. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate has been invited to become chairman of a woman's national committee to erect in this country a statue of Queen Victoria. The joint intention of British Columbia and the state of Washington to erect a monument on their borders has been approved.

WOMEN'S PARTY CLUB PLANS WORK

Miss Edna Lawrence Stences, president of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party's Club, which held its first business meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday at the home of Mrs. Ruth H. Cushman, 24 Blagden street, and drew up plans for future work, in her opening address said that the club had the endorsement of Mrs. George Mullen, who is in charge of the work among women at Progressive headquarters, 70 Devonshire street.

It was also reported that the legislative committee, of which Mrs. Carrie G. Barr is chairman, is doing active work at the State House, keeping the club in touch with all progressive legislation. The club endorsed the action of the state committee of the Progressive party in opposing amalgamation with the Republican party and also endorsed the bill of Wendell T. Thore for pensions, going on record as being opposed to the straw ballot.

Hurwitch Brothers

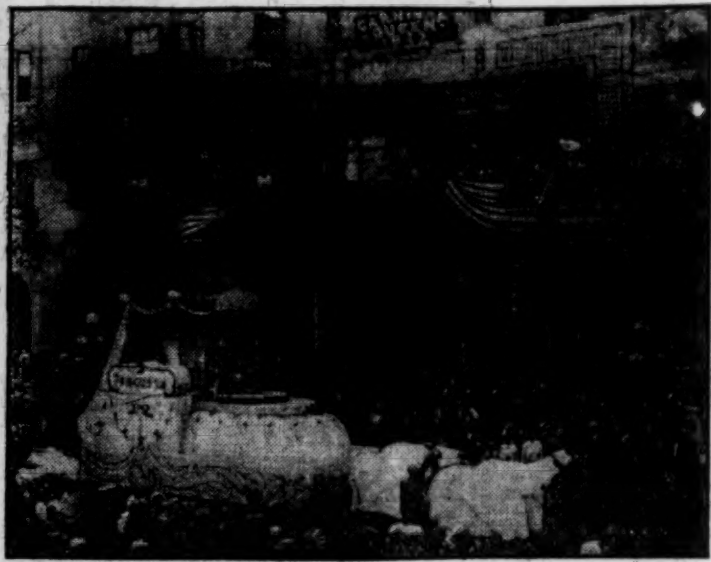
Ladies' Tailors, Importers and Designers

We wish to announce that we have received a complete collection of all the latest models and materials for Early Spring and Summer Wear, and that orders will be executed until February 15th at our usual Midseason Rates. We have also a number of Imported Winter Models, in Suits, Gowns and Wraps, which will be sold at very low prices.

19 ARLINGTON ST., BOSTON

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

PENSACOLA'S MARDI GRAS HELD EARLIEST FOR HALF CENTURY



Mardi Gras parade in Pensacola, showing the king (George H. Hervey) in front of the San Carlos

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Mardi Gras, that custom of the Latin countries which did not appear in Pensacola until the present era of this city's greater development, was observed Monday and Tuesday of this week, the earliest dates on which the celebration has taken place since the fifties. Success attending the events showed clearly the impetus given by last year's celebration to efforts toward making the city letter perfect in the matter of entertaining the outside world on this annual occasion.

The mystic king of Pensacola's Mardi Gras is "Priscus." His actual identity is guarded zealously until he lands at noon at the foot of the city wharf in his yacht, Rospen, with flags at flutter, a salute of whistles, bells and the shouts of the people and an escort of soldiers from Ft. Barrancas. Last year George H. Hervey, manager of the San Carlos hotel, was king of the carnival. When "Priscus" was received at the wharf by his loyal subjects and rode smilingly up the broad sunny streets he caused the royal float to stop before the San Carlos hotel, which figured as his palace. On the loggia were grouped the queen of the carnival, Miss Pearl Sheppard,

daughter of United States Judge W. B. Sheppard of Pensacola, and her maids, lively southern girls. The king presented her his bouquet of yellow jonquils and Parma violets, while the people cheered.

The keys of the city were given to "Priscus" by the lord high mayor. There followed the queen's luncheon and general merrymaking, the crowds on the street engaging in confetti war, gatherings and feasting. The coronation dance at the opera house was followed by the great event of Mardi Gras, the king, queen and court appearing in tableaux previous to the unmasking of the king. After receiving their subjects the king and queen and guests went to the San Carlos, where the queen's dance took place.

On Tuesday there was general street masking, the mystic parade of "Priscus" following the king's dinner at the San Carlos. Headed by "Priscus" in his royal float of white and gold, there came gorgeous allegorical floats with living figures representing different subjects. The king's dance in the San Carlos auditorium completed the celebration.

TWO BIG HOTELS PLANNED FOR THE YOSEMITE IN 1915

Plans of Frank A. Miller, proprietor of the Glenwood Mission inn at Riverside, Cal., mean the opening of two large modern hotels in the Yosemite valley, California, to the public in 1915. Mr. Miller says he is making preliminary preparations to build a \$250,000 tourists' hotel on the "floor" of the National park, overlooking the Merced river, and an auxiliary hotel, costing about \$75,000, on Glacier point. The site for the larger building will be near the Sentinel hotel. The two new hotels will be constructed of stone taken from the mountains surrounding the valley and the architectural design will be in keeping with the ancient Indian traditions which compose its history. Mr. Miller has a 20-year concession from the government. Although Yosemite valley is world-famed for its grandeur, its hotel facilities have not been regarded as adequate.

ANOTHER N. Y. C. HOTEL PLANNED FOR METROPOLIS

It is again reported that the New York Central railroad is ready to close contracts for a colossal hotel to be erected on the site at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue in New York city, says the New York Hotel Gazette.

This house is to contain about 2000 rooms, almost all with bath, the average price to be \$2 a day. It will seek a popular patronage in contradistinction to the Biltmore, where the service is to be on a far more expensive scale. It is to contain several features unique in hotel buildings and apart from them it will be unusual among New York houses, because it is to be conducted as a direct part of the Central's passenger system. Tickets from other cities are to be sold with coupons calling for accommodations at the hotel.

WITH THE BRUNSWICK, BOSTON

Frank H. Danforth, who has successfully conducted some of the more important hotels in the United States and Canada, has become associated with the Hotel Brunswick of Boston in the capacity of managing director. The increasing patronage of the Brunswick necessitated this move, which was brought about by Herbert H. Barnes, the proprietor. Mr. Barnes continues his active interest in the hotel.

GUESTS ARRIVE BY AEROPLANE SEABREEZE, Fla.

Some guests arriving at the Hotel Clarendon here are using the air route. Charles Gray started the fad by flying here from St. Augustine. Other visitors followed in lead. Mr. Gray's time from St. Augustine to Seabreeze, 60 miles, was one hour and 34 minutes.

HOTEL NUECES IS OPENED AT CORPUS CRISTI

The Hotel Nueces, erected at a cost of \$500,000, was formally opened on Jan. 18 with a dinner at which covers were laid for 300 guests. The Texas Passenger Agents, who were hosts, had as their guests many of the professional and business men of Texas. The hotel is a six-story fireproof structure and is under the management of H. H. Franks, formerly manager of the Brazos hotel, Houston. In order to insure against any difficulties due to the newness of the Nueces organization Manager George Korst of the Corpus Beach hotel proffered the services not only of himself but of his executive and working staff, the offer being gratefully accepted.

BUSY AT THE PRINCE GEORGE
The Prince George hotel, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, New York city, has not sufficient rooms to supply the demand, and, unless reservation is made in advance, one is not sure of being accommodated there.

HOLLAND HOUSE POPULARITY

The Holland house in New York, made widely known by the good hotel work of H. M. Kinsley and Gustave Baumann, seems to be gaining in popularity under the present management. A good house count is daily in evidence, and the atmosphere of the hotel is pleasing and prosperous.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more. Goods in the piece. Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons: Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., cameras, musical instruments, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

TIME AND POSITION MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

Otherwise No Fair Estimate Can Be Made of the Progress of the United States, Which Is Virtually Insular

NATION YET YOUNG

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE shall begin our paper with something very obvious and therefore frequently overlooked, by ourselves perhaps as much as by any. It is, namely, that in discussing large general questions affecting the policy, the customs and the manners of the United States, it is always necessary to bear in mind two things: first, that the nation as such has had but a short time in which to do a great deal, and second, that its geographical situation is such that while it has all the characteristics of an European political area it, nevertheless, is insular with respect to many of its physical relations toward the old world. There is, to be sure, the congeries of Latin republics to the south, and to the north there is the great section that men know as Canada; but it has been and is the happy fortune of the United States to maintain nationally friendly relations with all of these. Gradually, and with the slow movement of international common sense, the various states of the two American continents are grasping the idea of a common interest and a common aim.

But when it comes to contrasting the United States with the old world and its component parts, a different set of considerations present themselves, for there is the Atlantic ocean, with its vast track of heaving sea. If the reader will bear this picture before him, perhaps he will understand our use of the word "insular." As Britain has certain water boundaries, on every side, so may the United States be said to have, only in a vastly greater degree. Thus perforce the political thought of its people must be more self-contained and to a certain extent more self-centered. The defects of such a condition are not to be denied, but they can hardly be said to be personal, but rather those imposed by circumstances, and as means of communication are improved they tend constantly to become less; but it is not within reasonable contemplation that for a long time indeed this condition of insulation can cease to exist. When one considers the vast distances that separate some states from others in America, the greatly varying climates and soils and the tremendous physical barriers that are to be found, it is remarkable that the people of the United States are as homogeneous as we find them. It is the peculiar blessing of the Republic that what boundary lines subsist between the various states are today largely those of political convenience. There are no frontiers within this country of separate and autonomous governments while at the same time the rights of each are scrupulously preserved. On the question of the injection of a virtually foreign element into the population, it is our purpose to say nothing in this place.

Conditions being what they are, and the American's interests being largely self-sufficing, it is not remarkable that his interest in "foreign" or extra-territorial questions is as small as it must be admitted to be. Again, we do not at this time discuss whether this be good or bad; we only point it out as an element that must always be comprehended in any intelligent criticism of the United States as the country is found today. It is a condition and must be reckoned with. In the next place, we are to consider this question of time and its sufficiency for the effecting of certain moral and economic results necessary to the happiness and stability of a nation. In one sense, and a perfectly correct one, the foundation of the United States began with the tentative settlements that took place under the first Stuart kings. In another sense, no such foundation, so far as coherent form was concerned and united effort, could take place until there was not only an essential people, but what

Walter Bagehot would have called a "literary" constitution or written frame of government, and such there was not until 1789. Now, if you take 1789 from 1913, it does not leave a very large number of years in which to do work that in Italy has been measured by the interval between Romulus and the unification of Italy, and in England by the transition from woad to the pension act. "These things take time." An excellent illustration of this is afforded by the railway building of the United States; the railways were many of them built under conditions that made haste the prime consideration; no time could be spared for many of the niceties of construction easily possible in the old world; the thing that must be done was to make a road of rails on which men and goods could be transported.

That the country benefited is plain enough, but it suffered as well from a state of things for which none was to blame. Another consequence of this brevity of years has been a certain juvenile impatience with experience and a spirit of hostility toward that deference for knowledge and talents that the old world has long known could be entertained without severity. They that pin their faith to a proper constitution must dangle on a knife edge between the most outrageous ignorance and a sinister cleverness. The attrition of experience will wear down much of the power of these two dangers to a republic, while in the mean time the people of the United States have accomplished much in the face of discouragement and of a lack of precedent. When one criticizes the United States one runs the risk of complaining that certain results dependent on time do not appear in the face of the patent fact that that very element is lacking. Give a man a dozen centuries to erect a literature, a school of art or a body of political rules and he will be a sad bungler if he have not something to show for his efforts, but Alfred and Chaucer are not produced in a minute and a "lustrium" is only a second in a nation's life.

FRONTIER RULE OF RUSSIA CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The inadvertent crossing of the Russian frontier by flying machines has been made the subject of some drastic measures by the Russian government. These measures show a great ignorance of aviation science, as it is pointed out in the Kolnische Zeitung, it is often impossible for an aviator who has lost his way to know where he will eventually land. Signals made by frontier guards are easily overlooked, and the immediate landing of a flying machine cannot always be brought about "at once." The regulations also betray a fear of flying machines which is certainly peculiar to Russia.

JAMAICAN BUILDINGS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The erection of the new government buildings in Jamaica was referred to in a congratulatory speech delivered by the Governor recently. The Governor stated that in the building of the new premises great economies had been effected by the concentration of the offices and the amalgamation of some of the departments. A sum of £70,000 has been expended on the building.

WEAVERS ARE AGGRIEVED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

STOCKPORT, England.—Notices to terminate work are to be issued shortly at the India mill, Stockport. The ground of complaint is alleged to be excessive and unfair fining. In the quarterly report of the Stockport Weavers Association, it is stated that the wages of the weavers suffer deduction for causes over which they have no control, and that "such a position of affairs cannot be tolerated."

RUSSO-AMERICAN PACT GOES ON

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia.—On Jan. 14 (Jan. 1, O. S.) it was officially announced that the Russo-American treaty of 1832 continued in full operation. The conclusion of an amended commercial covenant is expected at the end of March when it will be made public.

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID.—The King has signed a decree appointing former Minister Senor Calbeton to be ambassador at the Vatican. This office has not been filled since the inauguration by Senor Canalejas of his anti-clerical policy.

MANY PAY THEIR TAXES

FT. WORTH, Tex.—R. G. Littlejohn, city collector, says the payment of taxes this year has been the heaviest since he has held his office. In the past five months more than 8000 tax receipts have been issued.

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool
CARPATHIA, Feb. 18, 7 A. M.
IVERNIA, Mar. 4, 7 A. M.

New York, Fishguard, Liverpool
MAURETANIA, Feb. 12
*CAMPANIA, Feb. 19

*Calls at Queenstown.
126 State Street. Tel. F.H. 4000

The New "Olympic"

FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL

Watertight Bulkheads
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM to the TOP
OF THE VESSEL

Will Sail from
NEW YORK April 12-May 3 And Regularly
Thereafter

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool
Arabic, Feb. 11, 2 P. M., Mar. 11, May 7.
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Canopus, Feb. 15, 8 P. M., Apr. 26; Celtic, Apr. 15
OFFICE 84 STATE ST., BOSTON.

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool (Direct)
One Class Cabin Service (11) \$50.
Winifreda, Feb. 22, 11 A. M.
Bohemian, Mar. 1
Devonian, Mar. 8; Canadian, Mar. 15
Telephone Main 4930

Low "Colonist" Fare \$55.15
FROM
BOSTON to
North Pacific Coast and California

Tickets On Sale March 14th to April 14th
First-class round trip tickets to Pacific Coast on sale all the year. Write for fares for any Western trip you contemplate. F. R. PERRY, General Agent, Passenger Dept., 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Canadian Pacific Railway

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Foreign Tours

EUROPE
Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Apr. 12, May 17, June 7 and 28. Spain and Portugal, Apr. 26. Grand Summer Tour, North Coast, Russia, Grand Swiss, British Isles, and other tours; departures, May to July.

ROUND THE WORLD

Tours in July, Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA

Complete Tour, including Panama, West and East Coasts, sailing Feb. 22.

Our problem has always been—how to demand the best in all things.

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Special through cars without change; limits at places of interest en route. Utmost freedom of travel in California full expenses included or not, as you prefer. Stop-over privileges. Parties leaving Feb. 19, 25, Mar. 11, Apr. 8.

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Under the same liberal travel arrangements as California, Cuba and Cuba may be included if you desire. Parties leaving Feb. 19, 25, Mar. 11, Apr. 8.

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Special car parties under personal escort from Boston, February 24, for complete, nineteen-day tour. Best of everything.

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Our annual tour under escort via Grand Canyon, returning through Colorado, leaves February 25th. Special cars, best hotels, and most comprehensive tour arranged this winter.

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Via popular steamers "Aradonia," "Orion," and "Bermudian." Best accommodations. Send for our special Bermuda folder. Round trip ticket, including meals and stateroom, \$25.00 and up. All expenses tours seven days, \$40.00 upward.

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Parties leaving in May, June and July under expert leadership for most complete Continental tour. \$150.00 to \$525.00 covers all expenses.

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Special six-day tour—cruises, meals and stateroom. \$300.00.

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Special cruises, 22-30 days, all expenses, \$125.00 and up.

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Round the world, via Australia, Ceram, Egypt, Italy, etc. \$600 1st class; \$350 2nd class. 80 days comfortable travel, visiting five continents and the most interesting cities of the world. (Liberal Stop-overs.)

Honolulu sailings every 2 weeks, Feb. 11, 25, etc.; for Sydney, via Honolulu and Samoa, every 28 days, Feb. 11, Mar. 11, etc. Send for folder. Write or wire for particulars.

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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS-LONDON-ROTTERDAM-Tues. 10 A. M.

*New Amsterdam, Feb. 23

*Nordam, Mar. 6

*Rydian, Mar. 11

*Rotterdam, Mar. 18

*Holland, Mar. 25

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Largest S.S. Co. In the World
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FROM NEW YORK

*Patricia, Feb. 19, 9 A. M.

*Kaiser Aug. Vic., Feb. 20, 9 A. M.

*Prinzess, Feb. 27, 12 noon

*Prinzess, March 6, 9 A. M.

*Hamburg direct, 25 cabin calls.

FROM BOSTON

S.S. CINCINNATI, JUNE 7

S.S. CLEVELAND, JUNE 21

S. S. IMPERATOR

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP

will make her first trip from HAMBURG

May 7, arriving here May 14

Books now open for season starting

May 15th. The IMPERATOR will

continue in regular service between

NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via

Plymouth and Cherbourg.

MEDITERRANEAN

*Adria, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons), Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons), Mar. 11, 10 A. M.

S. S. Hamburg, Apr. 8, 9 A. M.

S. S. Moltke (12,000 Tons), Apr. 13, 8:30 A. M.

*S. S. Hamburg, May 20, 9 A. M.

*Units call at Adria and Madeira.

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NOW IS THE TIME to book for

THE PANAMA CANAL AND WEST INDIES

See the Canal Before Its Completion.

LAST THREE CRUISES

March 11, by S. S. Victoria Luisa

8 Days, \$175 up

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Duration of 16 Days—\$145 up

Each Cruise

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To the Land of the Midnight Sun

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Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape

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From Hamburg during June, July

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S. S. Moltke and S. S. Moltke

Write for booklet stating cruise.

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The Standard Railroad of the South

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WESTERN

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Chicago's Finest Hotel

RATES:
 One Person
 Room with detached bath,
 per day \$2 to \$3
 Room with private bath,
 per day \$3 to \$5
 Two Persons
 Room with detached bath,
 per day \$3 to \$5
 Room with private bath,
 per day \$5 to \$8
 Two Persons
 Two connecting rooms
 with bath, per day \$5 to \$8
 Four Persons
 Two connecting rooms
 with bath, per day \$8 to \$15
 Suites: \$10 to \$25 per day
 ERNEST J. STEVENS, Vice Pres. & Mgr.
 La Salle at Madison St.

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 MOST PROMINENT CORNER IN THE CITY

1 Club Breakfasts from 50 to 80 cents,
 a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent
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 1 400 rooms, 200 rooms with bath.
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 1 Running artesian water in all rooms.
 1 Music every evening.

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 CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
 Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone
 European Plan—\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HER WISH INTERPRETED

"I'd like to look at one of your best
 sellers," said the lady in the book store.
 "Well, look at me, ma'am," responded
 the clerk. "I've sold more books dur-
 ing the holidays than any other clerk
 in the store!"—Yonkers Statesman.

AN OBEDIENT DOLLY

A little girl was overheard talking
 to her doll, whose arm had come off,
 exposing the sawdust stuffing:
 "You dear, good, obedient dolly! I
 knew I had told you to chew your
 food fine, but I didn't think you would
 chew it so fine as that."—Ram's Horn.

PAST AND FUTURE

"When I was young we sang 'Swan-
 nee River' and 'Sweet Adeline.'"
 "Well?"
 "I pity my children. They will have
 to look back on this current assortment
 of rag-time songs."—Louisville Courier-
 Journal.

KEPT HIM AMUSED

He'd run for office ever year,
 Defeat he never seemed to fear;
 For he would tell you, this poor Jack,
 He liked the fun of walking back—
 Cincinnati Inquirer.

LOGICAL IN HIS VIEWS

"He's inclined to be fair-minded."
 "In what way?"
 "Well, he says he isn't sure that he'd

be any richer than he is if the million-
 aires were all poorer than they are."—
 Washington Herald.

A MODERN LINER

"How are you going to amuse your-
 self this afternoon?" asked the first
 passenger.
 "I am going to a motion picture show
 in the main cabin. Better come."
 "Can't. I've promised to take my
 wife for a taxicab ride on the upper
 deck."—Pittsburgh Post.

POSITIVE INDICATIONS

"Do you think we are really making
 any headway in spreading culture in
 this country?"
 "There is no doubt of it. I attended
 the grand opera the other night, and I
 didn't see anyone who chewed gum
 during the performance."—Chicago Record-
 Herald.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRM LAUNCHED

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seventeen Atlanta
 business men have planned the organiza-
 tion of a \$1,000,000 trust company, with
 headquarters in Atlanta, with connections
 in many cities of the country and abroad.
 They plan to capitalize the trust com-
 pany at \$1,000,000.

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In the Center of the City's Life and Color.
 Under the Management of JAMES WOODS.

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Absolutely Fireproof

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 Most excellent service andcuisine.
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One of San Francisco's most elegant and
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Boston's best family hotel; strictly tem-
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Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously

furnished. Two hundred and fifty

with private bath.

RATES

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European, 50c to \$2.00

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In the Center of Business and Shopping District

250 Rooms Sutter and Kearny Streets

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RATES

Single rooms with

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Single rooms \$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00

Large double rooms \$5.00 to \$8.00

Parlor, reception

hall, bedroom and

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(Each bathroom has an outside window)

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The quiet, refined, homelike surroundings make it especially attractive

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Autoists are assured of magnificent rock bed and oil covered roads

EUROPEAN PLAN. 450 ROOMS, 400 with bath, ALL with toilet and lavatory

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Absolutely Fireproof—Most Centrally Located

ALL ROOMS OUTSIDE EXPOSURE

European Plan, \$1.50 to \$2 without bath; \$2 to \$5 with bath

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A Clean, Quiet, Homey Place

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We Serve Special Dinners at 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 cents.

"The one who does the public best Also does himself the best."

Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

USE THE ELEVATOR

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Near Massachusetts Avenue

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE

A BACK BAY CAFE

MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE

Hayler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

Acorn Lunch

Room

144 TREMONT ST.

(Over St. Clair's)

Luncheon 11 to 3.

Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

VISIT

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

109 Columbia St. and 503 Third Avenue SEATTLE, WASH.

SHOOSHAN'S CAFE

PAR EXCELLENCE

145 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

Massachusetts Chambers

The Consignors Union

25 TEMPLE PLACE

Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5

Home-Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.

Served and on Sale.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Shoreham Hotel

Company

Announces the Opening of

Shoreham Hotel

15 Street Northwest at Fifteenth Street Washington D.C.

W. H. BARSE, Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

OPEN ALL YEAR

HOTEL CLARENDON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A FAVORITE HOUSE FOR WINTER AND SUMMER GUESTS

Capacity 500. Near Boardwalk and all amusements. Open surroundings. Electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, with private bath. Sun Parlor. Superior table and service. Write for rates and booklet. MONROE HUTCHINS, Prop.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

A Modern Hotel Sited for a Homelike Atmosphere. Now Open. Fall and Winter Season.

E. E. Spangenberg Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av. 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Roomlet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

FOREIGN

CHATEAU LAURIER

OTTAWA CANADA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation 250 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European Plan.

F. W. BEROMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

CHATEAU DE SOISY

Near Paris

French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.

M. WILLIAMSON DE VISME

SOISY-SOUS-ETIOLLES

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Metz and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Terms \$120 monthly, including daily French lessons. References requested and given. Address L. S. M., or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.

Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.

European Plan.

Special rates or leases for suites.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

The Metropolitan

ASBURY PARK NEW JERSEY

A new and exceedingly attractive hotel, with every modern feature, including private baths, elevators, and sun parlors at street level and on roof.

TABLE PAR EXCELLENCE OPEN WINTER AND SUMMER

FRANCIS TARNALL, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL POWHATAN

NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 15TH AND H STREETS

Just Completed. Open Oct. 10, 1912. Quiet. Refined Superior Service. Moderate Charges. European and Absolutely Fireproof. 500 Rooms. 150 with Private Bath. Every Modern Convenience.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DEWEY HOTEL

14th and L Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Located in the most fashionable part of the city; five minutes' walk to White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Department and Shopping District. 140 large and well-furnished rooms, 32 private baths. AMERICAN PLAN. For rates, etc., address W. W. BROWN, Proprietor

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

New Hotel Hanover

ARCH AND 12TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

European plan. Rates \$1.00 per day and up without bath; \$1.50 per day and up with bath. Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Booklet on application.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

FAMOUS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Holland House

Fifth Avenue and 30th Street

New York City

Favorably known for the Excellence of its Cuisine and the Character of its Patronage.

Enlarged Rooms. 200 New Baths. Every Modern Appointment.

J. OTTO STACK

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Culinary Unexcelled. 7 floors unequalled. In the center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up. Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$3 and up.

The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN

European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.

Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 400 Rooms with Telephone. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

PLAN TO REDUCE LONDON'S CONSTITUENCY IS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Balfour, the senior member for the city of London, was the chief speaker at the public meeting held recently in the Cannon Street hotel to protest against the franchise and registration bill, the effect of which if it had been carried would have been to reduce the great constituency of the city of London to one tenth of its present number of electors.

Mr. Balfour, who dealt only with the aspect of the bill as it would have affected the city of London, said that the franchise of England, speaking historically, had never been regarded as simply the property and right of an individual as an individual. Localities, and the claims of localities, great interests, and the claims of great interests, had always been considered by every government before when they were dealing with the great system of the representation of the people.

If the importance of the city of London had diminished with the centuries, if London were merely a historic memory, or if its position in the kingdom and in the empire were a thing to read about but not a thing to experience or to feel, then he could understand the government saying: "We cannot, merely because London has had a great past, preserve its constitutional position in Parliament." But the city of London had grown with the growth of the empire.

"I believe," continued Mr. Balfour, "that its importance at this moment, I mean from a national and imperial point of view, is greater than it ever was in the past." The threads which bound all civilized nations, together, and bound in a yet closer and more organic whole the separate parts of the British empire, centered in the city. Was that therefore the moment, was that the occasion, had they reached the period in their history when of all others the city of London should be disfranchised?

It was surely absurd, Mr. Balfour went on to suppose, that because means of locomotion had improved, that a man who would have been thought eminently worthy of a vote for the city of London, if he had lived as their grandfathers lived, in their houses of business, should become unworthy of it because, under modern conditions, he was able to go outside to rest and to sleep.

"Whether under the rigid party system," said Mr. Balfour in conclusion, "we can convince the House of Commons, whether we can induce the government to give way—of that I say nothing—but I am perfectly certain that all the higher conscience, all the wider political views of every man in the kingdom who is capable of having an opinion, will entirely sympathize with the cause for which we meet together, and respecting which I believe the whole city of London to be absolutely unanimous."

Sir F. Banbury, the junior member for the city, also spoke in support of Mr. Balfour's views. He believed that both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Pease had some sympathy with the city, but whether they would be able to give adequate expression to it was another matter. In the event of his being able to move his amendment to exclude the city from the operation of the act, he trusted he would receive a considerable amount of sympathy from all quarters in the House.

COTTON SCRIP TO BE REDEEMED

DALLAS, Tex.—Announcement has been made by the executive committee of the Southern States Cotton Corporation, which met here recently that on Feb. 15 it will redeem its scrip known as "Series A," issued to growers of cotton, and will make plans for extended operations next cotton season.

NEW
Straw MillineryTremont St.
Near West**Chandler & Co.**Tremont St.
Near WestNEW
Straw Millinery

Unprecedented Fur Conditions

The situation in the Fur Business is unprecedented. The Price of Furs, the skins, is the highest ever recorded. The Price of Furs made up is the lowest ever recorded. Individually—Chandler & Co. have availed themselves of the unprecedented condition of the wholesale market. They purchased NEW FURS, NEW STYLES at prices Unprecedented.

Unprecedented Fur Sale

Fur Muffs, Scarfs and Sets
Values 30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

About 100 pieces, including Mole Scarfs, Mole Coney Sets, Black Fox Sets, more than 20 Natural Raccoon Sets, Skunk Scarfs, Black Raccoon Scarfs and Muffs, Black Fox and Mink Scarfs, Pointed Wolf and Blue Wolf Sets.

15.00

Fur Muffs, Scarfs and Sets
Values 50.00, 60.00 to 65.00

Skunk Sets, Mole Scarfs and Muffs, Cross Fox Sets, Red Fox Muffs, Pointed Fox Scarfs and Muffs, Mink Scarfs, Sable Fox, Black Lynx Scarfs, Black Raccoon Muffs and Scarfs, Mole Coney Sets.

25.00

Fur Muffs, Scarfs and Sets
Values 70.00, 80.00 to 85.00

Mole Muffs, White Fox Muffs, Persian Lamb Muffs, Sable Fox Sets, Lynx Scarfs, Baum Marten Scarfs, Cross Fox Set, Mink Scarf, Australian Opossum Muffs, Pointed Fox Scarfs and Muffs.

35.00

The Finest Furs

	Value	Price
1 Large Mole and Ermine Set	500.00	250.00
1 Large Caracul and Black Fox Set	350.00	175.00
1 Taupe Fox and Metal Lace Set	250.00	125.00
1 Fisher Set	400.00	185.00
1 Pointed Sitka Fox Set	500.00	250.00
1 Ermine Set	350.00	175.00
1 Civet Cat and Skunk Set	550.00	250.00
1 Ermine Set	225.00	125.00
1 Fancy Ermine and Chiffon Set	540.00	270.00
1 White Fox Set	150.00	75.00
1 Russian Sable Set	750.00	375.00
1 Fancy Eastern Mink Set	600.00	275.00
1 Blended Stone Marten set	160.00	75.00
1 Eastern Mink Muff	215.00	75.00
1 Imported Muskrat Set	150.00	60.00
1 Seal and Raccoon Set	200.00	75.00
1 Mink Muff	250.00	150.00
1 Mink Muff	105.00	82.50
1 Fancy Sable Muskrat Set	200.00	75.00
1 Russian Sable Set	1850.00	1000.00
1 Mole Set	150.00	75.00
1 Mole Set	130.00	65.00
1 Mink Muff	200.00	125.00
1 Mink Scarf	200.00	75.00
1 Mink Muff	150.00	75.00
1 Mink Shawl	250.00	150.00

Fur Muffs, Scarfs and Sets
Values 90.00, 100.00 and 110.00

Mole Muffs, Black Lynx Scarfs and Muffs, Mink Scarfs and Muffs, Sable Fox Sets, Pointed Fox Scarfs and Muffs, Pointed Lynx Scarfs, Skunk Set, White Fox Muff, Red Fox Set, Raccoon Set.

45.00

Magnificent Fur Sets
Values 150.00, 200.00 to 250.00

Prices \$75, \$100, \$125

Stone Marten Sets, White Fox Set, Black Fox Set, Wolverine Set, Ermine Set, Imported Muskrat Set, Hudson Seal Set, Imported Fox Set, Cross Fox Set, Red Fox Set, Taupe Fox Set.

Inexpensive Scarfs and Muffs
Values 10.00, 15.00 to 30.00

Prices \$5.00 and \$10.00

Sable Fox, Raccoon, Sable Coon, Blue Wolf, Opossum, Australian Opossum, Cinnamon Opossum, Persian Paw, Black Raccoon, Skunk, Black Fox.

The Finest Furs

	Value	Price
1 Mink Scarf	145.00	72.50
1 Mink Shawl	200.00	100.00
1 Large Dyed Raccoon Set	130.00	65.00
1 Large Civet Cat Set	130.00	65.00
1 Pointed Fox Set	110.00	55.00
1 Cross Fox Set	200.00	95.00
1 Red Fox Set	250.00	125.00
1 Black Lynx Scarf	125.00	62.50
1 Black Lynx Muff	130.00	65.00
2 Black Lynx Scarfs	120.00	60.00
1 Pointed Fox Set	125.00	62.50

The Finest Fur Coats

	Value	Price
1 Mole and Seal Coat, Imp.	750.00	375.00
1 Flat Caracul and Fox Coat	850.00	385.00
1 Mole and Taupe Fox Coat	510.00	255.00
1 Hudson Seal and Ermine Coat	600.00	285.00
1 Caracul Coat, Ermine Collar	350.00	175.00
1 Mole Coat	450.00	225.00
1 Mole and Ermine Coat	400.00	200.00
1 Persian Lamb Coat	285.00	142.50
1 Mole and Seal Coat	550.00	275.00
1 Mole and Ermine Coat	400.00	200.00
1 Persian Lamb and Ermine Coat	700.00	350.00
1 Persian Lamb and Ermine Coat	500.00	250.00
1 Mole Skin and Ermine Coat	610.00	305.00
1 Mole Skin Coat	400.00	200.00

Women's Fur and Fur Lined Coats
Values 70.00, 80.00 to 125.00

Prices \$35.00 to \$65

Caracul Coats, French Seal Coats, Black Pony Coats, Brown Pony Coats, Hair Seal Coats and Fur Lined Coats with lining of squirrel and collars of natural racoon and black furs.

Women's Fur and Fur Lined Coats
Values 150.00 to 250.00

Prices \$75 to \$125

Near Seal Coats, Natural Pony Coats, Caracul Coats, Persian Lamb Coats, Mole Coney Coats, Blended Squirrel Coats, Leopard Cat Coats and Fur Lined Coats.

Magnificent Fur Coats
Values 295.00 to 500.00

Prices \$145 to \$250

Lustrous Hudson Seal Coats, plain and with collars of ermine and fox—Persian Lamb Coats, beautiful Caracul Coats, Mole Coats in the short, smart effects so much in demand, also full length models, some with ermine trimmings.

WAISTS—Extreme Values—WAISTS

This will be the fifth year that Chandler & Co. have offered their customers a great opportunity in February to buy the finest Imported and other new and fashionable waists greatly below their values—

A Sale of the Most Expensive Waists at Discounts of One-Third, One-Half and More

Fine French Blouses made in Paris are always in demand and they are always expensive—also the styles most in demand are usually scarce, so it is the more remarkable that they should be offered at anything like the prices that follow.

However, the importer had done a very large business with Chandler & Co. at his full prices and was willing to take a considerable loss on the remainder of his French waists, in order that Chandler & Co. might offer to their customers the same unusual values which they have given every year in this sale.

To all who are familiar with the smartness and style of Paris-made waists, these French Blouses will be at once appreciated, and it will be of interest to customers to know that in this lot are more than Two Hundred and Fifty Genuine Imported Paris-Made Waists.

There are about 20 Real Irish Lace Waists imported to retail at 40.00 to 75.00 marked 22.50 to 40.00—More than 50 French Lingerie Waists imported to retail at 16.50 to 25.00 marked 10.50 to 15.00—And about 15 Chiffon and Silk Blouses imported to retail at 20.00 to 40.00 marked 10.00 and 15.00 each

French Waists

3 Cream Voile Waists, hand tucked, open side front, fancy buttons. Value 16.75.	10.50
4 Dutch Neck Batiste Waists, Irish lace forming yoke, emb. front. Value 12.75.	7.50
3 Hand-Made Batiste Waists, flat lace yokes and panel. Value 13.50.	8.50
4 Hand-Embroidered Batiste Waists, with cluster tucks, flat collar. Value 8.00.	5.00
8 French Crepe Waists, low round collar. Value 10.75.	7.00
4 Batiste Waists, with trimmings baby Irish lace. Value 10.50.	7.50
5 Embroidered Batiste Waists, Dutch collars. Value 12.75.	8.50
16 Colored Embroidered Voile Waists, flat collar. Value 17.50.	10.50
14 French Batiste Waists, hand embroidered, fine tucking. Value 9.50.	6.75
5 Hand-Made Silk Crepe Waists. Value 19.50.	12.50
6 Fine French Batiste Waists, double lace ruffle. Value 10.75.	7.50
21 Hand Embroidered Batiste Waists, deep pointed yoke. Value 11.50.	7.50

French Waists

11 Tucked and Hemstitched Batiste Waists, eyelet embroidery. Value 7.50.	5.00
15 French Silk Crepe Waists, embroidered design. Value 15.50.	7.50
2 Mais Chiffon Batiste Waists, flat embroidered collar. Value 18.00.	12.50
6 Dutch Neck Voile Waists, flat lace flat collar. Value 9.75.	7.00
25 Hand-Made Batiste Waists, Irish lace panel, scallop embroideries. Value 10.50.	7.00
2 Hand-Made Batiste Waists, lace trimmings and eyelet embroidery. Value 23.00.	15.00
1 Batiste Waist, hand embroidered and Venise lace trimmed. Value 25.00.	15.00
3 Old Batiste French Waists. Value 13.50.	8.75
4 Old French Hand-Made and Hand Embroidered Waists. Value 10.50.	7.50
2 Old Paris-Made Waists. Value 7.50, at.	5.00
1 Eyelet Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Dutch Neck Waist. Value 16.50.	10.50
1 All-over Embroidered Batiste Waist, lace trimmed. Value 16.50.	10.50
4 Hand Tucked and Dot Embroidered Batiste Waists. Value 12.75.	7.50

Imported Irish Lace Waists

1 Real Baby Irish Lace Waist. Value 65.00.	35.00
2 Irish Insertion Lace Waists, deep baby Irish lace yoke. Value 75.00.	40.00
7 Irish Crochet Lace Waists. Value 45.00.	27.50
9 Irish Lace Waists, pointed baby Irish lace yoke and collar. Value 40.00.	22.50
3 Irish Lace Waists, chrysanthemum pattern. Value 45.00.	27.50
5 Old Irish Lace Waists, no two alike. Value 50.00.	27.50
1 Madeira and Irish Lace Blouse, effectively combined. Value 60.00.	35.00
3 Imported Irish Lace Waists. Value 30.00.	16.50
3 Embroidered Voile Waists, Irish lace yoke and panel front. Value 20.00.	13.00
1 Eyelet Embroidered Voile Blouse, real Cluny lace insets. Value 35.50.	20.00
3 Voile Waists, messaline collars, in blue. Value 16.75.	10.50
1 Hand-Embroidered Swiss and Batiste Waist, elaborate rose pattern embroidery. Value 32.50.	22.50
1 Waist, French Lawn, entire front eyelet and hand embroidery. Value 32.50.	20.00
1 Voile Dutch Neck Waist, heavily embroidered, Cluny bands. Value 25.00.	15.00

The Least Expensive Waists

165 Batiste Waists, butterfly medallions and Valenciennes lace insertions. Value 3.25.	1.95
55 Hand-Embroidered Voile Waists, Cluny lace trimmed. Value 3.25.	1.95
63 Fine Batiste Waists, Valenciennes insertion. Value 3.00.	1.95
50 Real Irish Lace Trimmed Batiste Waists, velvet bow at neck. Value 3.00.	1.95
75 Square Neck Voile Waists, net applique panel. Value 3.00.	1.95
75 Pin Tucked Batiste Waists, Irish lace edging. Value 3.50.	2.25
150 Cluny Medallion Trimmed Voile Waists, Cluny lace trimmed sleeves. Value 3.25.	2.25
95 Old Waists in Batiste and Voile. Value 3.75.	2.50
3 Embroidered Batiste Waists, Cluny insertion. Value 5.00.	2.95
2 Cluster Tucked Batiste Waists, hand embroidered eyelets. Value 5.75.	2.95
125 Batiste and Voile Waists, with Val, Cluny and Irish laces. Value 5.00 to 7.50.	3.50
7 Batiste Waists, square yoke, real linen lace. Value 6.00.	3.50
5 Hand Embroidered Voile Waists, pointed shoulder collar, fancy bone buttons. Value 7.00.	4.50

The Least Expensive Waists

3 Ecu Batiste Waists, hand cut embroidery, Cluny edging. Value 7.00.	4.50
2 Robespierre Waists; collar, cuffs and vest of black check voile. Value \$7.75.	5.00
2 French Voile Waists, cream flat lace yoke and vestee. Value 8.00.	5.00
3 Marquise Waists, deep tucked Swiss vestee. Value 11.50.	6.50
3 Voile Waists, embroidered organdie trimmed, Cluny edge at neck and sleeves. Value 11.50.	7.50
2 Open Front Voile Waists, Cluny trimmed center pleat. Value 12.50.	7.50
5 French Crepe Waists, black messaline tie and sash. Value 12.00.	7.75
4 French Crepe Waists, real Cluny epaulets, sleeves Cluny trimmed. Value 15.00.	9.75
3 High Neck Voile Waists, vest effect of Swiss and real flat lace. Value 16.50.	9.75
2 Embroidered Voile Waists, novelty and dot embroidery trimmed. Value 17.75.	10.00
2 Dutch Neck Voile Waists, hand sewed real lace insertion, heavily embroidered. Value 30.00.	10.00

45 New Coats at 15.50
Values 25.00, 30.00 and 40.00

New Chinchilla Coats in the very latest styles, silk lined, collars and facings of velvet. Colors, navy, brown and gray, the very last lot of winter coats.

54 New Suits at 16.50
Regular 35.00 value

Every suit beautifully tailored and made in a new advance spring style from imported materials, navy, black and two-toned effects.

46 Dresses at 12.50, 15.00 and 19.50
Values 18.50, 22.50 to 35.00

Evening and Afternoon Dresses in several attractive models in chiffon, charmeuse, velvet, serges and soft silks.

19 Evening Gowns at 35.00 and 48.00
Values 65.00, 75.00 and 85.00

Of crepe de chine and charmeuse, tunic models with crystal embroidery, also models with draped skirt and bodice, gold and shadow laces.

The Table Linen Sale is Larger Than Ever This Year

Several features contribute to make the values greater than ever. The superlative quality of the Belfast table linens from McCrum, Watson & Mercer—the large number of these table cloths with napkins to match, and the extra large discount on the odd table cloths and odd napkins; also, the quality of embroidered and lace linens.

Finest Linens at 25% Discount or more.

TABLE CLOTHS 24x36 YARDS

Value 6.75.	Price 5.00
Value 8.50.	Price 6.38
Value 9.00.	Price 6.75

TABLE CLOTHS 24x36 YARDS

Value 8.50.	Price 6.38
Value 10.15.	Price 7.60
Value 12.25.	Price 9.25

TABLE CLOTHS 36x48 YARDS

Value 8.75.	Price 6.56
Value 9.50.	Price 7.13
Value 11.50.	Price 8.75

TABLE CLOTHS 36x48 YARDS

Value 10.75.	Price 8.06
Value 13.25.	Price 9.94
Value 14.25.	Price 10.75

Larger sizes equally low.

25 Lace Cloths, 24x36. 1.25 .95
45 Doilies, 6 in. 2.00 1.50
172 Tray Cloths, 20x30. .00 .45

IRISH EMBROIDERED LINENS

78 Irish Rob. Doilies, 8 in. .50 .35
60 Centrepieces, emb., 18 in. 1.25 .95
12 prs. Pillow Cases. 4.50 3.50
3 Single Bed Spreads. 12.50 9.75
2 Single Bed Spreads. 13.00 11.00
1 Double Bed Spread. 14.50 11.00
4 Double Bed Spreads. 19.00 11.00

LACE PIECES

42 Chury Doilies, 6 in. .50 .37 1/2
6 Chury Centrepieces, 20 in. 2.00 1.50
48 Florentine Doilies, 22 in. 1.25 .95
72 Italian Flit Doilies, 6 in. 1.10 .85

25-INCH NAPKINS

Value 1.50.	Price 1.13
Value 11.25.	Price 8.44
Value 13.50.	Price 10.13
Value 15.75.	Price 11.81

27-INCH NAPKINS

Value 11.00.	Price 8.25
Value 13.00.	Price 9.75
Value 15.25.	Price 11.44
Value 17.50.	Price 13.13

IRISH LINEN CLOTHS
At Savings of 50c to 75c

2 yds. x 2 yds.	2.00
2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds.	2.50
2 1/2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds.	3.75
2 1/2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds.	4.75

ODD NAPKINS

26-in. Napkins, doz.	6.75 5.50
22-in. Napkins, doz.	3.50 3.00

TOWELS

Hemstitched Huck Towels.	.25 .21
Hemstitched Bath Towels.	.37 1/2 .35
Turkish Bath Towels.	.50 .37 1/2

All Linen Crash, yd. .17 .15

Dish Towels, each. .16

Bed Spreads, single bed. 3.75 3.25

Bed Spreads, double bed. 6.00 4.75

Blankets, single bed. 3.75 3.00

Blankets, extra size. 4.00 3.25

Blankets, double bed. 8.00

Cotton Sheets, 63x90. .70 .59

Cotton Sheets, 81x90. .90 .79

Pillow Slips, 45x36 1/2. .20 .17

Silk Wool Puffs. 6.50 5.00

French Underwear Sale

Rivalling the great New York sales recently held. Actual comparisons by Chandler & Co.'s representative show their prices in this sale to be fully 25% under the New York special prices.

Chandler & Co. have received all of their French Underwear ordered, and they can safely say it is the largest French Underwear stock they have ever offered in one sale. There has been a great scarcity in French Underwear in this country the past two months, many deliveries have come very late and some stores have been disappointed in not receiving their merchandise when expected.

French Chemises at 1.00. These Chemises are well known to Boston shoppers and they are the only Chemises of their kind in Boston. The Lily of the Valley design has been retailed in New York as high as 1.50 and 1.75. Price.....1.00

300 French Skirts at 3.95. Made to compete with 5.00, 6.00 and even 7.00 Skirts of New York; celebrated Louis XVI. design, skeleton and ruffle styles. Special price.....3.95

300 French Chemises at 1.95. Exclusively designed for Chandler & Co., although equal values are retailed in New York at 2.75 to 3.25. Many fitted backs and the most beautiful hand embroidery possible. Special price.....1.95

French Chemises at 2.90. Chemises of equal value sell as high as 4.00 in New York. Wonderfully executed hand embroidery, some with dainty lace trimmings. Special price.....2.95

French Combinations at 1.95. It is difficult to get a good value at this price and the equal of the Combinations that Chandler & Co. offer at 1.95 are 2.50 and 3.00 in New York. Special.....1.95

400 French Combinations at 2.95. This lot includes combinations of all styles, daintily hand emb. in floral design. Equal values bring 3.75 to 4.50 in New York. Special price.....2.95

1 Lot Marita Corsets of good quality batiste, handsomely trimmed, equal in style and finish to some 4.00 and 5.00 Corsets. Regular price of this Corset would be 2.50; all on sale at.....1.25

75 French Combinations at 5.90. Exclusive designs of Chandler & Co., equal values bring 8.00 and 9.00 and even 10.00 in some New York stores. Special price.....5.90

100 French Combinations at 3.95. Daintily hand emb. in fuchsia design, hand-made throughout. Such combinations retail at 5.00 and 5.50 in New York. Special price.....3.95

400 French Nightgowns at 2.95. Kimono and chemise styles. Hand embroidered, hand made and laundered. Equal values in New York bring 4.00 and 4.50, and in some instances 5.00. Special price.....2.95

200 French Nightgowns at 3.95. These gowns are special leaders shown by Chandler & Co. and were selected to compete with 5.00 and 6.00 Nightgowns shown in New York. In some instances the 6.00 Nightgowns of New York are inferior to these 3.95 gowns. Some with real Point Venise medallions. Special price.....3.95

100 French Nightgowns at 5.90. Special styles, made up to compete with 7.00 and 8.00 ones shown in New York. A variety of hand embroidery and lace trimmings. Special price.....5.90

French White Skirts at 5.90. Very elaborately hand embroidered in designs not usually found on Skirts at this price; compare favorably with Skirts shown at 8.00 and 9.00 in New York. Special price.....5.90

1 Lot Marita Corsets made of white Cotton Italian Cloth trimmed with silk embroidery, equal in style and finish to some 6.00 Corsets. Regular price of this Corset would be 3.50. All on sale at.....1.75

Two Thousand Women's Union Suits

75c, 85c and \$1.00
Garments All Priced 59c

Bought from two

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1913

Score of Small Lakes in California to Feed Big One

New Spaulding Dam Is a Work of Greater Extent Than Any Undertaking of Kind in Western State

ECONOMY IS A POINT

Rock Buttressed Gorge Lends Itself to Building Wall That Is to Hold Back Vast Body of Water

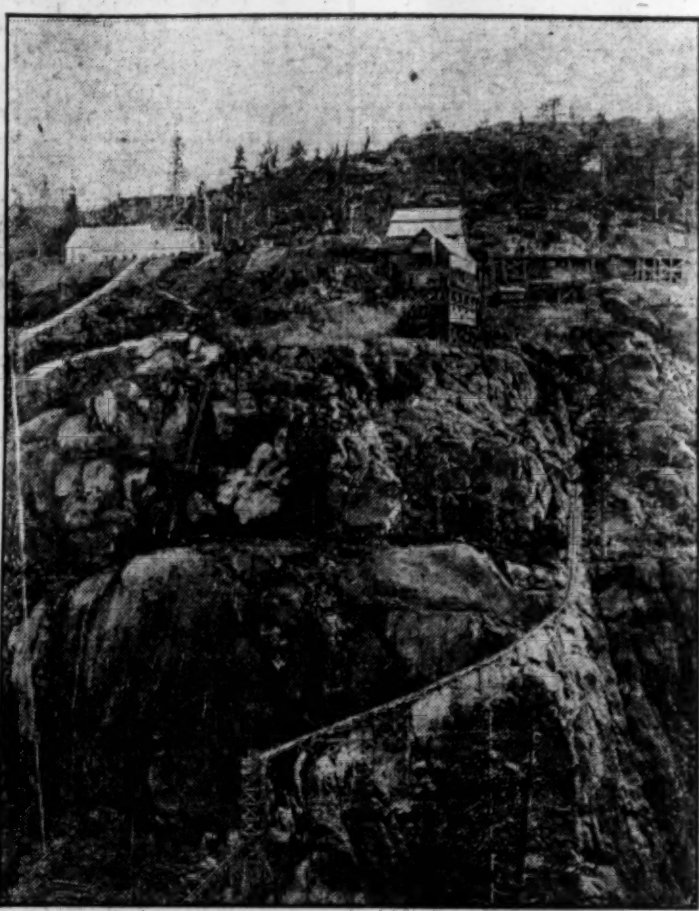
SAN RAFAEL, Cal.—Travelers to the Pacific coast, shortly before reaching Emigrant Gap may catch glimpses of a scene of unusual interest.

On leaving Summit at an elevation of 7000 feet above the sea level the train descends rapidly, about 1800 feet in the 20 miles between that station and the cut in the ridge over which many California pioneers made their slow and difficult way into the region of the placer mines around Dutch Flat. A short spur track runs from Smart, about four miles east of Emigrant Gap, to the crest of a bluff from which a glorious panorama of granite hills, sparsely bristled with pine trees, culminates in the peaks of the high Sierras. The ridges, rising tier above tier, form an amphitheater of titanic dimensions in which the lake below gives the idea of the flooded arena of a Roman circus prepared for a mimic naval battle. In place of the many-oared galleys, however, we have here a flotilla of logs to be towed by the active little gasoline launch to the landing place for hauling by the logging train to the saw-mill.

For, although to the east the bare and glacier-polished granite offers only clefts and "faults" for pines to root in, the nearer slopes rising steeply from the margin of the lake, are well-timbered, so that all the lumber needed for track-tees, concrete "forms", trestles and other structures, as well as boards for building administration quarters and offices, bunk-houses and camp eating-rooms, is already on the spot.

The work of clearing off the trees and brush has to be done to insure the perfect cleanliness of the great artificial lake that is to be made here. The scene has a grandeur in extent and a beauty of coloring that impress the memory as the deep red and brown of the nearer rocks and earth change in the distance into a

QUARRY, MIXING PLANT, TOWERS



Buildings with trough leading down cliffs and used in distributing cement on dam

delicate pink, and these hues contrast with ever-changing tints of blue in the lake and varied shades of foliage on the hills enclosing its southern bays. The purview is of a great catchment basin of which, owing to the conformation of the hills, one sees only a part—but still a large part—of an expanse of 120 square miles.

To be told that you are looking into a basin that will hold 30,000,000,000 gallons of water may set one thinking of the time it would take to empty it; or, estimating the contents at 4,000,000,000 cubic feet, how many acres of land this body of water would cover to the depth of a foot. As a matter of business it is calculated that the reservoir to be made will impound 94,000 acre-

feet and bring the total stored water of this watershed to 140,000 acre-feet, and provide for a constant flow of 390 cubic feet per second during the driest years.

Hidden in pockets of the hills are a score of small lakes, which will feed the largest one in the region—Lake Spaulding. The rainfall in the area thus drained is between 60 and 70 inches annually. One beneficent effect of this enterprise will be to control this great quantity of water and so prevent the destructive waste of years ago, when swollen streams and rivers flooded the lowlands. From May to October the water will serve for irrigating the rich lands lying between the Bear, American and Sacramento rivers. The

Basin Holding 30,000,000,000 Gallons and to Cover an Expanse of 120 Square Miles Aim in Project

CHECK FOR WASTE

demand now is far in advance of the available supply.

But before giving water to the plains, the mountains' yield can be made to pay toll to the cities beyond. This toll, collected here, is from the enormous energy in running water falling under compression. The brilliant young engineer, James H. Wise, who was assistant general manager of this branch of the Pacific service, sketching the work planned, explained that the water from the South Yuba watershed is to be diverted, together with the natural run off, to the Bear river water by tunneling. The first tunnel, 4450 feet in length, is being bored through solid rock, a 100-foot adit enabling four headings to be worked simultaneously. When lined with concrete this tunnel will be about nine feet in diameter. A canal, also concrete lined, and over nine miles long, will carry the water along the south side of the Bear river canyon to a point about three miles northeast of Towle station on the Southern Pacific, where it will enter a regulating reservoir known as the Drum forebay. A power house on the left bank of the Bear river at a point 1380 feet lower in elevation, will have an installation of 40,000 kilo-watts, consisting of four units, with transformers, exciters, governors and other equipment necessary for the purpose. The water will be conducted from this reservoir to the power house through two riveted steel pipe lines 6300 feet long and of six feet in diameter at the upper ends. The lower ends will be provided with Y branches, castings and suitable gates and nozzles to deliver the water to eight water wheels, each having a capacity of 9000 horsepower. The pressure at the nozzle of the seven-inch stream impinging upon the wheel-buckets will be 585 pounds per square inch. Power will be transmitted at 115,000 volts on a double circuit steel tower line for a distance of 118 miles to Cordelia, the load center of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

The wall which is to be built will plug a narrow rock-buttressed gorge through which the South Yuba plunges into its course from Lake Spaulding, at a point about a quarter of a mile below the present dam.

LAKE TO BE EIGHTEEN TIMES AS LARGE



View at present level of body of water that will be converted into immense reservoir

which the South Yuba plunges into its course from Lake Spaulding, at a point about a quarter of a mile below the present dam.

In this case the question of transportation for construction work is more than half answered by the paralleling of the work from one end to the other, at a distance not exceeding four miles, by a railway system. As 100,000 tons, or 4000 carloads of materials, supplies and machinery are to be used on this work, the first step was to provide for the building of standard gauge railroads between the Southern Pacific main line and the main construction plants at either end of the work. The expenditure on freight account will however be unusually low in this case, for besides having all the lumber and rock required already at hand, the dam builders, as residuary legatees of long past geological ages, have come into possession of two extensive deposits of sand and gravel of excellent quality for concrete making. The saving of the cost of hauling this heavy ingredient is large.

The great main dam is of the gravity type, depending entirely on its own weight to resist the overturning effect of the water. To add to the stability of the structure, it is built with an arched plan, the convex side being upstream, so that the effect of the water pressure is partially transmitted to the

granite bluffs against which the two ends of the dam rest. It is in the method of construction of this dam, which is held to be the largest of its kind in the world, that the economy of time and labor effected by organization and capital appear in the strongest light. In place of an army of men to mix the concrete and wheel it to the structure in barrows, the materials will be hauled in a train of tilt-trucks by a steam engine on the spur track to the summit of the bluff dominating one end of the dam. From this point of vantage, where the concrete mixing will be done, a series of light metal towers will be placed at intervals along the line of the dam, a total length of 900 feet at the crest, to convey the freshly mixed concrete, by means of zig-zag troughs to the distributing hoppers below. When it is no longer possible to utilize gravity, belt-conveyors will be employed at a small outlay of power to carry the material to the distributing towers. These steel towers will be kept imbedded in the concrete structure. A quarry has been opened up at this distributing point with

Boring of Tunnel Over 4000 Feet Long Through Rock an Important Feature of the Undertaking

DIVERT YUBA RIVER

Irrigation for Rich Lands and Enormous Energy to Be Utilized by Cities When Great Work Is Complete

its floor at the level of the railroad track and 75 feet above the ultimate crest of the dam. This will furnish 150,000 tons of the crushed rock, a granite, and as much again of large masses, termed puddling stones or plums, which will be loaded by derricks on skips to be run on cable-ways spanning the canyon so that they may be dropped directly in the fresh concrete of the dam.

Air drills supplied with air from two compressors are used in the rock excavation as well as on the tunnel and other work. The smaller material is carried by cars to a rather lower level. From the time the rock is dumped into the crushers until it is finally placed 1000 feet away in the dam, the material is handled by mechanical means, and this can be done at the rate of 150 tons an hour when necessary. In order to operate the equipment used in the varied works, a substantial line at 22,000 volts was extended from the nearest point of the company's system at Alta. Approximately 2000 horsepower will be required to run all the machinery now purchased for this work.

In addition to the great dam, smaller dams or spillways are to be placed in gaps at a lower elevation to carry off storm water and that from thawing. In two places they will be 100 feet in height and their total length will be 1400 feet. Thus will be enclosed a lake having a surface extent of more than 800 acres.

ROXBURY HIGH ATTAINS GREATER EFFICIENCY

School Founded Twenty-One Years Ago Adds to Its Prestige in Preparatory Work the Fitting of Young Women for Successful Business Careers

The intensified clerical course introduced in Roxbury high school a year ago by Charles M. Clay, headmaster, has been successful beyond expectation. The course has two purposes. The first is to attract to high school for a period of two years girls who would not otherwise attend school, but would at once go into the wage earning field, with the prospect of being trained so as to secure better positions than would otherwise be obtainable. With a certificate of proficiency at the end of the course of two years, a large number of girls are induced to continue at the school two years longer. They thus procure for themselves a good basic education and receive the benefit of proper environment through an important period of their lives.

Its second object is to allow the pupils in the regular classes, those taking the usual four-year course, to intensify in the clerical course if they so wish. There are now 80 pupils taking the two-year course.

Previous to the installation of this course the clerical work had not been satisfactory. As the pupils went out into the business world their work was found to be inaccurate and not sufficiently speedy, and they were obliged to attend some private school and pay a tuition if they cared to progress. The present course is planned to prepare girls at the public school for effective commercial work.

An important feature of the course is the apprenticeship system. Girls who are doing advanced work go every afternoon to the grammar schools in Roxbury to perform clerical work, of which there is an abundance. All the grammar schools in Roxbury and some outside are so supplied with girls, who thus receive practical experience which stands them in good stead when they really enter the commercial world. It shows them much in their work that needs to be corrected and strengthened. They gain a poise and confidence that are invaluable.

Letters from the masters declare the work of the girls to be correct, satisfactory and speedy; that they have executed difficult tasks satisfactorily. The best testimony as to the efficiency of the course is given by the experience of girls who took it last year. After eight months of work in the school they were sent out to do some commercial work. This was so well performed that when the long vacation came the girls secured positions at which they earned \$12 and \$15 per week. A few of them were so efficient that they decided not to return to the school for further training. While this is regretted by Mr. Clay it remains true that the girls have had the benefit of an additional year of special education and training.

Roxbury high school is a girls' school, changed from a mixed school one year ago. It prepares girls to earn their own living in any one of five different ways.

In four years they are fitted, first, to become bookkeepers for business firms or banks; second, to sell goods in stores or by samples. In a two-year special course they are fitted to become stenographers and typewriters. In this course they are given twice the usual amount of practice at school, and besides are sent to work in stores and offices as a regular part of their training. In this way, if they do not remain at the school long enough to graduate, they receive a certificate at the end of two years, showing that they are prepared to do certain kinds of office work. If they remain four years and graduate they receive a better training than they would at the best business college, Mr. Clay says, without the cost of tuition.

If the girls do not care for business positions, in four years they can be fitted for a normal school, where they are trained to become teachers in grammar schools; or, if they prefer and can afford it, they are prepared for college, which fits them to become teachers in high schools and for other professions.

The girls who do not expect to enter the business or professional ranks are taught to use correct and clear English, are given a taste for good literature, instructed in right living, how to furnish and manage their home and how to become useful members of society.

The Roxbury high school building, on Warren street, Roxbury, was first occupied 21 years ago and for 20 years was attended by both boys and girls. During that period it sent a total of 306 pupils to 33 different colleges, where they were successful in maintaining the required standing. There is no way of telling the degree of excellence of a pupils preparation, except where colleges examine for admission and rate the results. Harvard has been entered by 47 of the school's graduates and Radcliffe 27. These received a total of 110 honors at their entrance examination. One pupil had as high as eight. Four of them have graduated with honor in the past three years. More than one out of every ten of these college men and women have attained distinction. One of them is William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore.

Here are some of the positions to which graduates of the Roxbury high school have attained: Professor in Ohio State University, instructor at Harvard, librarian at Dartmouth, dean of consular service in China, in consular service in Switzerland, highest honors in mathematics in college course and professor in Atlanta University, instructor at Tufts, Simmons and Wellesley, professors in institutes and colleges, first woman lawyer in Massachusetts.

It was a graduate of this school who supervised the building of the South station; another who was the supervising architect of the Mattapan bridge.

OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN EDUCATION IS NOW ACTUALLY OPEN TO ALL

WHEN Philemon Pommert, who may be said to be the father of all the pedagogues of whom America boasts, acceded to the "entreaty" of the good men of Boston and undertook to instruct in the ways of knowledge the handful of boys then residing in that important settlement of the American wilderness, in the year 1635, he had no idea he was laying the foundation for the vast network of schools that now spreads over the entire land. Millions of schools, probably, though no actual record has been made, have sprung from that little seed. There are so many that there would seem to be schools to spare, but instead of that hundreds of new ones are started every year. The schools of America offer specialized instruction in almost every branch of learning that can be thought of. One has but to desire a certain form of education and lo! it is at his hand, does he know how to avail himself of it.

The object of John Winthrop and the others who sat with him in that important "general meeting," on the 13th of the 2d month 1635, in establishing the first school in America, was "to beat satan in each and all of his lairs." After the passage of nearly 300 years this seems still an object, for character building is the loudest note struck in the announcements of their work made by every one of them who declare, in effect, that without a sound character knowledge is little more than sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. As one of the schools puts it: "The character of the individual is by far the largest factor in the case. If this is admitted, the next point must inevitably be that any system of education that does not recognize character building as its chief aim and end is totally inadequate." Another says: "Preparation for life is of far greater importance than preparation for college." This is emphasized more especially in the schools for boys and girls, but there are few educational institutions of any kind which do not recognize this as a basis for successful work and feature it in their curriculum.

Opportunities Unlimited

A notable thing about the educational opportunities of today is that they never cease. Whoever you are, wherever you are, whatever your circumstances, and whatever it may be you wish to learn, there is just such a school, or just such a course available to you. If the way to college is open the situation is simplified. It is only a question of what college and what course. But if one has left school and has still an aspiration for higher things, he may continue to work and support a family, and at the same time pursue a course

of instruction that will advance him in his own line of work, take him into some other, or prepare him for a professional career. If it is cultural education only that he seeks, that, too, is open to him. Mothers are encouraged to take courses on child nature and child needs, that their guidance of the little ones under their care may be more intelligent and their tasks simplified. He or she who has long held a secret desire to pursue some particular line of study or work need not be deterred by the thought that school days are too far in the past. It is not until their children's children come running to meet them that some people find they have the leisure to devote to some desired end, and finding it, find also that the keenness of their desire has developed their ability to learn.

Extent of Responsibility.

These opportunities are promised by public and private institutions. City and state are learning that their educational responsibility does not end with the "three R's," but extends to every educational need a man or woman may experience. They are therefore enlarging their work as rapidly as possible, but the field is vast and they must necessarily go slowly and work cautiously, studying every inch of the ground so as to give the most effective service. They are confining their experiments to the fundamental needs of the community, leaving the higher or more individual forms to private institutions. These are more and more reaching out to the masses, for it is found out more and more that the thirst for learning is not limited to persons of wealth or leisure, but is often more active in those of moderate means. This has resulted in all manner of schools and courses. Generally speaking they are open equally to men and women. That is, no line of instruction which either is likely to want is closed. A man is supposed not to care to take a course in household technology, and women do not turn to engineering, but should one desire to, the opportunity would not be hard to obtain. The same standards and the same course are required of both subject only to such differentiation, if any, as best adapts them to particular needs.

Is a musical education desired, it can be obtained with equal readiness by a man or a woman. It may be limited to any instrument or instruments, and fit the student for any end he may have in view, general culture, personal enjoyment, grand opera, the concert stage, church singing, ensemble work, teaching, etc.

Methods and systems of study that a

few years ago could be secured only in European cities are now available in most parts of the United States.

The correspondence school has rapidly risen in public favor, proving that when it is conducted by conscientious people its results are all that are claimed for it, winning the commendation of college presidents and other educational authorities. It goes directly to the man and woman who are removed from educational centers, or who find the usual schools not adapted to their needs, and has turned out pupils whose work tallies with and sometimes exceeds that of pupils of equal grade in the established schools.

Various Kinds of Schools

For the boys and girls who have not yet started on their careers are schools of every kind to meet their particular needs. Some of these private schools are large, giving the opportunities that only a large school can give. On the other hand some make a feature of being small so that individual attention can be given to each pupil. To meet certain needs or desires are tutoring schools where only four or five pupils are taken, and beside the careful personal instruction are given the advantages of living with a private family, surrounded by the helpful and softening influences of a refined home. There are also outdoor schools, conducted in the South in winter and in the northern woods in summer, so that the boys live in the open practically the whole year round.

The so-called military school is regarded as a good one for boys. The name and methods appeal to them, they like the discipline, the drill, the uniform, and the whole influence is considered salutary. The idea has been so successful with boys that it is carried out in some instances with girls with equally satisfactory results. Schools in foreign cities have been found very satisfactory in bringing girls in touch with the cultural influences of Europe and familiarity with modern languages and for girls whose parents may be traveling abroad.

A nautical training school is unusual. Besides appealing to that nature in some boys who long for the sea, it opens up to them a line of work for which there promises to be great demand in the near future.

One of the most interesting things to be obtained from an inquiry into the offerings of the different American schools and colleges is the change in the educational attitude toward girls. Today the standards are as high for them as for their brothers. They are trained to become, not ornaments for the drawing room, but active and effective participants in the world's work.

LOWER END OF DAM AND FLUME



Yuba river diverted to leave foundation of wall dry, then returns to the river bed

PENNSYLVANIA'S LIBRARIAN ASKS FOR BETTER QUARTERS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Recommendations for modern fireproof quarters for the treasures of the state library and museum, for additions to the present periods when the library is open to the public and for increased appropriations to the free library commission so that it may extend its work of circulating traveling libraries are made in the annual report of Thomas Lynch Montgomery, the state librarian, which was recently sent to Gov. John K. Tener.

Ten years ago the public had access to the library on all general business days from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except the Saturday half holiday. By an act of the assembly this was lengthened to 10 o'clock at night, with the Saturday noon closing.

"It seems to the librarian," says the report, "that if there is a time in which it is appropriate to the public to have

access to books in a reference collection it would be on Saturday afternoon and on Sundays after 1 o'clock. This is not a new idea, for it has been successfully tried in most of the large cities."

Five thousand dollars per annum for the purchase of books only is the additional appropriation to the free library commission asked by Mr. Montgomery which for eight years has received \$13,000 a year.

"The activities of the commission are carried on modestly and economically," says the state librarian, "there are no large salaries connected with this work, and the books are distributed to every rural district where two or three are gathered together by their reading interest."

Mr. Montgomery again calls attention, as he has done before, to the inadequacy of the building and the awkwardness of housing a museum in a building never intended for such a purpose.

BANKERS' BULLETIN SHOWS PROSPERITY

ST. PAUL.—According to the letter on trade conditions issued recently by the Capital National Bank of St. Paul, prosperity exists in commerce and industry.

The statistics were compiled under the supervision of the bank officials. In the first paragraph the circular says: "Only once in 10 years has general business reached its present high level and that was during the month of December, 1909. Only twice during that period has business approached its present high level, once on Feb. 1, 1907, just preceding the financial panic, and again on Dec. 1, 1910, when we were reacting from the business slump which occurred during the summer months of that year."

STUMPAGE LAND BOUGHT IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.—Sale of 40,000 acres of stumpage land situated in Hancock and Pearl counties to J. L. Engle of New Orleans, who pays \$1,000,000 for it, is announced.

A sawmill will be constructed at Kiln, Miss., and a tram railroad built to the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads.

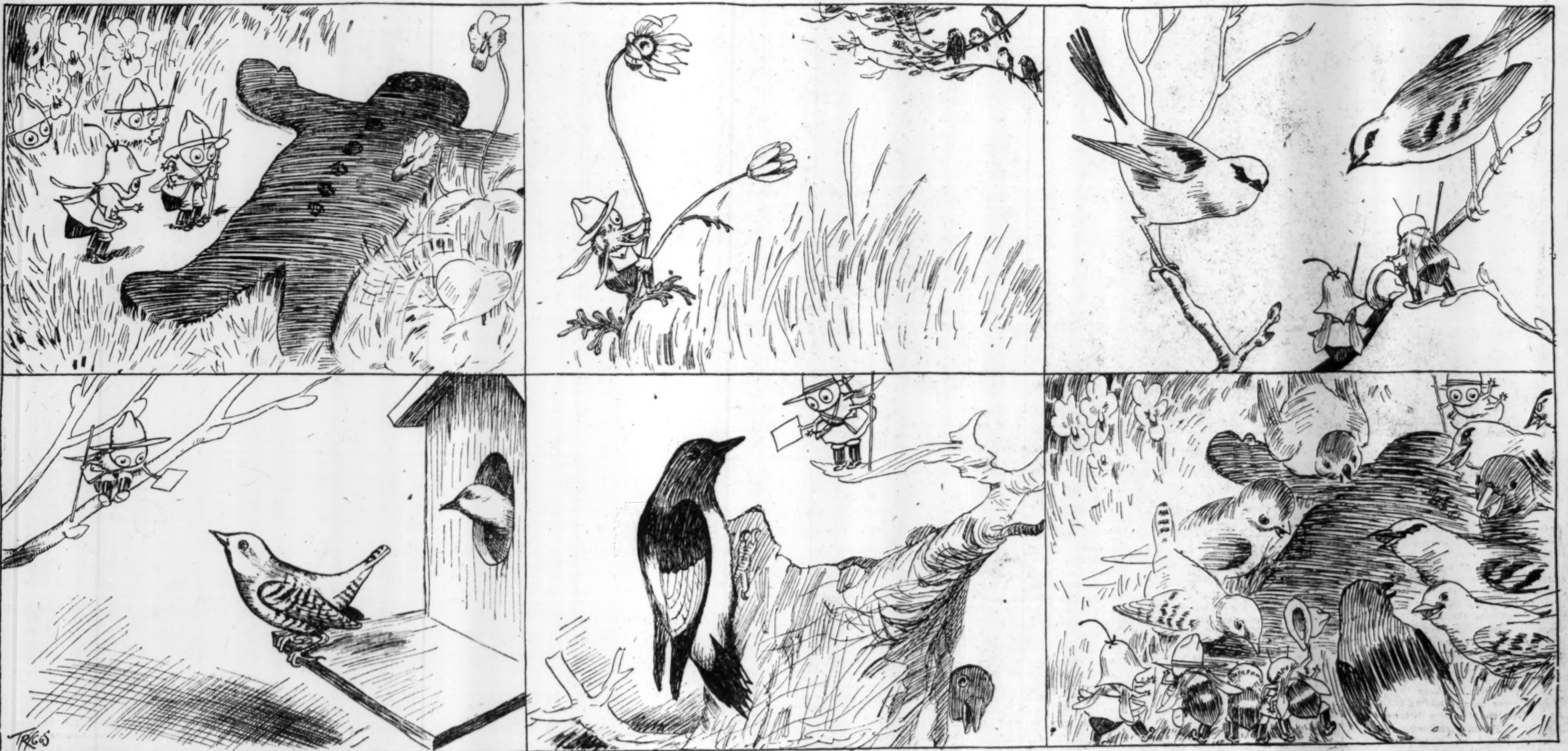
TUNNEL TO BE ELECTRIFIED

GEORGETOWN, Col.—Final preparations have been completed for electrifying the Capital tunnel. The Onondaga Mines Company is to pay all cost, having a perpetual right of way through the Capital bore.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Down among the violets
Ginger Joe is lying.
Brown and fresh from baking
"Come eat me," he is crying.

Marjorie disdained him.
Thought him much too brown,
"Drather have a sugar cookie,
Threw poor Joseph down.

Joe is sadly sighing,
"I was made in vain,
See my currant buttons,
Nose and eyes so plain!

"Just to please the children,
Katy made me—O!
Must I lie forgotten?
Sighs poor Ginger Joe.

But the Scouts are coming,
"Hist! tread gingerly!"
Whispers Buzz the captain,
"What is this we see?"

"Ho, a feast awaits us,
Go invite the birds!
This was made for eating
Or I'll eat my words!

"I will guard the treasure,
Though the grass conceals;
Joe might take to sprinting—
There's ginger in his heels."

Busy flies and Phee Bee
(Named for Phoebe Bird)
Climbs a flower and wig-wags,
Spelling out each word.

Chickadees first spy him,
Sitting in a flock,
Say they'll come with pleasure,
Just at three o'clock.

Yellow Warblers summoned,
Sing their happy thanks
(May in bluebell helmet
Sam's first sergeant ranks).

Sim is out with letters,
Calls on Mr. Wren,
Sue finds Woodpecker, the Red,
"Speckling her since ten.

Ginger Joe is happy,
Does not mind the least,
Making all the guests here
Such a noble feast.

OHIO BIRD RETREAT AND
ITS BIRD-HOUSE BUILDERS

GAME WARDEN KUERTZ lives out in the forest with his wife and little daughter, a good two miles from the nearest traction line and farther still from the nearest railway.

His home is a naturalist's retreat. It is a cottage, the exterior protruding at each facade center, and there stuccoed over and enclosing cathedral window panes. Only in late autumn and winter, though, will you note the stucco. The rest of the time the vines enclose it entirely.

There Kuertz, who is known far and wide over Ohio, spends spare moments building homes for the birds, or planning ways and means of distributing them where they will do most good. You who have never been to the "Bird Retreat," as people call it, have an experience still before you. The trolley deposits you at Hazelwood, just a cross-roads hamlet. You take a rolling country turpentine out among the hills. Birds twitter in the hedges, birds carol from the fence-rails, quail dart across the road, flocks of crows gossip in the trees above you.

Signs prohibiting hunting are posted everywhere. You turn down a side road bearing such notice above its signboard and there a birdhouse is set to a post. Bluebirds nest in this every year. You, who know the birds of America, realize how scarce these have become. One spring there were nine little ones in the litter there, and for four or five weeks passers on the highway had the treat of seeing the baby birds round the box. Three litters are so far credited to this birdhouse. The bluebird boxes, it is shown, are deeper than others—considerably deeper, for example, than those of the wrens.

The birdman's wife and daughter spy the stranger from afar; they see, too, that you're inspecting the birdhouses. If your mission is one of mercy to the birds, well and good. They show you more birdhouses among the trees and on the posts. Yonder's a flicker's house, that is deeper still, and the home of the woodpecker is deeper even than that.

All these houses are made by the birdman and his apprentice, aided by the daughter and wife. The boxes are of wood—oak, as a rule—and coated with a stucco prepared by himself. Whenever not in pursuit of persons breaking the game laws, Kuertz is busy at these. It takes him about a day to finish a

box, putting on twigs, painting the whole, etc. First, there is the sawing out of the boards, then the fitting, the nailing, completing the hole, finally putting on the twigs and the like. Not long since an enterprising Cincinnati art dealer managed to get hold of quite a number of the bird-houses and sold them in the city at from seventy-five cents apiece up. This lowest price was for the wee wren-houses. Finer bird-houses, carved and decorated, netted the dealer from five to ten dollars.

All of this you learn while still in tow of the birdman's daughter, descending the pike to their home. You would know the place at once, so distinctive is it, with beehives round about on which are nests innumerable. Some younger hickory trees, too, have sprung up; nor are they spared their burdens of nests. Two flicker-boxes, green at top—the lower half a mottled emerald, the upper turning to white—hang on opposite sides of a tree. A few feet from this is another hickory; along the road, upon this, there is a huge squirrel-house, built in the same style. Kuertz is wont to set the house in the woods and before very long finds that a pair of young squirrels have taken quarters in it. At sides and rear of that box there are three other houses, intended for flickers, but available for woodpeckers as well.

From this point the grounds descend to a hickory glade, where the birdman has a rustic bench and sofa, fashioned by himself for his own use in watching the birds. Just above it there's an old bluebird house. Continuing on down into the valley, one discovers a purling brook jumping and foaming over a falls. The birds come there to drink and bathe, and there's cool water in the hottest August. Across the creek the estate ascends, the hill is covered by a forest, where a calf grazes at sundown and many birds chatter in the bare branches.

That, though, is the rear of the prospect. It's almost more delightful than the front. There the road bends in, as a drive, and, next the path, there's a so-called bird-feeder, a broad, square table upon a post, with a smaller shelf, or table above that. Here, in the winter, the family throw crumbs, old bones and the like, and birds come from near and far to feast. These tables Kuertz sometimes intends for parks, and then they're fashioned of old tree trunks, with winding brush about the base, and are really

quite artistic. Often, too, a peak-formed hood of green tops the affair. Behind all this a huge beech stands high, and on it are hung more bird-boxes. From out its shadows you pass to the side, where is a red barn, with flocks of guineas, turkeys, and chickens about—Our Dumb Animals.

WHY?

WHY do some saws have stiff backs? While some saws are long and more or less flexible, there are others which are short, and are kept perfectly rigid by a stiff back of brass or steel running down the blade. These short, stiff saws are called tenon saws, and are used where a small section of wood has to be sawn with great accuracy, as in making the tenon, or recess, at the end of a beam, into which the mortise, or projecting section, at the end of another beam is to fit, says the Children's Magazine. It is important, in making such cuts, that the saw should not bend in the slightest degree, and the stay of metal down the back insures this. The saw that a butcher uses is very similar.

FACTS ABOUT DAYS

A deliver among curious facts discourses of one that, although obvious enough, has escaped the attention of most people, says the Youth's Companion. It is that January always begins on the same day of the week as October.

The same is true in respect to April and July, September and December. Again, February, March and November also begin on the same day of the week. This, however, is only true in normal years of 365 days. A century can never begin on Wednesday, Friday or Saturday. Furthermore, the ordinary year ends on the same day of the week as that on which it begins.

GREAT POWERS

It was a young lady desirous of getting a license to teach in the "common schools" who, in a nice, smooth hand, answered the request:

"Name the five great European powers."

She wrote: "Steam-power, water-power, horse-power, electricity and wind-mills."

SCOUT MASTERS COLLEGE MEN MUST FIRST STUDY THE OBJECT

MORE than one half of the 7000 scout masters and more than one half of the 340 scout commissioners who are working for the development of the Boy Scouts of America are graduates of college. These facts are derived from a careful analysis of the scout masters and scout commissioners registered with the Boy Scouts of America. They speak emphatically for the colleges in the United States, and show that the college men are more largely interested in altruistic work than other men. The proportion of college men interested in the work probably is still greater, for out of 5140 heard from 3271 are college graduates.

Those and other figures concerning the men who are interested in the scout movement will be read next week by James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America at the third annual meeting of the national council.

Furthermore, business, professional and other men in the country are interested in scout activities.

Study of the 6017 scout masters registered reveals the fact that men of many different nations are interested in the training of the boys; 4164 men put themselves down as Americans, 330 as Englishmen, 303 as Irish, 146 as Canadians and Germans also are represented. There is 1 Hawaiian, 3 Indians, 14 negroes, 1 or 2 Mexicans and 1 Porto Rican.

A further analysis of the scout masters shows that these men who find inspiration in taking boys on hikes and instilling into them the principles of the scout movement come from almost every profession and line of work. There are 1972 preachers, 683 teachers, 690 secretaries or employees of Y. M. C. A.'s. There are 188 lawyers, 146 doctors, and then, too, 633 mechanics and 269 students on the road. There are 1721 men at various lines of work and business.

FRIGATE BIRD A WONDER IN AIR

ONE of the greatest wonders in natural history is the flight of birds, but we have been all our lives so accustomed to see birds, that we do not think much about the wonder of their flying. Take the frigate bird. His wings stretch to an expanse of about 10 or 12 feet. His body is about three feet long. His bill is very powerful and adapted for seizing. His feet are webbed, but very small. He has little use for them, his home being in the air, hundreds of miles away from land. He is seen soaring high above the ocean, but on his bosom he never rests. When he seeks repose, he finds it aloft in the air. His foot rarely touches land, except at the time for pairing, making nests and rearing young. How is all this? The expanse of his wing is so vast, and his body is so light, that he can soar with little or no exertion. Still it is difficult to see how this would enable him actually to sleep on the wing, as it is believed he does. A more close examination shows, however, that his bones are hollow, and that there is a large pouch which he can inflate with air, and thus make himself buoyant. The sustaining power thus acquired, added to that of the wings, is sufficient to keep him up.

If his home be in the air, if he neither live in the sea for fish, nor search on the land for other food, what does he live on? Impelled by hunger, he descends from the lofty regions where it is his delight to dwell. Whether the sea be rough or calm, he glides along over the water and any unwary fish approaching the surface, on being detected by his keen eye, is pounced upon and swallowed.

He watches one of the birds which dive. He sees him emerge successfully and fly off with his prey. Instantly the frigate bird is down upon him with a swoop of terrific velocity. The frightened diver drops his fish in the air. The frigate bird seizes himself again, darts down with another swoop, and seizes the fish before it reaches the water.—Dew Drops.

CAMPOR DANCES

Fill a tumbler with clean water, and with a sharp knife scrape from the inside of a lump of gum camphor a few small slivers into the water. The camphor will go through all kinds of curious and rapid motions until you will declare that the slivers are alive, says the Montreal Star. If you want them to stop dancing, dip a toothpick in turpentine or other thin oil, and touch the end to the surface of the water. The bits of camphor will instantly stop dancing, and this experiment will show you with what wonderful rapidity oil spreads over the surface of water.

LET us before beginning to draw write down the qualities we know the object possesses. All hard substances have other qualities as well as that of hardness. An object may be hard and rough, as granite, or hard and smooth, as metal and horn, and such like.

Metal is smooth, for every particle clings tightly to its neighbor. If we hammer and bend it, the particles will not let go their hold of each other, but will bend together and will obediently take whatever form we choose to insist upon. We love the pliability of metal and the beautiful forms it will take to please us, and so to represent hammered and molded metal we must use long, soft lines, without the angularities which belong to fabrics. Where the metal is cast into sharp edges, as in fittings of doors, the lines used must be sharp and cutting also, says the Children's Magazine.

We are unable to bend stone, and if we hammer it to make it yield we only break pieces off, for its particles are quite unwilling to part company if sufficient force

is applied. So we say that stone is brittle, and in consequence is full of sharp points, and its edges are generally more or less rough.

Ordinarily every tiny particle of stone is aggressively alert, and where it has the chance to assert itself it makes the most of it. Hence, on the boundary line, each stands independent of its neighbor, and casts its own tiny shadow. The outline, therefore, is a sparkling chain of lights and darks, which we cannot honestly represent by one even hard or gray continuous line, but must break it, too, into lighter and darker sections. As there are no two kinds of stone precisely alike in texture, so our drawings of stones must not be exactly alike.

NEARLY DONE

Joiner (to his apprentice) — Well, Willie, have you sharpened all the tools? Willie—Yes, all but the handsaw, and I haven't quite got all the gaps out of it.—Exchange.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

HUTCHINSON FAMILY

SEVERAL of the party who do not know the trick of the game must be selected to leave the room, while the others are instructed in their parts. One of the absent ones is then recalled and introduced as Mr. or Miss Hutchinson.

The remainder of the party must then imitate exactly every movement made by this member of the Hutchinson family, even of the most trifling description. If the unconscious leader moves an arm, every arm in the company makes the same movement; if any play of a feature, such as look of surprise, follows, every one in the company assumes the same expression; if a wondering look is given around the room, the head moving to each side, all make precisely the same gesture. This procedure is continued until Mr. or Miss Hutchinson Number One sees into the little game, and ends it by taking a seat in a motionless quiet. Hutchinson Number Two is next ushered in to go through the same ceremonial, and the game is

repeated until the Hutchinson family is extinct.—Sacramento Union.

BRIDGE MARBLES

TO PLAY this jolly indoor marble game you will need a have the knight-with-a-tool-box whistle you a little wooden frame about two feet long, six inches wide and thick enough to stand on the floor. In this frame four arches are cut, three inches high and equally distant from each other. To help this marble board to stand, if the wood you use is not very thick, a support may be nailed to each end. A coat of red paint will make the marble board very gay. When it is finished, stand it a foot or so away from one wall of your club room, and hang numbered white cards on the wall over the arches in the board, marked 5, 10, 15 and 20, from right to left, for the four arches.

From the opposite side of the room the boys shoot marbles at the board in turn, and the boy who makes the highest score reckoned according to the number of arches his marble goes through, wins the game.—Delineator.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

BOY COOKS SERVE LUNCH
TO PRESS MEN OF LONDON

(Copyright by London News Agency)

One of the boy pupils in cooking at Westminster Technical Institute pictured at work

BOY pupils of the Westminster Technical Institute proved the practical value of their lessons by cooking and serving an excellent luncheon at the institute in Vincent square, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. Members of the press were invited to this meal, which was the result of the 2½ years in which the boys have been learning under a famous Dutch chef. Unquestionably the pupils did credit to their master. The following was the menu:

Hors d'oeuvre
Supreme de sole au vin blanc
Noisette d'agneau Nicoise
Pommes chateau
Poulet en casserole
Salade de saison
Charlotte aux pommes
Laitance sur canapés
Fromage
Cafe

The county council has instituted this school of cookery for boys who wish to attain to the upper regions of the profession. The terms are 9 guineas for the year, but a boy anxious to get on can, even before he has completed his course, get a holiday engagement at a seaside hotel, and so make perhaps enough to pay for his training.

60,000 BOYS JOIN THE SCOUTS

PROOF that at least 60,000 boys joined the Boy Scouts of America in 1912 is presented by James E. West, chief scout executive, in his annual report. It consists in the fact that 61,473 tenderfoot badges and tenderfoot patrol leaders' badges were issued in 1912, as against 47,500 in the previous year.

There are many more tenderfoots connected with the organization who have no badges, and who joined in the last year. Accordingly it is estimated that the actual number of new scouts enrolled in 1912 is much greater than is indicated by the number of badges sold. Mr. West's report shows also that in 1912, 12,892 second class badges and 2091 patrol leaders' badges, making a total of 13,883 were sent out to the scouts

CORNERS TELL
NUMBER CHOSEN

The figures given below should be put upon six cards. Ask a friend to think of any number. Show him or her the cards, one by one, asking as you show each one if it contains the number thought of. Then take the cards he points out as containing the number, and add together the figures in the top right hand corner of each. The sum will be the number mentally chosen, says the New York Sun:

3 5 7 9 11 1	33 34 35 36 37 32
13 15 17 19 21 23	38 39 40 41 42 43
25 27 29 31 33 35	44 45 46 47 48 49
37 39 41 43 45 47	50 51 52 53 54 55
49 51 53 55 57 59	56 57 58 59 60 61

3 5 7 9 11 12	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67	68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

In the course of the year as compared with 6384 of the previous year. The total number of first-class badges and patrol leaders' badges for 1912 amounted to 3115 as compared with 2677 in the previous year.

In the year 1912, 20 boys in the United States became Eagle scouts and their names are enrolled in the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America. To become an Eagle scout, a boy must show special aptitude. He must go through the different degrees of tenderfoot, second class and first class scouts. The tests for these degrees require alertness, skill, good character and ambition. The boy must qualify as having a certain amount of knowledge in 21 different activities.

CHILKAT BLANKET

Formerly the Alaskan Indians dressed in blankets, and some of the well-to-do wore those of great beauty, says the Progressive Teacher. Those gorgeous coverings were made by the Chilkat tribe of Indians, who are the weavers of Alaska. The blankets are made from the wool of mountain goats, which is dyed in brilliant colors, and woven into fancy designs. The borders are rich and heavy, and finished on one side by a deep fringe almost as wide as the blanket itself. They are still worn on all public occasions and command in price as much as \$100.

GRANITE'S WEIGHT

Granite is two and two thirds times as heavy as water; its specific gravity is 2.663. A cubic yard of granite weighs exactly three quarters of a ton. The strength of granite is tremendous, although the different granites vary greatly. Poor granites will withstand a pressure of 43,973 pounds to the square inch—23 tons weight resting on a tiny cube of stone not much larger than a lump of sugar.—Scientific American.

SOMEBODY

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought "tis sweet to live";
Somebody said, "I'm glad to give";
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;
Was that somebody you?—Advance.

LITTLE PROBLEM

52. Three married couples in their journey came to a river; the boat will only carry two persons, and no man can go with another man's wife. How do they get over?

Answer to Little Problem No. 51—One jump will take him out.

TREES' CLOTHES

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees developed their foliage in the springtime. "Ah, yes," said the little miss, "I understand; they keep their summer clothes in their trunks!"—Zion's Herald.

ACTING OUT STAMP PICTURES

THE boys had been looking over their stamp collections and exchanging duplicates. As they were wondering what to do next, Uncle Charles came in and said:

"Quite a stamp party, I see. Did you boys ever try the stamp guessing game?" "No," they exclaimed. "What is it?" "You must all sit at this end of the room," explained Uncle Charles. "Then one at a time must stand at the other end of the room and act out some particular postage stamp. It is something like charades, only you must do something that will illustrate the design on some particular foreign stamp. I will give the boy who does best five of the new parcel post stamps. Henry may go first."

Henry went to the front of the room and after thinking a minute began to move his arms up and down like piston rods and to say, "Choo, choo, choo!" "I know!" exclaimed William. "Henry is imitating a locomotive. The locomotive is pictured on some of the stamps of Honduras."

"Right!" acknowledged Henry. "I suppose it is your turn next." So William went to the front, got down on his hands and knees, and growled and roared. The boys knew he was imitating some kind of an animal, but could not be sure which one, until George finally guessed that he was a lion.

"Yes," said William, "I was trying to be a lion, such as appears on the stamps of Persia. Now, George, you try it!"

George took the stage and waved his arms slowly. Some of the boys guessed that he was trying to be a ship, but he finally explained that he was a bird. Then they quickly guessed that he was a gull, such as appears on the stamps of Newfoundland.

Walter's turn came next, and he stood up and said, "Polly wants a cracker! Poor Polly!"

That was easy, for the boys quickly guessed that he was a parrot, such as appears on the stamps of Guatemala. Then Chester himself took the stage and stood looking at them.

"Why don't you do something, Chester!" asked Henry, but Chester simply stood silent. The other boys kept asking him questions, but Chester simply stood there absolutely silent. The other boys guessed various things, to all of which he made no reply.

"Do you know what he is trying to do, Uncle Charles?" asked Henry.

"I'll give it up," exclaimed Uncle Charles, laughing. "We'll all give it up," said the others. "What are you trying to do, Chester?"

"I am a sphinx," exclaimed Chester. "Don't you know that the sphinx never says anything? There is a picture of a sphinx on all the Egyptian stamps."—New York Sun.

DISCOVERY OF
"NUEVA MEXICO"

The country now called Mexico was not so called till 1810, when the revolt against Spain began. Up to independence the country was called New Spain, and was divided into the same number of provinces as Spain, with the prefix of "new," but New Mexico was not included in this division. It got its name in this way: In 1561 Francisco Ibarra was in charge of an expedition of exploration into what is now northern Durango and southern Chihuahua, and discovered an Indian village near where Santa Barbara now stands, in which the houses were whitewashed and the people made and wore cotton cloth, raising the cotton in the neighborhood. He wrote an account of his discovery to his brother in the City of Mexico, telling him he had discovered "una nueva Mexico," a new Mexico, another Mexico, meaning that he had found another town like the City of Mexico, and thereafter this portion of northern New Spain was known as "Nueva Mexico"; that is, New Mexico, which name it has retained, though now much reduced in extent.—Las Vegas Optic.

TREE SONG

Sing a song of oak trees,
Sing a song of pine;
Sing of elm and hickory,
Growing broad and fine.
Sing about the ash tree,
Poplar tree and beech,
Maple, birch and apple tree,
Pear and plum and peach.

Sing of this or that tree,
Growing here or there;
All around the world, dear,
Every tree is fair.
North or south it may be,
Maybe east or west;
But take them all in all, dear,
The cherry tree is best.

—Primary Pieces.

CHILDREN OF PROMINENT PEOPLE
AT CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES

(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Lucy, George and Richard, children of Congressman Richard P. Hobson of Alabama

SQUIRREL'S VISITS ENJOYED

A READER of the Monitor sends in the following for use on the children's page:

I want to tell you about the pleasure we have with the little squirrels around our home. We live in the suburbs of a New Jersey city, and our apartment overlooks a large estate where there are many trees. Among the branches the little fellows have great fun, and are eager for the nuts which we keep on hand for them. They are very tame. Close to our house is a large maple tree. One of the squirrels, which seems to be a little more friendly than the others, would go up this tree when we called to him from our bedroom window on the second floor, and try to reach the nut we held out to him; but the distance was a little too far, so we put a board

from the window to the tree, and now the little fellow can get to us nicely. Jumping from the window to the board, then to the floor, he follows us wherever we go, from room to room, until we give him the nut, which if at all broken he will sit down and eat, or if it is perfectly good he will run back with it to the bedroom, jump upon the bed, then out of the window to the board, down the tree, bury the nut—and it is not many minutes before he is back again. He will keep this up for an hour, or as long as we have nuts for him. Sometimes while he is eating we enjoy. When the weather is pleasant, we always expect our little friend, and big and small, enjoy these visits very much.

THE JUNIOR
PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



UNITED STATES REVIEW

DURING the last 12 years the stamps of the United States have shown some extraordinary features. In 1901 the Buffalo series appeared, and those six stamps produced three errors with inverted centers. Then came the so-called "inscribed series of 1902." The 2-cent value got drawn out of the set right away and is today a hard stamp to keep in stock. Grouping them also under this heading although they did not appear until 1907 we have these stamps unperfected. The 4-cent is valued at about \$750 a pair—the 5-cent at \$750 per pair. Then came the Jamestown issue, free from variety. Next was the series of 1908. This issue immediately began to get complicated. We have first two spacings between the stamps; secondly the five lowest values imperforated; thirdly we have them coiled endwise and lengthwise or machines; fourthly we find the 1-cent to 13-cent with changed watermark; fifthly this changed watermark imperforated; sixthly this changed watermark coiled. Then we had the "A" plates all one spacing, then plate numbers without the "A" and subplate. The Lincoln issue was harmless, the Hudson-Fulton was big and quite unnecessary. Then we had this 1908 issue printed on the experimental rag paper—the proceeding resulting in a country-wide hunt for specimens, and a readily rising market. This 1908-10 issue then came with a coil perf. of 8½, something quite new for us as we had stuck to 12 ever since 1861. Then we floated along into the present issue, with Franklin's head taken off the 1-cent values where it had rested since 1851. We have these also imperforated, and coiled 8½—but with only one spacing between the stamps. We suppose it would take seven or eight hundred dollars to complete the twentieth century issues of the United States.—Gibbons Stamp Circular.

REVENUE PAPER

The civil war revenue stamps of the United States first appeared about September or October, 1862, and continued in use for many years. They are divided by collectors into a series of issues, gradually diminishing in importance and number of stamps.

The second (1871) and the third (1871-72) issues are printed in two or more colors, one of which (the black) is in a fugitive ink. They are upon tinted paper, of a texture thickly strewn with silk fibers, says a writer for St. Nicholas. Subsequent issues are of diminishing importance.

While the catalogue mentions only two, there are really four distinct kinds of paper used—the "old," medium thick, very thick, and so-called "silk." The first, or old, is a very hard, brittle sort of paper, thin and nearly always semi-transparent. That is, it is so thin that the design can be readily seen when looking at the back of the stamp. This paper can be readily identified by the imperforate stamps of the issue, as these were the first printed, and are all on the old paper. This paper continued in use until 1869 or 1870, when variations appear. The government had been experimenting in the effort to find a paper which would prevent the cleaning and fraudulent reuse of a cancelled stamp. Such a paper characterizes the later issues. But between 1869 and the appearance of the tinted silk-fiber paper of 1871 occur the variations in paper of the first issue. The soft, thick paper is readily determined by sense of touch, and by its lack of transparency. Sometimes it can be found almost as thick as the lighter weights of blotting paper. Often stamps printed on this paper have a very blurred appearance, as if lithographed. While not catalogued, these are well worth saving, and it is fun to look for them.

The silk paper of the first issue is much more difficult to distinguish. It must not be confused with the tinted silk-fiber paper of the later issues, which it resembles not at all. It is a soft paper in comparison with the thin, hard, brittle old paper, a little thicker, and has here and there minute silk threads. These are very small and hard to find, and are more readily seen upon the back of the stamp. Seldom do more than two or three show upon a single stamp, and often even upon the larger stamps only a single thread may be discerned with the aid of a magnifying glass. When so found, many collectors draw with a leadpencil a little ring around the threads for purposes of subsequent identification. While color alone does not identify silk paper, yet a collection of revenues on this paper presents a uniform brilliancy peculiar to itself.

FIFTY-ONE KINDS

There are 51 kinds and denominations of stamps printed by the United States, according to the Washington Star, ranging from the humble little green one-cent stamp, up to its brother of a \$5 valuation. Fifteen colors are used in printing the stamps. Four shades of blue, two of green, and two of brown, red, yellow, olive, orange, lavender and dark slate.

The stamps which leave the bureau annually amount to more than 10 billions, the latest yearly report showing the number to be 10,003,205,148. That

brings the daily output down to 33,334,000 odd. The figures regarding the cost of production are also interesting. The total cost of production is \$511,000. Of that amount the greater portion is paid out in salaries to the 600 employees necessary in the manufacture of the stamps. The remainder is expended for paper, ink, gum and plates. The cost of the paper annually is \$50,000. Both the ink and gum used, the former in printing and the latter on the back of the stamps, are made at the bureau. The ink, purchased in its dry form, weighs more than 200 tons. The gum, purchased in the same form, is secured in equally large quantities, the amount sufficient for a year weighing 315 tons. The cost of this, however, is less than the ink, as the yearly supply costs \$15,000; the daily, \$50.

COLOR CONTRASTS

The old stamps of the United States, Canada and other issues of North America are favorites with the collector and some of them are very beautiful notwithstanding the fact that most of them are printed in one color, writes a contributor to the New England Philatelist. Place one of the above varieties along side of the present bright colored stamps. A great contrast is noted, the latter stamps appear to have a polished surface while the former with soft, rich colors are by far more beautiful.

The countries of today are certainly to be complimented upon the magnificent stamps they are turning out. We find hundreds of stamps which help to make the collector's album a thing of beauty and also a portrait gallery containing photos of monarchs and presidents of the different countries of the world.

ORNAMENTED WITH STAMPS
A suit of bedroom furniture, orna-

mented with more than 75,000 pieces of United States postage stamps, has been exhibited by Robert B. Blanken, designer and owner, says Redfield's.

The furniture is an original and wonderful piece of workmanship. The decoration required five years. Thousands of the smallest pieces have been cut from certain parts of the stamps and woven into intricate and beautiful designs. The body of the work is in 2-cent pink, and the posts and edges are in green 1-cent. The designs have been arranged to relieve the monotony of the solid stamps, and, with a coloring of transparent varnish the suit resembles Mosaic or Dresden china furniture.

On the top of the headboard is a fancy scroll piece, on which is the United States shield, composed of several hundred pieces. The knobs on the tops of the posts are ornamented with delicate lace-like effects. The center of the footboard on the inside bears a keystone, the insignia of the state of Pennsylvania, and on the outside, arranged within a diamond-shaped space, are American and Cuban flags crossed, with an eagle grasping a laurel wreath, and the old Liberty bell, with the crack in it, all made with postage stamps.

The bureau contains several beautiful designs and is considered by some persons to be even more handsome than the bed. A lace work of tiny arches, pink and green, is festooned around the mirror, and in the panel directly beneath it is found a wonderful design, which one will doubt being made of stamps until it is examined closely.

Hundreds of Columbian and Pan-American exposition and internal revenue stamps are used; in fact, some of the stamps of every series issued since 1820 are represented in the various designs.

CHILDREN LIKE "SIMON SAYS"

WHAT game would you like to play this morning, children?" Very rarely have I asked this question that I have not received the answer from some child, "Let's play Simon Says."

Yes, it is 'quite true that new games come and new games go, but "Simon Says," still remains a prime favorite with us. If any one has not heard of the game, let me describe it, writes J. Niven in the Progressive Teacher.

The point of the game is that unless a command is prefaced by the words "Simon says," it must not be executed. I begin by saying "Simon says stand up." Immediately all rise. "Simon says make a nice bow to the teacher." All sorts of polite bows follow. "Now bow to the one next to you." "Out," I call, and every child who bowed without Simon's permission has to sit down and watch the others. And how well they do it!

"Simon says clap your hands three times." "Clap your hands four times." Down goes another lot of little ones. When I have thinned the ranks con-

siderably, I say, "Simon says, those still in the game go to the front, face the class, and close eyes."

The rest of the commands are executed with closed eyes. It is great fun to watch how careful the children are now not to make a mistake.

Often it is impossible to get down the last three or four, so clever do they become at the game. The winners are rewarded with a hearty round of applause.

For incidentally teaching little children to pay attention and for quickening the ear, I know of no game that is of such value as the old game of "Simon Says."

NATURE NOTE

Little Dorothy had never before visited her grandfather, who lived in the country. The chickens occupied her undivided attention for half her first day at the farm. Finally she sought her grandfather and shyly asked: "Grandpa, do all hens eat with their noses?"—New York World.

CAMERA CONTEST



This brother and sister have been playing circus, and the boy is trying to represent a lion in a cage

HERE we have a view in New Hampshire, but the little girl who sent it, Elizabeth Louise Savage, lives in West Medford, Mass. "Playing Lion" is the way she heads her story, which reads as follows: "One day our mother sent us to the store to get a box. On the way home my brother proposed that we play circus procession. So here you see him peering out of his 'cage.' With his long, light hair and fierce expression, he looks quite like the animal he is trying to imitate, the lion. This represents only one of the good times we had at North Danville, N. H."

Honorable mention—Emma E. Walker, Atlantic, Mass.; J. Z. Taylor, Skowhegan, Me.; Merle Archie, Wausau, Wis.;

Winifred Sawyer, Saco, Me.; S. M. Hula, Spokane, Wash. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view. If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Mozart's Opera "Don Giovanni" Revived by Felix Weingartner

MISS DESTINN SINGS AS DONNA ANNA



(Photo by Ruttenberg, Boston opera company)

Metropolitan opera artist takes dramatic soprano role in eighteenth century piece

"DON GIOVANNI" PRODUCED

With Felix Weingartner conducting, The Boston opera company, Henry Russell, director, on Friday evening gave its first production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" before an audience that filled the house and that applauded the work of conductor and singers with great enthusiasm. The cast was as follows:

Don Giovanni.....Vanni Marcoux
Donna Anna.....Emmy Destinn
Don Ottavio.....John McCormack
Donna Elvira.....Elizabeth Amsden
Leporello.....Adamo Didur
Masetto.....Luigi Tavecchia
Zerlina.....Alice Nielsen

The revival of the most famous example of opera remaining in the modern repertoire from the classical period of music was a brilliant success from the standpoint of interpretation by the conductor. The orchestral reading was

something to write in red in the artistic records of the city. Aspiring conductors who heard it will regard its rates of speed and its shadings of tone as rubrics, will remember them and ponder them as if they authentically were Mozart's own. From the standpoint of singing, the presentation was necessarily only a comparative success. For the Mozartean melody is so remote from the singing idiom of Puccini, Massenet and even Verdi as to be practically unvoiced today. In many details the performance was highly praiseworthy from the standpoint of acting, though in general the dramatic effect was not so impressive as the accomplished artists of the cast ought to have made it. Mr. Weingartner should have come to Boston long before he did for the best results on the stage. He could swing his instrumentalists into line with little difficulty in

the short time he had for rehearsals, but not his singers. It was not a question of refining their tone and disciplining their technique to sensitiveness of response; it was a question of completely overhauling their interpretative mechanism. The flute, clarinet and violin lines in a Mozart operatic score are in the musical vernacular of the times, but the soprano vocal line and to a large degree the baritone line are musical Greek.

Scenically the production had some interesting points. It was always lifelike and illicite where the drama declared a realistic side, as in the street scene of the first act and in the banquet scene of the last. It was appropriately fantastic in the place where the plot took a turn toward comedy of intrigue, as in the scene where Ottavio, Masetto and the three women discover the rascally Leporello disguised in his master's cloak and hat; likewise it was so when the miraculous element came into evidence, as in the scene of Don Giovanni exchanging invitations to dinner with the statue of the commander. In this main, however, the canvases were for a much homelier plot than the one to which they furnished background. Generally speaking they were pretty but tame. They were not an encouragement to the singer of the grandiloquent title role to a large free and conscience-stirring impersonation. They did not support in any persuasive way the peculiar moralistic purport of the drama. They disclosed a scenic artist of fine imagination for the liveliness of Seville in its chivalric days; but that was scarcely the thing required, or rather it is but half of what is required. The plot of "Don Giovanni" demands the sharpest contrast in the exposition of the social motives. Don Juan's cloak and sword are symbols of one rank of society, Masetto's jacket and harquebus of another. The scenic investiture of the piece should support the idea of Don Juan as the grandee and Masetto as a man at the opposite end of the scale. Mr. Urban's scenic study tends to smooth out social distinctions and make all the people of the drama villagers together.

The greatest single vocal performance of the evening for beauty of tone, elegance of phrasing, grasp of dramatic situation and sympathy with the character, was Miss Destinn's singing of the "Cruel" recitative and the "Non mi dir" aria, which were her goodnight song to the house. This passage, together with the preface "Calmatevi" of Don Ottavio, was taken out of its place between the scene of the churchyard and the banquet scene and was incorporated into the churchyard scene, much to the

Artist Impersonating Leading Character in Opera on Don Juan Theme



(Photo by Ruttenberg, Boston Opera Company)

VANNI MARCOUX

confusion of the play as a whole. But that was Mr. Weingartner's doing, not Miss Destinn's. In this magnificent passage the visiting soprano vindicated her claim on the role of Donna Anna as she did at no other place in the work. She rose to every demand of execution and interpretation which the brilliant and

florid aria held out to her. She found vocal coloring for the upper phrases which she has never disclosed before. She had at her service a technique that for planity could not be surpassed even by Mme. Tetrazzini. She brought into action a vocal mechanism almost as free as that of the freest of throats, Caruso's. But only in this goodnight song did Miss Destinn meet to the full the responsibilities of the role of Donna Anna. A voice more on the dramatic soprano order than hers was needed for the best performance of the "Or sai chi l'onore" of the first act.

Next in order after Miss Destinn the honors of song were Mr. McCormack's. The tenor did all his work admirably, and, like Miss Destinn, favored the idea of doing his best in his last scene. His "Il mio tesoro" was a beautiful performance, carefully studied, but delivered with the greatest ease. The aria was kept on the high Mozart level which the conductor established in the orchestra. And very little behind this aria in classic quality was Mr. McCormack's "Dalla sua pace" in the first act.

Miss Nielsen gave most winning performances of the two arias in which Zerlina coquettes, herself, back into the good graces of Masetto. There was nothing to choose between her "Batti, batti" and her "Vedrai, carino." They proved the artist's mastery of the interpretative difficulties of the role of Zerlina. The mock grief of the girl for her doting sweetheart's misadventures with Don Giovanni was in the perfect comedy vein of the old opera. And Miss Nielsen accomplished her triumph against the odds of a strongly Americanized Italian pronunciation.

Mr. Didur, who made his first appearance with the Boston opera company at this performance, was a fortunate addition to the cast. He did his comedy act in the character of Don Giovanni's scamp of a servant with great enthusiasm

Tenor Who Won Applause Singing Florid Arias in Role of Don Ottavio



(Photo by James & Bushnell, Seattle)

JOHN MCCORMACK

and with remarkable mastery of stage technique. He sang the "Catalogue" aria with fine effect, though he took certain liberties in the way of using his speaking voice such as no other artist in the cast dared to take with Mr. Weingartner at the conductor's desk. But these all

had good modern authorization, even if they were not in accord with the original "Prague idea."

Mr. Mardones with his powerful, penetrating bass was a happy choice for the part of the "Stone Guest," as the old dramas designate the commander. His granitic tones were impressive, to the last degree in association with the off-stage trombones in the churchyard scene.

Miss Amsden was scarcely more than skin-deep in the character of Elvira. She looked the part of the deserted lady of Burgos well and she walked through all her scenes with dignity. But the eighteenth century vocal line was hardly in her province, except so far as mere surface execution could put it there.

Mr. Tavecchia as Masetto made such a success as to outshine his Bartolo and even his Pasquale. He was a great support to Miss Nielsen's impersonation of Zerlina and was a delightful portrait on his own account.

Mr. Marcoux made every endeavor to sing the famous old baritone role in a satisfactory classic style. He delivered his recitatives with wonderful clearness of enunciation and he presented every note of his melodies with an honest singing tone. He was picturesque in his treatment of the title character in costume and makeup. He went so far in artistic sincerity as to make up the character in his own natural looks, as far as outward historic demands would allow. He would not get behind a mask in order to simplify the problem of illusion. But Mr. Marcoux in his interpretation of the great Mozartean figure did not write down in his catalogue of successes another Golaud or another Scarpia or another Rafael. He missed the legendary point of the Don Giovanni story. An artist of lively imagination on the versatile ground of Puccini and Wolf-Ferrari and even in the unlocalized domain of

(Continued on next page)

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THE BEETHOVEN TRIO

M. Jeunette London, Piano; Otto R. Roehrborn, Violin; Carl Bruckner, Violoncello; assisting artist, Edward Clarke, Bass-Baritone. Management Harry Clifton.

Mme. Marcel to Sing in Bizet's "Djamileh"

MISS NIELSEN IN PART OF ZERLINA



(Reproduced by permission of Boston opera company)

American artist sings role which she formerly had in Mr. Russell's San Carlo opera company

"DON GIOVANNI" PRODUCED

(Continued from preceding page)

Debussy, he had little resources for a representation of the medieval morality theme of Don Juan.

Mr. Marcoux sought out his musical sources more successfully than his dramatic sources. His problem was to be the character of Don Juan as it impressed itself on the imagination of sixteenth century Spain and to be the comment on the character too. He was not content, but not sympathetically the ancient one. His interpretation was more in the nature of an opinion of a modern man about Don Juan than a representation of the man as he was and as he affected his age.

SYMPHONY CLASSIC PROGRAM

The Friday afternoon rehearsal of the fourteenth symphony concert was conducted by Dr. Muck with the following program: J. S. Bach, suite in D major, No. 3, for orchestra; Haydn, symphony in G major; Mozart, three German dances (K. 595); Beethoven, symphony in D major, No. 2.

It would be hard to build a program with more sheer merit and light-heartedness poured into classic molds than this. The orchestra and perhaps the conductor seemed to get more and more into the mood of the dance and thus from the rather commonplace but spirited lines of the Bach overture to the finale of the Beethoven symphony, there was a steady crescendo of rhythmic elan withal in elegant turning of phrases. For all the numbers have the hallmark of elegance, even the German dances commanded by an emperor from Mozart of "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," from Mozart, who was working out his "Magic Flute," finished a few months afterward. The wholeness of the program is what remains the strongest impression, how these dreamers of fays and flowers and of humanity set free to a joyful childlikeness do verily agree together.

The Bach suite was especially full of the dance feeling for those who saw Miss Duncan's interpretation two years ago, when Walter Damrosch led the music and Miss Duncan, with flowers dropping from her hands, trod these dancing measures, the very incarnation of luring grace and serene joyousness. The famous and exquisite air, known to all violin and cello players, was played at the concert with a silken finish which made every cadenced close very Bach indeed. The men were happy playing it. The dance movements, possibly it lacked here a little of the "exultant joy" which the program says a gavotte connotes and which it certainly had when Mr. Damrosch led it for Miss Duncan. On the whole these dances here interpreted made pictures rather of elegance than of joyfulness. It is hard for a musician not to take his Bach very seriously; perhaps the world has not yet caught up with Bach enough to see that he is the humanest and in a sense the homeliest of composers. The figure, allegro vivace, could have had a shade more vivacity, in spite of the whispered comment of a music lover, "I don't care much for dance music; it is so light."

There was, however, no lack of the vivacious urge in the Haydn symphony. From start to close it was life, loveliness, very Haydn.

The Mozart dances brought smiles, and Dr. Muck was himself plainly amused at the careful shading of the sleighbells, as neatly cadenced as were the violins.

The second symphony of Beethoven was surely never better played, from the announcement of the beautiful, pure-toned first theme, the exquisite flute work in the larghetto, the interplay of the instruments in the scherzo and trio to the noble breadth and cheer of the vivid last movement.

One noted the technical finish every-where in this performance, as, for example, toward the close of the last movement, where the sforzando reinforced by the drums is suddenly echoed pianissimo by the strings and the orchestra plays for a few bars under its breath till the

rousing close bursts in. And how wonderful that this work, full of naive octaves arpeggios and tripping thirds, is yet very Beethoven.

Surveying one's impressions, then, one is aware that Dr. Muck and his men, indeed, know how to give you the composer who is in hand and to take twentieth century listeners back into the simple delights of earlier musical epochs.

MUSIC NOTES

Bizet's one-act opera "Djamileh" will be produced at the Boston Opera house Feb. 14 with Miss Marcel in the title role and with Mr. Weingartner conducting. The work was first performed at the Opera Comique in Paris in 1872, was well received and is still known in European opera centers. It is supposed to have been kept hitherto from public attention in America because of the overshadowing popularity of the composer's "Carmen."

The dramatic foundation of the piece is Alfred de Musset's poem "Nanouna," and the story is a sort of adaptation of the Zobeide legend in the "Arabian Nights." Djamileh, not by the epic device of telling a thousand entertaining stories and one, but by the dramatic ruse of disguising herself as another maiden, manages to get herself chosen her own successor in the favor of Haroun, Prince of Cairo.

Mr. Weingartner in reviving the work in Boston presumably designs to give his American listeners a fresh exposition of the Bizet manner of orchestration, one that will serve as a comment on "Carmen," and one that will attest the composer's power to interpret the Orient in terms of instrumental color. Without doubt, too, he has found a soprano part in "Djamileh" which shows to advantage the splendid tone of Miss Marcel's voice.

Mr. Lafitte, Mr. Giaccone and Mr. Bourquin will be associated with Miss Marcel in the cast. Miss Frieda Casson will perform the solo dance.

Mr. Weingartner conducts his last performance of "Tristan and Isolde" in his present engagement Monday night, when the original cast will reappear. Mr. Weingartner will appear as musical director in all the performances of the twelfth week of the Boston opera season except in the Wednesday special matinee, when "Hansel and Gretel" is presented under Mr. Capet's direction. There will be two performances of "Don Giovanni," just as there were two presentations of "The Jewels of the Madonna" the week following its production. Mme. Schumann-Heink's presence in Boston is the cause of the "Hansel" matinee. The repertoire is as follows:

Monday, Feb. 10, at 7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde," in German, opera in three acts, by Wagner; Tristan, Carl Burrian; Isolde, Olive Fremstad; King Mark, Edward Lankow; Kurvenal, Hermann Weil; Melot, Paul Saldaigne; Brangäne, Maria Gay; Shepherd, Max Lipmann; Steersman, George Everett; Sailor, Rafaelo Diaz; musical director, Felix Weingartner.

Wednesday special matinee, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, "Hansel and Gretel," in German, fairy opera in three scenes by Humperdinck; Peter, William Hinshaw; Gertel, Lila Robeson; Hansel, Jeska Swartz; Gretel, Bernice Fisher; Witch, Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Sandman, Florence De-Courcy; Deyman, Myra Sharlow; musical director, Andre-Capet. Followed by one act of Delibes' ballet "Coppelia"; Swanilda, Dolores Galli; Franz, Mollie Cronan; Doll, Alice Downey; Burgomaster, Attilio Pulcini; musical director, Charles Strony.

Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 7:30 p. m., "Don Giovanni," in Italian, opera in two acts and seven scenes by Mozart; Don Giovanni, Vanni Marcoux; Commander, Jose Mardones; Donna Anna, Emmy Destinn; Don Ottavio, John McCormack; Donna Elvira, Elizabeth Amsden; Leporello, P. De-Segura; Masetto, Luigi Tavecchia; Zerlina, Alice Nielsen; musical director, Felix Weingartner.

"Friday Feb. 14 at 8 p. m., "Djamileh" in French, comic opera in one act by Bizet;

Djamileh, Lucille Weingartner-Marcel; Haroun, Leon Lafitte; Splendiano, Ernesto Giaccone; Merchant, Edgar Bourquin; solo dance by Miss Frieda Casson; musical director, Felix Weingartner. Followed by "Pagliacci" in Italian, opera in two acts by Leoncavallo; Nedda, Carmen Melis; Canio, Giovanni Zenatello; Tonio, Giovanni Polese; Rocco, Ernesto Giaccone; Silvio, George Everett; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Saturday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 p. m., "Don Giovanni"; Den Giovanni, Vanni Marcoux; Commander, Jose Mardones; Donna Anna, Emmy Destinn; Don Ottavio, John McCormack; Donna Elvira, Elizabeth Amsden; Leporello, P. De-Segura; Masetto, Luigi Tavecchia; Zerlina, Edith Barnes; musical director, Felix Weingartner.

Saturday at 8 p. m., "Otello" in Italian, opera in four acts by Verdi; Otello, Giovanni Zenatello; Iago, Giovanni Polese; Cassio, Rafaelo Diaz; Roderigo, Luigi Cilla; Lodovico, Jose Mardones; Montano, Attilio Pulcini; Hernal, Bernard Olschansky; Desdemona, Lucille Weingartner-Marcel; Emilia, Maria Claessens; musical director, Felix Weingartner.

At the fifth of the Boston University series of opera lectures Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11, J. P. Marshall will lecture on Mozart's operas and will analyze "Don Giovanni." He will be assisted by Miss Alice Nielsen of the Boston opera company.

John Hermann Lund gives an organ recital in the First Baptist church, Newton Center, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Stanley, violinist, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock. Program: Alla marcia, Allen; andantino in D, Mabel H. McDuffee; caprice in B flat, Gaultier; violin solo, "Prize-Song" from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner-Wilkeling; fantasia in G, Bach; violin solos, adagio from Suite III, opus 34, F. Ries; "Liebeslied," (old manuscript); Kreisler; gavotte, Gosses; grand chorus in D, Masson.

Felix Weingartner will be the conductor at the orchestral concert Sunday afternoon at the Boston Opera house and Mme. Marcel will be the soloist. The orchestral numbers will be Beethoven's third symphony and "Egmont" overture and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." The vocal selections will be as follows: Schubert, "Die Junge Nonne" (orchestration by F. Weingartner); "Erkennung" (orchestration by H. Berlioz); Weingartner, "Shepherd's Sabbath-song"; "The Crushed Rose," "Thy Beauty."

New operas in preparation at the Boston Opera house are Albert's "The Blue Forest," which is to have its first production on any stage under the direction of Andre-Capet soon after Mr. Weingartner's engagement closes, and Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne," in which

Soprano Reappears as Nedda in Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" at Opera



MME. CARMEN MELIS

Boston after having played to applause in New York.

Erwin Leinva's symphony in D major, one of the most important novelties of the season, will be presented at these concerts. Leinva, a Hungarian, who had studied in Italy with Puccini and in Paris and Berlin, won his first considerable recognition through the performance of this symphony at one of the German music festivals in the spring of 1912. The work is described as of large dimensions and as requiring the full resources of the modern orchestra, together with an organ.

The program of these concerts, the fifteenth pair of the season, is as follows: Leinva, symphony in D major; Wagner, "A Faust Overture"; Mendelssohn, concerto for piano and orchestra in G minor; Dvorak, overture, "Carnaval."

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the contralto, appears as soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society Sunday evening. The other soloists are Mrs. Caroline Hudson

GERMAN PIANIST WITH ORCHESTRA



(Photo copyright by Enty Photo Co., New York)

Max Pauer, now on American tour, appears in Boston as Symphony soloist Feb. 14 and 15

Miss Nielsen is to appear. W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera company gives a talk on "The Blue Forest" and "The Secret of Suzanne" before the Roxbury club in Fauntleroy hall, Roxbury, Feb. 13 at 8 p. m., and before the Dorchester Woman's club at Whiton hall, Dorchester, Feb. 14 at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Hubbard's other talks of the week include: "The Secret of Suzanne" at the Brightelmstone club, Allston, Feb. 10 at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; "The Jewels of the Madonna," Professional Woman's club, Hotel Somerset, Feb. 11 at 3 o'clock p. m.; "The Jewels," Maiden College club, at the Kenwood club, Malden, Feb. 12 at 3 o'clock p. m.

In all his talks Mr. Hubbard will have the assistance of Frank Waller, pianist.

Max Pauer, the pianist, will be the soloist at the Symphony concerts of Feb. 14 and 15. He will present Mendelssohn's piano concerto in G minor. Mr. Pauer absents himself from his post as director of the Stuttgart conservatory to make an American tour this winter. He comes to

Alexander, soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; and Frederic Martin, bass. The make-up of miscellaneous selections, includes Gounod's "Gallia," Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Chadwick's "Phoenix Expirans." The concert begins at 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Julia Culp, the Dutch mezzo-soprano, gives a song recital in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, Feb. 10, making her first appearance in Boston. Her program is as follows: "Im Abendroth," "Die Post," "Du bist die Ruh," "Stendchen," "Ava Maria," Schubert; "Widmung," "Du bist wie ein Blume," "Waldegessang," "Mondnacht," "Frühlingsnacht," Schumann; "Von ewiger Liebe," "Das Mädchen spricht," Feldensamkeit, "Stendchen," "Der Schmied," "Wiegeliel," Brahms.

The Cecilia Society gives its second concert in Jordan hall on the evening of Feb. 20, presenting a program of short pieces, some unaccompanied, some accom-

panied by piano and organ. Mme. Szumowska will assist as pianist.

Miss Elena Gerhardt, the German song interpreter, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 27.

Miss Charlotte Grosvenor, the Boston soprano, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 20. She will be assisted by Miss Edith Thompson, pianist.

The Williams Jubilee singers, now touring the Pacific coast, publish a book of their plantation melodies which comprises "Jubilee," "Kentucky Home," "Golden Gate," "Hard Trials," "Steal Away," "Way Over Jordan" and pieces which they have adapted in various ways to their resources as an eight-voiced group. The repertoire of the singers includes cabin and river songs, ballads, ragtime songs and classic selections. The four men and four women who make up the organization have traveled much together as an entertainment company in the United States and Canada and in countries of northern Europe. During their visit to Salem, Ore., in January, the Williams singers appeared at the state capitol and gave the legislators a few moments of relaxation in the midst of their duties, presenting a program before the Senate and House in succession and winning much applause.

Among recently published songs is "Wynken and Bynken and Nod" (R. W. Hefflinger, Los Angeles, Cal.), composed by Mrs. Gertrude Ross of Los Angeles. Mrs. Ross has acted as accompanist to many of the great singers during their visits to the Pacific coast, including Mme. Gaski and Mme. Gertrude-Beche. At Mme. Gertrude-Beche's last concert in Los Angeles this composer's "Lullaby" was on the program. Mrs. Ross has dedicated to Mme. Gertrude-Beche her latest work, still in manuscript, "Songs of the Desert," consisting of "Sunset," "Night" and "Dawn." The last two are in the repertoire of the distinguished contralto and will be heard in her recitals the present season in the East.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an orchestral concert at Parkman school, Forest Hills, Tuesday evening, Feb. 11 at 8 o'clock with Louis C. Elson, lecturer, and soloists as follows: Mrs. Mahelle Dammun-Everett, soprano; William Howard, violinist. The program: overture, "Yelva," Reissiger; andante cantabile from the string quartet, op. 11, Tchaikowsky; "Ela's Dream" from the opera "Lohegrin," Wagner; selection from the opera "Le Donne Curiose," Wolf-Ferrari; fantasia for violin, "Sousvenir de Haydn," Leonard; "Scherzo-Serenade" from "The Rural Wedding Symphony," Goldmark; vocal selection, "Solveig's Song," Grieg; morris dance from "Henry VIII," German.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at Lowell school, Jamaica Plain, Thursday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Mrs. Francis Freeman, mezzo-soprano; Milo M. Goldstein, violinist. The program: overture, "Le Cheval Bronze," Auber; prelude, "Eve" (for violin and strings) Massenet; air, "O Promise of a Joy Divine," Massenet; selection from the opera "Lohegrin," Wagner; allegretto and finale from the concerto in A minor for cello, Saint-Saens; "Serenade," Drlia; vocal selections, "Tis You I Love," O'Shea; "Don't Care," Daubert; "Slavonic Dance," Dvorak.

The music department announces a chamber concert at South Boston high school Friday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock by the following artists: Miss Mary H. Sheedy, pianist; William Howard, violinist; Milo M. Goldstein, violinist; Charles D. McCarthy, Jr., baritone. The program: Rubinstein, trio in B flat, op. 52, moderato assai; vocal selections: Hayes, "The Frontiersman"; d'Ardelot, "I Know a Lovely Garden"; Huhn, "Invictus"; De Beriot, solo for violin, "Fantasie-Caprice"; Ganne, trio, reverie, "Extase"; Drlia, trio, "Serenade"; Bruch, solo for violoncello, "Kol Nidrei"; vocal selections: Pinault, "I Fear No Fate"; Fontenailles, "Obstinat"; Woodford-Fielden, "White Sentinels"; Jadassohn, trio in F major, op. 16, allegro grazioso, finale.

The third and last of this season's Witke-Warke concerts will take place in Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. The program, which will be played by Mrs. Vita Witke, pianist, and Heinrich Warke, cellist, comprises the following: Smetana, trio in G minor, op. 15; Brahms-Jochim, "Hungarian Dances"; Liszt, "Don Juan"; Schumann, five "Volkston" pieces for piano and cello; Raff, minuet; Spohr, scherzo.

Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, and Edmond Clement, tenor, appear in joint recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10, with Charles Lurvey as their accompanist. Miss Teyte is accompanied by piano and organ.

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announced to sing the following selections: "Tre giorni son che Nina," Pergolesi; "L'Ultima Canzone," Tosti; "Valse di Musetta," Puccini; "Dearest," Homer; "Her Rose," Coombs; "Where is Johnny?" (Bohemian folk-song), arr. by R. Friml; "Invitation au Voyage," Duparc; "J'ai pleure en reve," Hue.

Mr. Clement is to sing the following: "Rondel," Dubois; "Amadis," Lully; "Les seules fleurs," Delafosse; "Berceuse," Moret; "Mignonne," Bruneau; "Le mariage des roses," Franck; "Chant de Trouverie," arr. by Kurt Schindler; "Guillot Martin," arr. by Perillou; "Fleurlette," arr. by Wekerlin; "Menuet," Deshoullieres.

The artists will present the following duets: "Nous allons partir," Godard; "Au clair de la lune," Lully.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, makes two more appearances in Boston this season, Feb. 21, in an afternoon recital in Symphony hall, and in March at the Symphony concerts. Mr. Ysaye's program at his recital is announced as follows: Sonata in A major No. 2, Brahms; concerto in G major, Mozart; "Poeme," Chausson; "Albumpallat," Wagner-Wilhelm; "Lontain passe," Ysaye; "Havanna," Saint-Saens.

John McCormack, the tenor, appears in concert at Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, assisted by Melville Clark, harpist.

The Hoffmann string quartet gives its second concert in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, on the evening of Feb. 13 at 8:15 o'clock, presenting the following program: Quartet, op. 18, No. 4 (C minor) L. van Beethoven; "Lullaby," "Italianische Serenade," Illego Wolff; quartet, op. 41, No. 3 (A major), R. Schumann.

Paul Gruppe, the Dutch cellist, announces a recital in Jordan hall on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock.

MR. WHELPLEY PLAYS

Benjamin WHELPLEY was the organist at the municipal organ recital Friday evening at Arlington street church and Mrs. Alice Bates Rice, soprano, was the soloist. Mr. WHELPLEY played works by Rheinberger, Boellmann, Garrett, Faulkes, Silver, Bairstow and Tchaikowsky and Mrs. Rice sang two arias by Handel.

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Three pumps, WIDE CLEANING NOZZLES, P.V.L. SICKEL TRIMMERS.

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Specially designed for stone-cutters and others working under similar conditions.

Excellent for Automobile Drivers

ALBEX GOGGLES combine with the utmost efficiency great comfort to the wearer, in that their weight is distributed equally upon different parts of the face and their brace bridge is so adjustable that the lenses may be bent together or apart to closely conform to the curves of the face of the individual wearer.

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In cases where price is chief feature, we have strong stone cutters' goggles, which we sell at thirty cents per pair or \$3.00 per dozen, etc.; whistles, kalamintins, in great demand on account of their line quality.

Complete stock always on hand of both kinds.

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It rests on the arms of your chair, allowing ample room for the Quarterly, Reference Book and Notebook. Solid Mahogany, \$5. Quartered Oak, \$4. Plain Oak, \$3. The Oaks in any finish to match your furniture. On exhibition at F. O. Arnold Sales Co., 33 West St., Boston. New York City, Brentano's, 35th Ave. at 37th St., Chicago, Marshall Field Co. and Mandel Bros.

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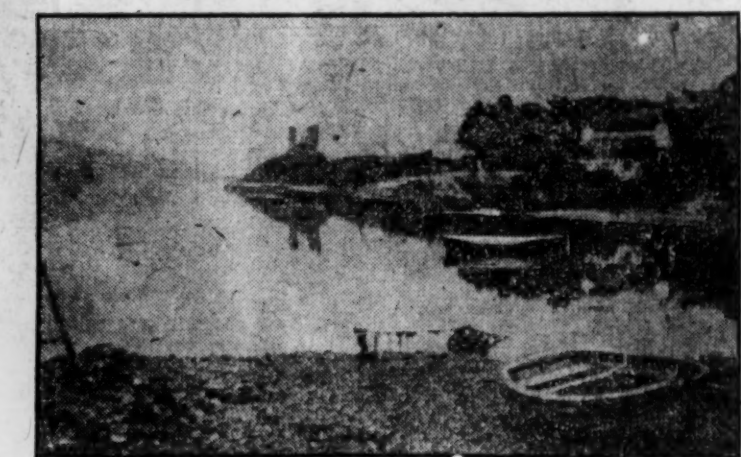
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View of Kyleakin, with famous ruin of castle Moile, where once Norse princess lived

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A more charming village than Kyleakin could hardly be imagined. It lies on the east side of the Isle of Skye where the strait or "kyle" is narrowest, so that one can clearly see what is going on at Kyle of Loch Alsh on the mainland opposite.

One is constantly reminded of being on an island from the varied nature of the boatloads ferried over, bicycles, automobiles, vehicles of various kinds, including gypsy caravans, and at certain seasons also live stock, such as sheep. Behind the village rises the steep flank of Ben-na-Cailloich, in July a rich green from bracken, bog-myrtle and young heather, but in August a glow of purple heather of the richest hue. It looks near enough to climb easily, but nay!—between us and it lies a wide arm of the sea, Loch-na-Bheist, leading to Glen-na-Bheist, where once dwelt a monster beast, that terrified all who invaded his solitude.

Let us take a glimpse of Kyleakin from a point beyond the hotel, a pretty whitewashed building, long and low, overgrown with ivy, jasmine and creepers; it was originally a shooting lodge. Northwest is open water, with the islands of Scalpay, Raasay and Pabay. Then comes the lighthouse on a small island overlooking the very narrow channel, through which all shipping must pass; opposite are the bare rocks on the Kyle side, and further on the beautiful opening of a loch with its converging promontories between the blue hills. Then more hills tower up on either side of Loch Alsh and the sound of Sleat. Straight in front on a steep mound is the famous ruin of Castle Moile, with its memories of the Norse princess, who lived there.

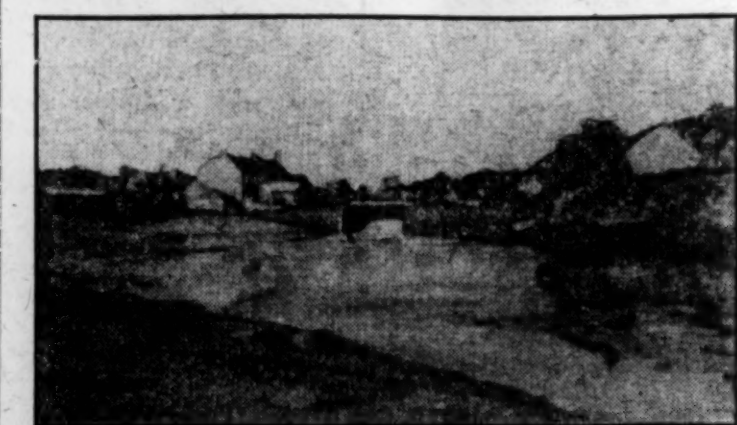
The center of the village is a broad grass-covered village green, traversed by the main road, intersected by the informal path leading to the pier from the postoffice, which is also the shop of the chief merchant of the place. The

merchant is a mine of information to tourists and strangers. There arrangements are made for motor boat parties, there the newspaper is got when the Mallaig boats come in.

On the green, friends meet and talk. In the evening groups of barefoot children play their pretty ring games. The boys wear the kilt, the girls clean cotton frocks. It is easy to be clean at Kyleakin, so at least think they who come from the smuts of the city. Dogs, too, are here in abundance, especially collies (sheep dogs) and Skye terriers. Behind the green are the chief buildings in one long straight row, two churches, a school, another merchant's shop, a baker's and, interspersed with these, some substantial, plainly built stone houses.

Between the green and Castle Moile, a half-moon shaped arm of the sea, the Obbe, encircles the village. It is odd to note the difference at high and low tide.

EBBING TIDE LEAVES BARE CHANNEL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Half-moon shaped arm of the sea, called the Obbe, which encircles village of Kyleakin

MAHLER SEVENTH SYMPHONY PLAYED

Sir Henry J. Wood Gives Performance of Vast Orchestral Composition at the Queen's Hall, London

(By our Musical Correspondent)

LONDON—

PROGRAM

"Waldweben" ("Siegfried").....Wagner
Symphony in E minor (No. 7).....Mahler
(In memoriam Gustav Mahler 1860-1911)
(First performance in England)
"Scottish Fantasia" for violin, harp,
and orchestra.....Max Bruch
Solo violin.....Fritz Kreisler
Solo harp.....Alfred Kastner
Overture "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

The first performance in England of Mahler's seventh symphony attracted a very large and interested audience, a sign it is to be hoped of that healthy curiosity which is indispensable to all real musical growth. As an "In memoriam" performance it was a trifle belated, since Mahler passed away in May, 1911. The symphony is divided into five movements:

1. Adagio—Allegro con fuoco.
2. Nachtmusik (Night music) Allegro moderato.
3. Schattenhaft (Shadow-like).
4. Nachtmusik—Andante amoroso.
5. Rondo Finale—Allegro ordinario.

The canvas is enormous, it takes an hour and a half to play, and the palette equally big, as it is scored for an unusually large orchestra: piccolo, flutes (4), oboes (3), double-bassoon, horns (4), tenor horn, trumpets, trombones, bass tuba, harp, guitars, mandolins, timpani, bass drum, side drum, triangle, cymbals.

At high tide there are several feet of water in it, at low tide its channel is bare, covered with seaweed, the hunting ground of ducks and seagulls. Along each side of the Obbe are the fishermen's houses, with fuchsia hedges, peat stacks, an old upturned boat serving as out-house, and mostly a Highland calf tethered on the green.

glockenspiel, tambourine, gong, herd bells, and other bells. There was an orchestra numbering 110.

American musicians will not need to be reminded that when Mahler resigned his post in Vienna in 1909, he accepted an invitation to conduct at the Metropolitan opera house, and for the Philharmonic Society, New York. It was there that the present writer stored vivid recollections of Mahler's powers as a conductor. Whatever his future fame as a composer, there is no doubt he was a great virtuoso of the orchestra. And here is the crux of the whole matter! So far as can be learned no one of the great composers was ever an outstanding virtuoso in either conducting or playing, and the converse is equally true, no real virtuoso has ever achieved greatness as a composer.

Is this the mere accident of circumstance or are there reasons not generally recognized? The voice of the great Richard Wagner himself shall answer us. Strangely enough the present writer stumbled across the quotation which follows only a few hours before hearing Mahler's work and it seemed afterwards so apt and true a criticism that he cannot do better than step aside and allow him who was not only a giant composer but also a great thinker to address the reader. He begins with a question: "What then is the character of the Medice? By this term, I should say, we commonly signify that which brings us no new and unknown thing, but the known already in a pleasing and insinuating form. In a good sense, it would be the product of Talent—if we agree with Schopenhauer that Talent hits a mark we all can see, but cannot lightly attain; whilst Genius, the genius of "The Good" attains a goal we others do not even see.

"Hence virtuosity proper belongs to Talent, and the musical virtuoso affords the clearest illustration of the preceding definition. The works of our great composers we have always with us; but he alone can perform them rightly, and in the master's spirit, who has the Talent. To let his virtuosity sparkle solely for itself, the musician often trumps up pieces of his own; these belong to the class of the mediocre; whereas, their virtuosity cannot in itself be strictly ranged in such a class, for we must candidly confess that a middling virtuoso is of no class at all."

Wagner uses the word mediocre in a literal sense, viz. the middle, and it must be remembered that the standard he applies is the only one possible in art, the highest. There is little need to add more. Orchestral virtuosity is writ large all over this symphony. Much of the writing is extraordinarily skilful from a technical standpoint, but the sum and substance of true musical idea is very small when the glitter and brilliance of orchestral color has been abstracted. It is the work of a musical materialist, and like all materialism its most attractive qualities are very much on the surface. Quite

often it is coarse and barely escapes downright vulgarity. Yes, as a composer Mahler certainly belongs to the great "middle" class.

It is interesting to note in passing that Mahler is claimed by Arnold Schoenberg to be the father of musical "futurism." Perhaps it is not always a wise child that knows its own father!

Considering the difficulties of the score the performance was very good. Sir Henry J. Wood conducted with enthusiasm; all lovers of music will be grateful to him for the opportunity of hearing a work in many ways so indicative of the tendencies of modern German music. George Henry Lewes somewhere speaks of the interpretive artist as "the bearer of glad tidings," and to no one could this happy phrase be more happily applied than to Fritz Kreisler. And although on the present occasion the message, Max Bruch's "Scottish Fantasia," was a little tame, there was no question about the manner in which it was delivered. Kreisler is that rare phenomenon on the concert platform, an artist who is always musically-conscious and never self-conscious. The larger part of every audience judges an instrumental player by the eye rather than by the ear, and unfortunately their weakness is taken advantage of by many whom the world calls great artists. Kreisler's appeal is never to the eye and of him it cannot be said that the quickness of the hand deceives the ear.

WYOMING HAS A 13,785-FOOT PEAK

WASHINGTON—Wyoming has a mountain nearly 14,000 feet in height, says a United States geological survey bulletin. It is called Gannett peak and is located in Fremont county, in the western part of the state. Its height above sea level is 13,785 feet.

The lowest point in the state is on Belle Fourche river, 3,100 feet above sea level. Wyoming, which has an average elevation estimated at 6700 feet, is the second highest state in the union, being exceeded only by Colorado.

POSTCARD CENSORSHIP PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been proposed to establish a censorship of picture postcards to be carried out voluntarily by manufacturers and trades on similar lines to the censorship of films just established in connection with cinematograph films.

FINANCIER MADE BARON

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Emperor Franz Joseph has conferred on the Vienna financier, Herr Siegmund Springer, the rank of baron. The new baron a short time ago gave £20,530 to the Austrian Red Cross Society.

RELICS OF GREAT AUTHOR TREASURED IN HIS VILLAGE



(Reproduced by permission of Alfred Pettitt, Kewick)

Brantwood, John Ruskin's home, upon steep, wooded hill above Conistone lake

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Brantwood stands on a steep wooded hill above Conistone lake, with a fine view of the Old Man across the water. As it continues to be the home of Ruskin's relatives, it is not open to the public, but there is a most interesting memorial museum in the village containing many priceless relics and souvenirs of the great writer. Upon entering, one is confronted by Collingwood's noble portrait of Ruskin, his whole bearing one of simple kindness. Beside it hangs another picture by the same artist, showing Ruskin seated at his study window early on an autumn morning. The firelight glows on the rich colors of the hearth-rug and on a curled up cat asleep in her master's arm chair. Through the window the bold outline of the Conistone Old Man can be seen.

Many hours could be spent in the museum with profit, especially by art

students, for the walls are covered with sketches and prints of studies from nature and architecture, all testifying eloquently to Ruskin's adherence to absolute truth and sincerity in all that he undertook. There are several pictures—the Dryad's Toil, a single leafless branch spray—a most delicate and exquisite thing, the Dryad's Way shows a faint mysterious fairy-like leafless twig, marvelous in detail and variety of growth, whilst the Dryad's Crown is a spray of dainty foliage growing from a straight stalk like a Gothic capital in miniature.

Some of the cloud studies are perfect. "Light in the West, Beauvais," shows just the top of the cathedral tower against a translucent, luminous sky, with broken feathery clouds against a golden sunset. "The Cloud Flocks," are fancies of white clouds, fleecy, impalpable, dreamlike, against a pale gray background.

COMMONWEALTHS' PROGRESS SAID TO BE SHOWN IN ROADS

During the year just ended the state of New York provided a bond issue of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of building good roads, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. In California a bond issue of \$18,000,000 is now being spent for the same purpose, while Maine has authorized a \$2,000,000 bond issue for road betterment. Other states have followed the same plans in lesser degree. Generally throughout the country much progress has been made in providing more and better highways.

Illinois is by no means abreast of most of her sister states in this work. It is elementary to say that the degree of civilization of a commonwealth is gauged by its roadways, and every one knows of the enormous benefits accruing from good means of transportation by road. The coming Legislature will do a dis-

BALKAN CUSTOMS UNION PROJECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BELGRADE, Serbia—A project for a customs union between Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria is under consideration in Belgrade. The union, if finally decided upon, will take place at the termination of the Balkan war.

LARGE SCHOOL LOAN IS TAKEN

PHILADELPHIA—More than three quarters of the \$2,000,000 4 per cent bond issue for improved school facilities went to a New York brokerage firm. There were nine successful bidders out of 23 proposals.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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CHAUFFEUR, 17 years' shop and road work; 10 years' experience; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Temperate, careful driver; 10 years' experience; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (English) wants position; over 10 years' experience; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (private family and truck) 22, married, residence city; \$12-13 week; willing to go out of town; good references and experience; mention 8095, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and general man wants situation; good careful driver, with six years' experience; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and general man wants situation; good careful driver, with six years' experience; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CIVIL ENGINEER (superintendent construction), estimator and inspector, 38, married, residence Dorchester; \$6-8 week; will go anywhere; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (shipping), electrical's helper, 20, single, residence Charlestown; \$8-10 week; mention 8036, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK AND TIMEKEEPER, age 20, married; with best of references; \$15 week; experienced as buyer; A-1 appearance; good references; mention 8036, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORED MAN, porter, general man; can do housework; 10 years' experience; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER, experienced on magazine, catalogue and newspaper work; all kinds desires position. F. G. UMBER, 200 Newbury st., Boston.

COUNTER MAN, experienced in dairy lunch work; steady work in same line; FRED C. BAKER, 130 W. Concord st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN (junior) and tracer, age 28, single, residence Dorchester; \$10 week; 3 years' experience; mention 8602, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT—10 years' experience; dept. store work; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, 45, married, residence Quincy; \$17 week; mention 8630, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, 45, married, residence Quincy; \$17 week; mention 8630, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER, second class, stationary, 30, married, residence city; 15 years' experience; \$15 week; mention 8533, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class, and steamfitter, also experienced at janitor work; 40, married, residence Malden; \$18-20 week; mention 8600, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERT DESIGNER and manufacturer of sheep-lined, leather and allied lines of clothing, desires position; new models; clothing; 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESSMAN would like steady position. Address GEORGE TIGHE, 17 Oakland st., Roxbury, Mass.

FARMER, experienced gardener, care for cows and horses; 22, married; residence Quincy; \$40 per month; mention 8604, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOREMAN (maintenance dept.); also experienced gas engine repair work; age 30, married; residence Boston; \$14-15 week; A-1 references; mention 8622, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GRADUATE OF LEADING N. E. COLLEGE, discontinuing studies, wants position in reliable business with opportunity for advancement; 20 years' experience; PIERCE & CO. ST. BOSTON, 1000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GROCERY AND HOTEL CLERK, also cashier, age 45, married, residence Quincy; \$10-12 week; mention 8620, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GROCERY ORDER CLERK, also experienced in fish business; 33, married, residence Boston; \$10-12 week; mention 8620, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HEAD SHIPPING and receiving clerk, 34, married, residence Roslindale; \$20 week; willing to go out of town; good experience; mention 8600, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WEST STATES	EASTERN STATES	CENTRAL STATES	CENTRAL STATES	CENTRAL STATES
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WESTERN STATE

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Good man for farm work; good teamster and kind to stock; good cook; must be a Christian. For particulars, call on the year.
B. DUTEE, Warwick, N. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BROTHER AND SISTER seek situation on farm, camp, hotel or residence; wife and elderly mother may be with them; with good references. For particulars, call on the year. **WANTED**—Position as foreman fruit stock farm; married man; thoroughly experienced; also practical experience in stock raising. For particulars, call on the year.
M. MORRIS, 3620 Fulton v., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as foreman fruit stock farm; married man; thoroughly experienced; also practical experience in stock raising. For particulars, call on the year.
M. MORRIS, 3620 Fulton v., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

WANTED—Position on the west coast; good bookkeeper, accountant; business, railroad and general experience; also: prefer work outside of city. For particulars, call on the year.
K. H. HARRIS, 1000 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as business or clerical.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
BROTHER AND SISTER seek situation on farm, camp, hotel or residence; wife, elderly mother may be with them; work desired in any of above; if desired, please be received in hotel, family varied labor or carpentry. CHAS. ALLEN, 2142 Day St., Chicago.

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN as a domestic governess, or would be companion for a young lady, or as a nurse for an old man; from northern Germany; will go anywhere; references. A. R. ALFORD, Milwaukee.

POSITION wanted as private teacher for children in family; 20 years' experience; 20 please send me particulars. JUNE DURHAM, Chicago, America.

SOPRANO with large experience with engagement in church choir; prefers quartet, oratorio, old English and modern music. Address MISS LAURA M. COOKE, 1010 W. 12th St., Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN wanted to do little jobs at the house; one handy with tools. **FERRELL & CO., 1271 20th av., Francisco, Cal.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

QUICK-THOIF for a man to an owner in looking after house, cutting and making himself useful, small salary. **WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN, 1019 S. Spring St., Helena, Kapa Co., Mont.**

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT BOOKKEEPER desires employment by the hour, 4 weeks. **WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN, 1019 S. Menlo av., Los Angeles, Cal.**

POSITION wanted where there is opportunity for advancement would work in **LOS ANGELES. LOUIE E. KUNE 1477 E. 27th st., Los Angeles, Cal.**

SALES MAN for **WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN** **SALES** **AGENT** for manufacturer in so on California position wanted by **WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN, 1019 S. Menlo av., Los Angeles, Cal.**

STRONG, ACTIVE AMERICAN married, 35 years of age, with 10 years experience in orange grove or chicken farm in south California. CHAS. RITCH JOHNSON, 2000 Central Ave., O. 10.

WANTED—Position as city superintendent of schools; Oregon, Idaho, Washington, or California. 10 years experience as city and county superintendent. ELMER S. MCCORMICK, 247 E. Columbia, O. 10.

WOULD LIKE to get in touch with firm who desire good salesman; American born, 30 years experience, excellent address. H. F. SPICKLER, So. E. st., Tacoma, Wash.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN with 10 years man government, or would be companion older children wishing to be taught to read and write. Address: Mrs. J. W. ALFORD, where; references: A. R. ALFORD, Madison ave., Chicago.

EDUCATED woman, wishes position as housekeeper; good cook; or any position of trust. MRS. WALTON, 425 W. 4th.

EXPERIENCED PIANO TEACHER—European method, desires employment; references. MRS. HANSEN, 6078 P. St., St. Louis, Wash.

SOPRANO with large experience who like church position, preferably in quarters, desires employment. Write to: American; European training; will be anywhere. Address: Miss M. J. COOKE, 309 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Lady at small seaside boarding house to superintend and assist in housework; comfortable but salary. GUY HENLEY, LAWN BOARDS, ING MOORE, Windsor, Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT at present unemployed with wholesome concerns, desiring engagement with good firm; age 32; references on application. JAMES MCCARTHY, 1000 Central, Eng.

ACCOUNTANT and all-round office experience.

fluent Spanish, wants better position
industrial and metallurgical experience
location: married, small family.

WILSON, 3 Ramos Arizpe 4, Saltillo, Mex.

BOOKKEEPER OR SECRETARY—A young, energetic, American, familiar with the fast; auditor and stenographer thoroughly experienced. Address: A. C. GORDIN, 67 Robinson rd., Hong Kong, China.

POSITION wanted by Mexican bookkeeper knowing English and Spanish. 10 years with American Electric Vehicle Co. in Mexico City. References: American Electric Vehicle Co., 44 Tabasco, No. 127; A. L. Bud, chief acct., Intercontinental, H. R. Applegate, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

BERTO LARA, 44 Humboldt No. 44, Mexico City, Mex.

20 YEARS EXPERIENCED—University graduate, 20 years' experience in lumber business, overzealous, neat, daily carrying card, and able to handle entire bookkeeping. Address: B. S. MESICK, 1124 Harvard st., Vancouver, B. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EDUCATED PERSON (domestic) wishes situation as companion to elderly lady; could assist with household duties. Address: Mrs. J. M. GIBSON, 108 Glasgow, Glasgow, Scot.

ENGLISH LADY seeks position in home by near London; experienced in keeping and teaching and care of children; good testimonials. Address: MRS. M. STEWART, 4 Gledhow ter., S. Kensington, London, S. W.

ENGLISH LADY seeks position in home by near London; experienced in house-keeping and teaching and care of children; good testimonials. Address: MRS. STEWART, The Copse, Cranleigh, Surrey, Eng.

FRENCH GIRL speaking English and French; desires position in Canada; offered: excellent references. MLE. C. RITTE LEMAILLE, 104 Brachellon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

YOUNG LADY wishes superior engagement as secretary, companion, or similar position. Young, intelligent, moral, French, shorthand, typing. MISS L. VERITY, Menlove ave., Liverpool, Eng.

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1991

Local Art Season Reaches Height With Boston Art Club Show

BOSTON ART CLUB'S SHOWING REPRESENTS ARTISTS OF AMERICA

For three months a committee of the Boston Art Club has been at work in Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia, collecting 49 works representative of the best painting now being done in America. Today the public were admitted to the gallery on Newbury street for the first time, following the club viewing, which was made the subject of a notice in the Monitor of Friday.

The sole aim of the committee has been to advance American art by bringing together for comparison the art that is now being produced in this country. The result is declared by members of the club to be the most valuable exhibition that the organization has held.

Three of the most striking canvases are represented in illustrations on this page. The portrait by Mrs. Blumenschein gives many Bostonians their first glimpse of the work of a woman who has won fame not only in this country but abroad, for she is a medalist of the Paris salon and has concurred, an honor that gives its possessor the privilege of showing pictures in the salon without necessity of having them passed on by the jury.

Among the examples of the advanced school of France, the "Painters of Light," is F. Luis Mora's "Picnic on the Hills," a brilliant little genre filled with "air." In the more solid manner of an older school is "A Day at Home" by William H. Howe.

Other pictures on view are by John W. Beatty, Mary L. Macomber, F. W. Rogers, George de Forrest Brush, C. P. Gruppe, William Ritchel, Elihu Vedder, Eugene E. Speicher, Adelaide Cole Chase, Paul Dougherty, Irving R. Wiles, Charles H. Davis, Arthur B. Davies, Carl J. Nordell, John F. Carlson, Child Hassam, Cecilia Begun, William Wendt, Antonio Barone, Frank W. Benson, Edward H. Forthast, William M. Chase, Ben Foster, Lillian Genth, Chauncey F. Ryder, Melbourne H. Hardwick, Louis Kronberg, J. Alden Weir, Horatio Walker, Gardner Simons, Dimitri Romanoffski, Daniel Garber, Charles W. Hawthorne, Willard L. Metcalf, John J. Enneking, Douglas Volk, Frank H. Tompkins, R. Irving Cousser, John C. Johansen, William Gedney Bunce, Abbott Graves, Frederick C. Friescke, Mary Cassatt, Richard E. Miller, Richard N. Brooke, Emil Carlsen.

CHAMBERS INDORSE LABORATORY PLAN

ORANGE, Cal.—Building of a biological and geological laboratory at Laguna Beach is indorsed by the associated chambers of commerce of Orange county.

The plan of such a laboratory is being fostered by Pomona College and was explained to the associated chambers of commerce by President Blaisdell of Pomona. It is the intention of Pomona College to institute a permanent summer school in charge of Pomona instructors, and he believes that on account of the excellent opportunities presented it will become the mecca of western students. Laguna has already provided a site for the laboratory and \$4000 has been raised.

PUPILS OF SCHOOL HONOR LINCOLN

Pupils of the Harvard school, Charlestown held a Lincoln celebration in the school hall Friday afternoon. Henry C. Parker, the principal, delivered a brief address. The other speakers were Lieut. W. Wallace Davis, commander of post 194, G. A. R., and Patriotic Instructor Ephraim White.

Lieutenant Davis told of his varied experiences as a soldier. The children were shown the hat and trousers he had worn in his campaign; the combination knife, fork and spoon and pouch containing sugar, which had been there since '65, rubber and woolen blankets and a section of tent.

Mr. White recited a poem. The exercises included the singing of patriotic songs and the salute to the flag.

E. H. GRIGGS' TALKS ANNOUNCED

Edward Howard Griggs is to give a series of eight lectures on "Human Progress, a Study of Modern Civilization," on successive Saturday mornings, beginning Feb. 22, in Tremont Temple. The subjects of the lectures are: Feb. 22, "What Is Progress?"; March 1, "Causes of Human Progress"; March 8, "Elements of the Ideal Life"; March 15, "Historic Sources of Modern Civilization"; March 22, "Womanhood and Human Progress"; March 29, "The Problem of Social Reform"; April 5, "The Social Ideal in Modern Civilization"; April 12, "Education and Democracy."

SKATING IS GENERALLY GOOD

Skating conditions today at various places are described as follows: Franklin field, Jamaica pond, Roslindale, Neponset, Ashmont street, William Husted, North Brighton, Wood Island, Columbus avenue, Orient Heights and Abbot Wood, good; Randolph street, Charlestown, Charlesbank, fair; Christopher Gibson, First street, rough. There is no skating at Cottage street.

SORORITY INITIATES SEVEN

Seven members were taken into the Lambda Kappa sorority of Boston University last night. Following initiation was a dinner at the Vendome hotel.

WORK DONE IN CONSTABLE MANNER



"A Day at Home," by William H. Howe, an example of fine academic painting at Art Club

FAMOUS MASTERPIECE SEEN IN LONDON AFTER A CENTURY

Raphael's Painting, "The Virgin of the Oak Tree," Is Smuggled Out of Italy Where It Had Been Preserved in Private Chapel of Nobleman

(By the United Press)
LONDON—In one of the rooms of the Hotel Cecil is temporarily hanging one of the most famous pictures in the world. This is Raphael's "La Madonna della Quercia" (The Virgin of the Oak Tree). For 100 years no one knew what had become of this particular work of art, and at present very little is known of its discovery in the private chapel of an Italian nobleman, its sale, and its smuggling out of Italy and final arrival in London.

It must be remembered that any one purchasing a work of art of extraordinary value in Italy, must face the risk of having it confiscated if the authorities discover it is being sent across the frontier. Considerable strategy must therefore have been used in the removal of this masterpiece. At present four detectives are employed in guarding this masterpiece, two by night and two by day. So far the owner, or owners, are unknown, but it is believed that the picture is in the possession of a syndicate, and at the present moment it is in

NEW PORTRAIT BY MR. POPE SHOWN

Friends of Alexander Pope this week are viewing his latest portrait, and those who have followed his work in this new field, after his association for years with animal painting, declare it to be his best work. The picture may be viewed also at Mr. Pope's studio in the Phillips building next week.

The subject, a boy, is shown seated on a colonial sofa in an animated youthful pose. He is pictured as just about to speak. The lips and eyes are particularly expressive, and the textures in the clothing, in the robin's egg blue cushion, of the hair of the Airedale terrier beside the boy, and in the oriental carpet are represented with all the realism for which Mr. Pope is noted. There is harmony of composition and color in the work. In both the boy and the playful dog there is a delightful sense of the lark they are to have together the moment the business of posing is over.

NEW PORTRAIT BY BOSTON ARTIST



Latest work by Alexander Pope, who has but lately taken up this style

Notable Portrait in Art Club's Exhibition by Mary Green Blumenschein

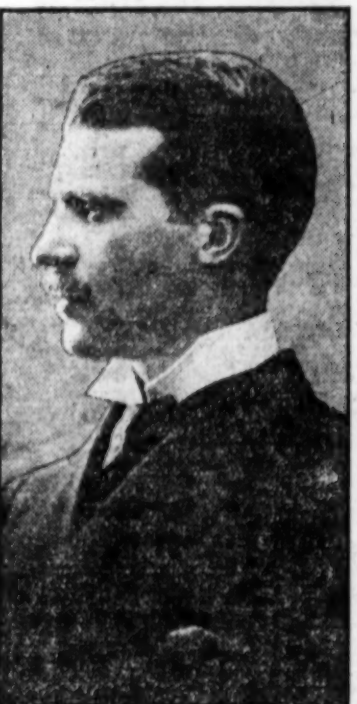


"PORTRAIT OF LOUISA"

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 4, Sunday 1 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Works of Albert Bonnard in Renaissance court. American wood engravings in the print department. Greek vases in gallery of classical department. Summer work of museum school students.
The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 to 4:
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury street—Contemporary American paintings. Vase galleries, 308 Boylston street—Landscapes by Lawrence Mazzanovich.
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Paintings by Charles H. Davis.
Conley gallery, 100 Newbury street—Oil paintings by George Bellows.
Miniatures by Miss Bertha Coolidge.
Cobb gallery, 454 Boylston street—Ernest Haskell's work.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Paul Revere pottery.

One of the Newly Elected Instructors at the Boston Museum School of Art



WILLIAM JAMES

ELEVATED OFFICER BLAMES BAY STATE

To the citizens of Mt. Hope and Roslindale who attended the meeting of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association in the Stephen M. Weld schoolhouse, Friday night, Superintendent Weber of the Elevated said the reason that the Hyde Park-Forest Hills cars were bunched at the rush hour in the morning was that the Bay State Company failed to get its cars down to the Hyde Park line in time.

George Nelson of Mt. Hope declared that conditions on the cars from Hyde Park to Forest Hills in the morning rush hours are intolerable.

TWO DEPORTATION CASES CONTINUED

NEW YORK—Postponement of one week each was granted in the federal court Friday in the cases of Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, and E. F. Mylius of England, each of whom is resisting orders of deportation from the United States with habeas corpus proceedings. The Castro case was argued and one week allowed counsel in which to file briefs. Counsel for E. F. Mylius obtained a postponement on the ground that he wished to make application along broader lines than those set forth in the original petition.

MUSICAL MEN DINE

With Charles C. Saunders presiding, the Harvard Musical Association held its annual dinner at Young's hotel Friday evening. The speakers included Edward B. Hill of the Harvard College musical department and George W. Chadwick of the New England Conservatory. A program was presented by Heinrich Warke of the Boston Symphony orchestra, Heinrich Gelhard, pianist, and Mr. Romito of the Boston opera company.

NOTABLE FOR SUNLIT ATMOSPHERE



"Picnic on the Hills," by F. Luis Mora, shown in exhibition at the Boston Art Club

CITY IN SOUTH HAS TENTATIVE PLAN FOR COMMISSION RULE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The chapter of the new commission charter tentatively adopted by the charter commission here recently provides for seven commissioners, including the mayor and comptroller, each to draw a salary of \$8000 for the four-year term. Under the commission the veto power is taken away from the mayor and all vacancies in the commission are to be filled by the commission until the next regular municipal election. The new charter is expected to be ready to submit to the court within 30 days when it is planned that the commission will resign in a body and report to the court their readiness to be reappointed so that no violation of the law which demands that a charter must be reported within 60 days after the commission is named, can be charged.

Touching on organization the chapter provides that the mayor and two members of the commission shall be elected for a term of four years at the first election, and that the comptroller and three members shall be elected for two years; thereafter all officers shall be elected to four-year terms.

FORMER STUDENTS OF MUSEUM'S SCHOOL TO INSTRUCT ITS CLASSES

Frederick A. Bosley and William James, who are to succeed Edmund C. Tarbell and Frank W. Benson as instructors in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, have each had several years experience as students at the school as well as the advantage of European study and travel. They will take up their duties next autumn.

Mr. Bosley entered the school in 1900 and while there received the Sears prize, won several scholarships, and was given first place and honorable mention in many contests.

Two of Mr. Bosley's recent paintings are "Spirit of Roses" and "Spirit of the Antique," for both of which Mrs. Bosley was the model. In fact for some time Mr. Bosley has confined himself to making portrait studies of his wife rather than to making portraits of different individuals.

Mr. James entered the museum school four years later than Mr. Bosley and remained there five years, receiving various prizes and honorable mention in contests. He then went to Europe, traveled through England and studied in France for a year and a half. Since his return he has kept busy doing portrait painting in Boston.

BOSTON ARTIST AND SAMPLE OF WORK



"Spirit of Roses," painting by Frederick A. Bosley for which Mrs. Bosley was the model

CHANGES IN SCHOOL RULE DO NOT SATISFY THE VOTERS LEAGUE

Not satisfied with the modification of section 240 of the rules governing the public schools of Boston, made by the school committee at the request of the School Voters League, that organization is preparing to make a strong presentation of its plea at the meeting of the school committee next Monday evening when the league is to be given a hearing on what it calls the "gag rule."

The league is willing to admit that the school committee has an unquestioned right to prohibit activities on school premises during school hours or to any extent that interferes with the teachers' work, and for the protection of the teachers themselves, to prohibit the giving and soliciting of campaign contributions.

The question which has aroused the Voters League is "how far they may legitimately go." It believes that the school committee has gone too far in prohibiting the circulation of nomination papers and in prohibiting petitions to and appearance before the Legislature. The league maintains that a citizen's right of suffrage is incomplete without a free exercise of whatever method is in vogue for the nomination of the candidates he or she is entitled to vote for. It will contend that every citizen should be given the right to initiate candidacies, instead of being required passively to pass on candidacies initiated by others.

It is willing to concede that there might properly be a requirement that all legislative petitions be forwarded through the school committee, which should be given the first opportunity to act on them. But, it maintains, the teachers ought not to be deprived of their constitutional rights of petition.

The Voters League also raises the question as to how the Legislature can act intelligently on school matters when it is deprived of the testimony of those who know most about such matters—namely, the teachers. It maintains that if the school committee has the arbitrary right to suspend the gag rule whenever it thinks that testimony of the teachers would be valuable, the public is absolutely entitled to that testimony, at any time, free of restraint.

The organizations to be represented will include the School Voters League, the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Teachers, the Ford Hall Union and the Boston C. L. U. Attorney Roger Sherman Hoar will appear as counsel.

Plans for the presentation of the teachers' and school employees' side of the case were outlined at a meeting held by the School Voters League yesterday in its rooms at 18 Boylston street.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ROADS URGED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Government ownership and operation of the New Haven road were advocated in a resolution offered in General Assembly. The measure says that the railroad is the principal means of travel, communication and transportation in the New England states, that the comfort and happiness of the people depend on its proper management and control. The resolution favoring government ownership and operation of the coal fields is added to that of the railroad control.

An investigation of the New Haven road, its relations with its subsidiary lines and the issuance of stocks and bonds by the company was proposed by Representative L. W. Wilson of Bridgeport in the House of Representatives. The resolution would direct a committee of nine to inquire into the merger in 1907 of railroad lines in the state.

PLANS FILED FOR DEERFIELD DAM

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Plans have been filed with the clerk of courts of Franklin county for a dam 253 feet long in the Deerfield river at Monroe Bridge for the development of power by the New England Power Company.

Extensive work is in progress at other points on the Deerfield at a cost of about \$2,000,000, by which the stream is to be used to produce electric power to be carried by high-tension lines to distant points. To keep the balance of the stream, a great reservoir is being constructed in southern Vermont, and the dam at Monroe Bridge will be the one in Massachusetts nearest this source of supply.

POLICE EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED

For applicants to positions of policemen in the Boston police department, the Massachusetts civil service commission announces a competitive examination to be held Feb. 21. Application blanks may be had at the office of the commission, State House, Boston, Mass., room 162, and must be filed with the commission on or before Feb. 11.

DEMAND FOR TICKETS LARGE

As the demand for tickets for the anti-suffrage luncheon to be held at the Hotel Somerset next Tuesday exceeds the capacity of the room, the committee on arrangements requests that any tickets which the possessors wish to be unable to use be returned to room 615, Kensington building, 687 Boylston street, where the money will be refunded.

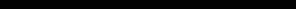
REAL ESTATE NEWS

iii. He promised definite action next week.

SHIPPING NEWS

Philadelphia's hull and relics, now under
water in the harbor of Tripoli.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS



Stocks Close Featureless London Is Quiet

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES CONTINUES SMALL

Prices Move Within a Narrow Groove and Trading Is Restricted to a Comparatively Few Issues

LOCALS ARE DULL

Developments of the week have been important marketwise but the net results so far as quotations are concerned have been small. The fact is that nothing seems to offset prices. Neither good nor bad news is able to start a movement in any direction. The volume of business is restricted. Commission houses have had small profits but otherwise general conditions are satisfactory.

Various reasons have been given during the last several years to account for the apparent shrinkage in stock exchange business, but the volume continues almost as one after another of the "causes" disappears. There is a lack of confidence that is quite marked.

There was little feature in the early trading on the exchanges today. Stocks moved within a narrow range.

Most of the leading issues moved within a fractional range throughout the short session. Canadian Pacific was an exception. After opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 230 $\frac{1}{2}$, it moved up a point further. United States Rubber, Goodrich Tire, American Telephone, Amalgamated Copper showed moderate gains.

On the local exchange United Shoe Machinery was rather heavy. Fractional gains were made by some of the other issues.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston clearing house: There is very little change in the hay situation, and trade continues of a hand to mouth character. Farmers have had their ideas inflated by the high prices of last year, and are slow to realize the changed conditions, and they yield reluctantly in prices.

There is only a moderate amount of really nice No. 1 and choice timothy in large bales, and for any arrivals of this class a ready sale is found, but the medium grades in small bales go rather slowly at quotations. Good clover mixed is not plenty and sells fairly well.

Sales have been for large bales: Nice No. 1 timothy \$21.50, fair No. 1 \$20.21, nice No. 2 timothy \$18.50 to \$19.50, fair No. 2 \$17.50 to \$18.50, nice No. 3 \$16.47, fair No. 3 \$14.65, nice bright fine hay \$17.18, ordinary fine stock \$13.10, long rye straw \$19.00, old straw \$12.00 and \$13.

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: All grain markets have ruled strong and advanced during the past week. This is especially true of corn, the demand for which from the industries in the West has been very heavy, so we are told.

On account of the aggressiveness of the bulls, corn bears lack the courage to back up their convictions, but there are plenty of people who were bears with May corn at 50 cents, who still think that way. However, a large percentage of those bearish think that during the crop year, corn may sell even higher than it is now, but think that it will sell a few cents lower in the meantime; in other words, that the late advance is premature.

New England is plentifully stocked with all kinds of grains and feeds, especially the latter. The receipts of oats, considering the vast quantities of oats still in farmers' hands, have been very light, and this, with the strength in other cereals, has caused oats to advance about a cent a bushel during the past week.

Mill feeds are several dollars lower than they have been at this time of year for several years. The demand in New England has been very light. We, however, think that bran now selling at \$23 in hundreds is a safe purchase, as we have before us the three best feeding months in the year—in fact, we feel friendly to all feeds, including cottonseed meal, which is now selling at \$31 for the best grade, a decline from the top of \$1.50.

Corn feeds, however, like hominy chop and gluten feed will quite likely be comparatively cheap, because if the industries are using a lot of corn in turning it into their products, such as glucose, starch, etc., then they must be piling up a lot of the by-products and we may see what we have seen in the past, namely gluten feed, a 24 per cent protein corn feed, selling as low as corn meal a 9 per cent protein feed.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

NEW YORK—Plants of American Steel Foundries Company are operating at about 90 per cent of capacity, and are booked six months ahead. It is stated the "only way tariff reductions might hurt the company will be by affecting general business, and perhaps causing the railroads to curtail their equipment expenditures.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Azchem pf.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car pf.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car pf.	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	51	51	51	51
Am Iro.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf.	105	105	105	105
Am Steel	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	91	91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	84	84	84	84
Am T. & T.	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	56	56	56	56
Am T. & T.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	78	78	78	78
Am T. & T.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	140	140	140	140
Am T. & T.	186	186	186	186
Am T. & T.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	39	39	39	39
Am T. & T.	30	30	30	30
Am T. & T.	13	13	13	13
Am T. & T.	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	15	15	15	15
Am T. & T.	15	15	15	15
Am T. & T.	31	31	31	31
Am T. & T.	108	108	108	108
Am T. & T.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	24	24	24	24
Am T. & T.	60	60	60	60
Am T. & T.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	129	129	129	129
Am T. & T.	114	114	114	114
Am T. & T.	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	27	27	27	27
Am T. & T.	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	23	23	23	23
Am T. & T.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	43	43	43	43
Am T. & T.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	59	59	59	59
Am T. & T.	31	31	31	31
Am T. & T.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	73	73	73	73
Am T. & T.	53	53	53	53
Am T. & T.	115	115	115	115

WEEK-END DULNESS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LONDON MARKET

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—The securities markets today showed the usual week-end contraction of dealings and light attendance. There was little done to give edge in investments, and home rails moved irregularly on account of adjustments.

Firmness distinguished American railway securities, with the exception of Southern Pacific, which was affected by option inquiries. United States Steel and Canadian Pacific were irregular.

Mexico Northwestern bond underwriting progressed notwithstanding various obstructions. Foreigners left off hard, and copper reflected a cheerful sentiment notwithstanding your metal statistics.

Options were accountable for a checked course of mines. De Beers up 1-16 to 21-16. Rio Tinto up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(By Boston Financial News)

PARIS—Bourse was quiet.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Amalgamated	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Azchem pf.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car pf.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car pf.	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	51	51
Am Iro.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf.	105	105
Am Steel	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	91	91
Am T. & T.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	84	84
Am T. & T.	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	56	56
Am T. & T.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	78	78
Am T. & T.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	140	140
Am T. & T.	186	186
Am T. & T.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	39	39
Am T. & T.	30	30
Am T. & T.	13	13
Am T. & T.	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	15	15
Am T. & T.	15	15
Am T. & T.	31	31
Am T. & T.	108	108
Am T. & T.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	24	24
Am T. & T.	60	60
Am T. & T.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	129	129
Am T. & T.	114	114
Am T. & T.	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	27	27
Am T. & T.	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	23	23
Am T. & T.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	43	43
Am T. & T.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	59	59
Am T. & T.	31	31
Am T. & T.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	73	73
Am T. & T.	53	53
Am T. & T.	115	115

SHORT TERM NOTES

Rate	Due	Bid	Asked
2 7/8	April 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
3	Oct 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2	Oct 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2	July 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2	July 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2	July 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
4 1/2	Mar 1, 13	99 1/2	100
4 1/2	Mar 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
4 1/2	Mar 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
4 1/2	Mar 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
4 1/2	Mar 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
4 1/2	June 1, 13	100	100 1/2
4 1/2	July 1, 13	100 1/2	100 1/2
5	July 1, 13	100 1/2	100 1/2
5	Mar 15, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
5 1/2	Oct 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
5 1/2	June 1, 14	99 1/2	100 1/2
5 1/2	July 1, 13	100 1/2	100 1/2
6	April 1, 14	100 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Oct 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Oct 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	July 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Aug 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Feb 15, 13	100 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Aug 1, 13	100 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Mar 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	July 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	May 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	May 1, 13	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Mar 1, 14	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Feb 1, 14	99 1/2	100 1/2
6 1/2	Aug 1, 14	99 1/2	100 1/2
6	Aug 1, 13	100 1/2	100 1/2

Western	NEW
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Treasury Order Is Still Under Discussion

TREASURY ORDER NO. FIVE IS STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION

Representative Glass Says He Is Not Satisfied With Explanations of Officials and Objects to "No Limitation" Feature of the Document

WASHINGTON—Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the House subcommittee on currency, announced that he is conducting an investigation of certain features of treasury order No. 5, not explained to his satisfaction by treasury officials, following the charge of Rudolph Spreckels that the order contained "panic" possibilities likely to culminate about the time of President Wilson's inauguration. Representative Glass said he objected to the fact that in the order itself there is no limitation on the amount of government gold to be deposited in the banks, and no instructions as to the amount to be left on deposit with any bank. He said it was perfectly true that the order might be administered, so as not to develop any financial trouble, but the reverse might be true also as far as the order itself showed.

That partial legal authority for the change contemplated in order No. 5 is given in a "joker" which slipped through Congress six years ago through the efforts of Senator Aldrich, author of the central national bank plan, was developed by Representative Glass today.

"Aldrich amended a harmless little bill calling for a change in currency denominations," he said. "The measure provided, in one section: 'All government moneys except customs receipts are to be deposited in national depositories.' Aldrich struck out the words 'except customs receipts.' He endeavored to pass it to swing customs deposits from the treasury into national banks, and he finally admitted that such was his purpose. Nevertheless the amended bill passed."

"However, it was realized that the change was defective. It only inferentially repeated a law which requires depositing of customs receipts in sub-treasuries."

"It seems strange to me that the treasury department should base such a revolutionary change as proposed in order No. 5 on such a defective law."

Intimation that the order might have been made to force adoption of a central banking currency plan was also made by Representative Glass.

"If these banks are made depositories," he said, "and Congress adopts any sort of a regional or central bank plan, government funds will be needed for the reserves in the regional banks. If an attempt is made to remove funds placed in depositories under order No. 5, what will happen? There will be financial embarrassment and a great howl from the banks affected. It appears possible to me that these banks would go on being depositories under the new banking system."

NEW YORK—"Secretary MacVeigh of the treasury department cannot dismiss

so important a matter as involved in his order of Jan. 9 by referring to my criticism as 'moonshine,'" declared Rudolph Spreckels, the California banker, in renewing today his attack on the treasury order concerning the deposit of government funds in the national banks. Mr. Spreckels said:

"The order referred to directs that government receipts of moneys be deposited with the national banks by the customs officials without requiring the banks designated as depositories to give bonds as security or to pay interest to the government on the deposits. Under the national banking law, the act of March 3, 1907, it is provided that the depositories designated shall give sufficient security by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them and for faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the government."

"Section 15 of the act of May 30, 1908, provides that interest shall be paid on all public money deposited with national banks at such a rate as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe, not less, however, than 1 per cent per annum."

"If there is any law," Mr. Spreckels said, "under which the United States treasurer may deposit funds in national banks without requiring them to give security or pay interest upon said deposits, the secretary can easily stop criticism of that feature of the order by citing his legal authority."

"As for the claim made by the secretary and his assistants, that there will be no increase of government deposits with the national banks if the order of Jan. 9 be kept in force, this is as ridiculous as an argument as that which it does not exist. Among other things, the order in question says: 'It has been determined that the daily receipts of the government shall be placed with the national bank depositories to the credit of the treasurer of the United States.' It will not be denied that the daily receipts of the government run into millions every day, and if the millions be deposited with the national banks a tremendous increase in deposits with such banks will result."

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson today learned directly for the first time the details of Rudolph Spreckels' statement concerning treasury order No. 5, which authorized the deposit of customs receipts in national banks and which Spreckels charges may cause grave disturbances.

On the train returning to Princeton from New York Governor Wilson read Spreckels' statement carefully and became deeply interested in it. He would not make any comment.

RAILROAD RESULTS MUCH BETTER THAN THOSE OF YEAR AGO

Operating Conditions Are More Favorable and Gross Tonnage Handled Is Considerably Heavier

NET EARNINGS GOOD

NEW YORK—Thus far the market has hesitated to discount flattering reports of monthly gross and net railroad earnings. This may be due to belief that the market failed to discount in the opposite direction losses due to unfavorable weather conditions last winter and to strikes and floods that followed.

Considering earnings reports alone, there is danger of over-estimating the railroad prosperity they represent. Comparisons are made this year with a period of the worst operating results in upward of 10 years, not excepting 1908. In that year the railroads were able, a few months after financial disturbances of October, 1907, to reduce expenses in some proportion to loss of tonnage, but last year falling gross was accompanied by rising expenses.

Following an irregular increase in gross that began in May, the last three months of 1912 brought an increase of 12 per cent to 14 per cent in aggregate revenues. It was not until July that a positive increasing tendency in net after taxes manifested itself. By end of the year the rate of gain in net had risen to 16 per cent or 17 per cent, and about the same ratio has held good this month. In individual cases, notably northwestern grangers and trunk lines, where partial crop failures had been the rule for three previous seasons, the ratio of gain rose higher and profits increased accordingly. Again it should be noted that for a month or two comparisons have been made with a season in which some roads were hard put to earn fixed charges.

For two to three months railroad statements have been characterized by large increases in net in face of much heavier maintenance than the year before. In November 50 leading roads reported aggregate increases in maintenance of \$9,248,000, though all other expenses, including transportation and taxes, increased only \$6,458,000. While gross earnings, a rough measure of service performed, increased a fraction more than 13 per cent, maintenance increased more than 18 per cent and transportation expenses only 9 per cent. Since June the ratio of maintenance increase has exceeded that in transportation expenses, strongly indicating that railroads have done an unusual amount of maintenance this fiscal year.

Much of this undoubtedly represents expenditures deferred last year. In a minor degree it is due to higher standards of construction and more rigid inspection, in response to demand for "safety first." Also, most roads this year made expensive but highly successful efforts to move crops promptly. It was due chiefly to the crops that there was so much traffic to move.

Most roads will come out better on the year's operations than last year. That will not necessarily argue a high degree of prosperity for all. It probably will postpone the general movement to obtain higher rates which many managers had in mind a few months ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Deposits of Chicago national banks as of Feb. 4 were \$482,208,204, a gain of \$34,022,536 since Nov. 26. Cash totaled \$108,623,067, an increase of \$25,055,727.

Protective committee of minority New York & Harlem shareholders have issued a circular stating that no surrender of stock to New York Central under offer of \$350 per \$100 share is contemplated.

A big coal deal has been consummated in Elk Horn field of Kentucky, involving 300,000 acres. New company with \$30,000,000 capital will be formed under the name of Elk Horn Fuel Company. Baltimore and New York interests will finance project.

Earnings of Massachusetts Electric Companies from its freight business are showing 40 per cent increases over this period a year ago. The freight business is still in its infancy, but has met with a degree of popular response surprising to the management itself.

London underwriters have been compelled to take 75 per cent of issue of \$750,000 4½ per cent bonds offered by city of Winnipeg, and on Toronto issue of £1,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds at 92½ was only subscribed 15 per cent by the public. Buenos Ayres Pacific Railway loan was subscribed 45 per cent while underwriters of three-year notes of terminal cities of Canada company were compelled to take 95 per cent.

CITY OF BOSTON BONDS

City of Boston will receive bids until 12 noon, Feb. 18, for \$3,700,000 4 per cent bonds, comprising \$1,000,000 Boylston street subway bonds, \$350,000 Dorchester tunnel bonds and \$500,000 East Boston tunnel extension bonds, which mature Jan. 1, 1958, and \$900,000 Pleasant street widening bonds, \$800,000 school and \$300,000 highway bonds, maturing serially 1914-33.

COUNTRY CHECKS CLEARED BY THE BANKS OF BOSTON

NEW YORK—The so-called foreign department of the Boston clearing house for collection of checks on New England points, which representatives of the banks' associations of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey held up in their recent resolution as a model for the New York clearing house if it hoped to get country banks of those states to conform to its new regulations respecting exchange rates, has been in successful operation since 1900. Though use of it is optional, its great advantages induced all the members to avail themselves of it at the outset. Except for a few places in extreme parts of Vermont and Maine, items on all New England points are collected through its instrumentality at par in Boston funds, New York funds or currency. Cost of collecting averages only about 7 cents per \$1000.

The department is represented by the manager of the clearing house, and joins in regular clearings with member banks. Each day the latter deposit the checks they have on other New England places, and receive a receipt for the same from the manager. The items are then assorted with reference to the several points at which they are payable, and all on the same place are forwarded in bulk. In two or, at the utmost, three days the department receives from each drawee bank a single draft in its favor, proceeds of which it distributes through clearings among the collecting banks.

Thus, the department in reality serves as a common collecting agency for Boston banks and a common remitting agency for country banks. Cheques, postage and stationery are saved at both ends of the exchange transactions. This fact has not been lost on the country banks, and has induced them to make returns at par.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Sachem, from Liverpool, with 950 bags peanuts, 200 c 200 half c 200 c 200 c, 100 bags almonds. Also arrived str Arabic, from Liverpool.

Str James S. Whitely, from New York, brought 25 bags beans, 50 bags grape fruit, 80 bags oranges, 126 bags lemons, 15 bags beans, 201 bags raisins, 40 bags figs, 75 bags dates, 5 cts pineapples, 280 bags macaroni. H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 100 bbls potatoes, 100 c 200 c, 200 bags grape fruit, 648 bags oranges, 252 bags peanuts, 103 bags dates, 17 cts pineapples, 235 macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 1250 bbls 747 bxs, cranberries 112 bbls, strawberries 44 cts, Florida oranges 3105 bxs, California oranges 2010 bxs, lemons 211 bxs, coconuts 15 bags, pineapples 17 cts, raisins 1711 bxs, figs 40 pkgs, dates 180 bxs, peanuts 1452 bags, potatoes 4928 bu, sweet potatoes 548 bbls, onions 3310 bu.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$4.85@5.20, winter patents \$5.35@5.65, Kansas in sacks \$4.20@4.70, winter straight \$5.10@5.35, winter clear \$4.80@5.10, spring clear in sacks \$3.85@4.40.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$23.25@23.75, winter bran \$24.25@24.50, red dog \$20.25, middlings \$24.25, cottonseed meal \$31, mixed feed \$24.50@27.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 61c, No. 3 yellow 60c, yellow 59½c, ship No. 2 yellow 60½c@61c, No. 3 yellow 59½c@60c, yellow 59c@59½c.

Hay—Choice \$22@22.50, No. 1 \$21@22, No. 2 \$19@19.50, No. 3 \$15@16, stock \$13@14.

Straw—Oat \$13@13.50, rye \$20@20.50, timothy \$14@14.50.

Cattle—No. 1 clipped white 42½c, No. 2 clipped white 41½c, No. 3 clipped white 41c, 41½c, reg 38 lbs 41c@41½c, reg 36 lbs 40c@41c.

Pork—Northern creamery 34½c@35c, western best 33½c@34c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55@2.60; California small white, \$3.30@3.35; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidney, \$2.75.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.15@1.17, granulated \$3.45, bolted \$3.40.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12c; rendered, 14c; loose, raw leaf, 13c.

Onions—Native, per bu, 65¢@75¢; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag 60¢@65¢; Spanish, per cwt, \$2.25@2.35; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, 60¢@65¢.

Fruit—Per bbl, \$1.50@3.50.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$8.00 (late varieties); per crate, \$2.50@3.00.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag \$1.25@1.30, sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bkt, \$1.15@1.25.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominoes, 7.10c; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.40c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated, fine, 4.65c and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; granulated, 25-lb bags, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.30c; Empire A, 4.25c; extra C, 4.20c; yellow C, 3.75@3.85c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, 4.65c and 100-lb bags, 4.65c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65@4.90c.

PREFERRED STOCKS IN GREATEST FAVOR WITH THE INVESTOR

Large Number of Industrials Successfully Floated Due to Higher Yield That Is Now Demanded

COST OF LIVING

NEW YORK—The popularity of industrial preferred stocks is shown by the large number of issues successfully floated the past year. The high cost of living has had a tendency to persuade conservative investors to place part of their capital in securities that will yield a large return with reasonable safety.

Industrial preferred stocks have supplied, this winter, and several banking houses have specialized in this class during 1912. As a rule the new issues are 7 per cent payers and were floated at close to par, yielding nearly 7 per cent. Several of the preferred stocks are listed on the New York stock exchange and in the majority of cases are selling somewhat above the price originally asked by bankers.

The following shows dividend rate, original subscription price, initial and last sale of 12 industrial preferred stocks recently issued:

Div	Sub	Initial	Last
rate	price	sale	sale
Am Coal Prod pf. 7½	105	110	109½
Am Wat W & G pf. 6	97½	97½	97
Baldwin Loco pf. 7	104	105½	104½
Case, J I pf. 7	100	100½	100½
Deere & Co pf. 7	100	100½	100½
Goodyear G & F pf. 7	103½	108½	103½
Kaiser, Julius pf. 7	102	102	102½
Kresge, S S pf. 7	99	101½	100
Loose-Wit Rst 1st pf. 7	102	103	104½
Rumely M pf. 7	97	101½	98½
Studebaker pf. 7	100	91	92½
Woolworth, F W pf. 7	101½	115½	113½

"Initial sale on New York stock exchange."

The average price at which the above were offered to the public (subscription price) is about \$100.80 per share, the average price of initial sales on the New York stock exchange \$104.04 and average price of last sales reported \$103.29. On the whole the original purchasers have made money in spite of the present poor condition of the stock market.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK—Northern Pacific's gain in gross earnings in January over the same month of last year was approximately \$1,000,000; operating expenses were rather heavy, but will probably not be any higher than for January, 1912, which was a bad operating month. Northern Pacific has not been handicapped to any extent by the weather this winter.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 1072 tbs, 50 bxs, 67,227 lbs butter; 306 bxs cheese, 2032 cs eggs; 1912, 688 tbs, 640 bxs, 36,757 lbs butter, 30 bxs cheese, 1763 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 6022 pkgs butter, 770 bxs cheese, 9481 cs eggs; 1912, 6184 pkgs butter, 458 bxs cheese, 3649 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Feb 7—Egg mkt weak at 23½c.

CHICAGO, Feb 7—Butter firm; ex 35; No. 1 pkg at 20½; reets 407c. Eggs easy and lower; 1st 23 to 23½. Ordinary 1st 18 to 20; reets 379c.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian new white 63.6; new colored 65.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	15½	15½	15½
Bay State Gas	21c	20c	20c
Butte Central	84	84	84
Calaveras	3½	3½	3½
Corbin	31c	31c	31c
Crown Reserve	34	34	34
Deer Valley	14	14	14
Girard	1½	1½	1½
Germany	90c	90c	90c
Houghton	2½	2½	2½
Laramie	4½	4½	4½
La Roca	3	3	3
Long Hill	82c	82c	82c
Manitowish	50c	46c	46c
Mexican Metals	1½	1½	1½
Nevada Douglas	2½	2½	2½
Ohio Copper	83c	83c	83c
Smoky	2½	2½	2½
South Lake	8½	8½	8½
Utahwest Miami	3¼	3¼	3¼
Utah Metal	1	8c	1

FERRY CHECKERS ARE NAMED

Two checkers in the ferry division to assist the commission in installing an adequate system of checking at the landings of the East Boston ferries have been appointed by the finance commission. They are: Emil A. Thielach and William A. Danforth. William M. Mullen has been appointed an instructor in the bath department and John W. Davis, Jr., chief clerk in the election department.

RHODE ISLAND JUSTICES CHOSEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Chester W. Barrows, Republican, and John Doran, Democrat, of Providence and John W. Sweeney, Republican, of Westerly were elected justices of the Superior court by the general assembly Friday.

SCHOOL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

Members of the Brimmer School Association will hold their thirtieth dinner at the Boston City Club Feb. 24. It is planned to make the gathering a memorable one.

\$150,000 Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Co.

First Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds

DUE OCTOBER 1914 TO 1923

Redeemable at 103 and Int.

These bonds are secured by First Mortgage on the new steel steamship "Peter H. Crowell," costing about \$300,000.

Capital Stock of Company is \$150,000 fully paid in actual cash at par.

Present net earnings under contract are at rate of seven times interest charges.

Deed of Trust contains strict provisions for maintenance of full lines of insurance.

Organization of Company and legality of issue have been approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge and Messrs. Blodgett, Jones and Burnham.

Special circular forwarded on request.

We offer the unsold balance, at

Par and interest

ADAMS & COMPANY

40 Wall Street
NEW YORK

13 Congress Street
BOSTON

DIVIDENDS

The Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. of Chicago has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Feb. 15.

Ashten Valve Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 15, to stock of record Feb. 1.

Newmarket Manufacturing Co. has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 7.

May Department Stores declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on the common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

The Kentucky Public Service Co. declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 31.

Georgia Railway & Power Company declared an initial dividend of \$4.70 on its first preferred stock covering the period of 9-2-3 months since the stock was issued on March 18, 1912.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE IS LOWER

PITTSBURGH—Good grades of Connellsville furnace coke for prompt shipment can be had at 83, which is a decline of 50 cents in the week and nominally a decline of \$1 in a fortnight. Really the decline amounts in importance to more than \$1, because when prompt coke was quoted at \$1, transactions were nearly by all in inferior cokes, the standard cokes being absorbed on contracts, whereas today good grades can be purchased and the inferior cokes find no market at all. There is no market developed on contract coke. An outside asking price would be 83.

The slump in coke prices has been attributed to increased production, the Connellsville region having been making about 425,000 tons a week in the past three weeks, against an even gain of about 400,000 tons a week maintained for many weeks previous. The decline is brought about chiefly by a large decrease in shipments against contracts. In eight or ten different cases buyers have ordered shipments curtailed or stopped entirely and this has released a large tonnage of coke. An eastern furnace has blown out, and its by-product coke is being sold to other consumers in the East. Midland furnace, near Pittsburgh, is now making its own coke, releasing 10,000 tons a month of Connellsville coke.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The actual totals of the clearing house banks and trust companies compares with the preceding week as follows:

	Feb. 8	Increase
Excess cash reserve	\$2,277,000	\$7,252,000
Loans and discounts	1,908,588,000	2,635,500
Specie	344,007,000	\$2,508,000
Legal tenders	1,522,000	\$1,192,000
Net deposits	1,853,385,000	\$2,435,000
Circulation	46,371,000	42,000
For week	419,644,300	3,777,350
Aggregate cash res.	426,539,000	436,311,000
Banks, cash in vlt.	357,977,000	399,370,000
Tr cos, cash in vlt.	66,420,000	61,841,000
Tr cos, re with mbrs	56,141,000	61,720,000

*Decrease.

The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks and trust companies compared with preceding weeks follows:

	Feb. 8	Increase
Loans	\$1,908,588,000	\$2,635,500
Deposits	1,853,385,000	18,809,000
Circulation	46,371,000	412,000
Specie	344,007,000	4,425,000
Legal tenders	82,063,000	\$2,029,000
Cash reserve	435,042,000	\$6,453,000
Cash res required	419,644,300	3,777,350
Cash surplus	13,397,500	\$10,231,350
Banks, cash in vlt.	357,977,000	\$4,010,000
Tr cos, cash in vlt.	66,420,000	\$1,841,000
Tr cos, re with mbrs	56,141,000	\$1,720,000

*Decrease.

A year ago there was a surplus, including trust companies admitted to the clearing house, of \$40,945,800 and two years ago a surplus of the banks alone of \$36,773,900.

CLEARING HOUSE

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

HISTORY OF DELHI RECALLED ON OCCASION OF STATE ENTRY

(Special to the Monitor)
DELHI, India.—The speech prepared by the viceroy for the occasion of the state entry into Delhi contained an interesting survey of the history of that city, which has now become once more the capital of India.

"At Indraprastha," he pointed out, "was founded the capital of the Pandu kingdom by Udeshtira, that great monarch of olden story, and it was here that, firmly seated on his throne, he determined to signalize his paramount sovereignty by the solemn ceremony of the Asvamedh; and it was not far from here that a few years later was fought on the field of Kurukshetra that mighty war that fills the pages of . . . the Mahabharata. The stone pillars of Asoka, brought hither by Firoz Shah, stand as a record of one of the greatest and wisest rulers India ever produced. But the annals of Delhi are lost in oblivion for many a long century until we find it once more re-peopled and rebuilt by Anangpal, whom tradition asserts to have been a direct descendant of his fore-runner Udeshtira, and the name of Delhi first appears under the auspices of this dynasty, whose representatives still hold high place among the aristocracy of Rajputana.

"As we turn further pages over we come to clearer writing and find another great Rajput clan, the Chavans, succeeding the Tuars, and the name of Prithviraj throwing a parting ray of splendor over the disappearance of the last Hindu rulers of Delhi. Under the name of Rai Pithra his fame still lives among the people, the theme of many a popular ballad, the hero of countless feats of arms and gallantry. This day may be seen the Lal Kot or citadel of the fortress he built as a protection against those Muhammadan invaders who finally brought about his fall, and there is an iron pillar set up there which bears inscriptions by both Chavan and Tuar kings, though it really belongs to a much older period and is one of the

most interesting memorials of Hindu supremacy in India.

"Next we find near by, written large in the famous Kutb Minar and other stately buildings, the record of the dynasty by Kutb-ud-din Aibak; and not long afterwards another dynasty produced that fine old frontierman Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak, who gave Delhi new birth in the mighty fortress of Tughlakabad; and Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlak, who not only left behind him another Delhi, Firozabad, but, to quote from his own diary of 560 years ago, 'by the guidance of God was led to rebuild and repair the edifices and structures of former kings which had fallen into decay.'

"The next great landmark of the story is Purana Kila, begun by Sher Shah, a mighty man of valor as well as a wise and benevolent ruler, and finished by Humayun, the father of the famous Akbar. And later still, built by Akbar's grandson, comes modern Delhi, or Shahjahanabad, whose beauties lie around me as I speak."

His excellency went on to compare with its vicissitudes under former conquerors the material improvements and the increasing trade and prosperity which had come to it under British rule.

"In this there is little romance," he said, "but the contrast is one of which England may well be proud, and though I greatly hope that the new city soon destined to arise may prove not altogether unworthy of the great and ancient monuments with which it will be surrounded, yet it is not to such things as these that England will point in the days to come as the beauty of one of the brightest jewels which adorn her crown, but rather to the peace, happiness and contentment of the millions over whom her King-Emperor exercises sway, to the trust and confidence which she has been able to repose on their loyalty and perhaps most proudly of all to the generous share which she has been able to give and to give with gladness to the sons of India in sharing her counsels and in shaping the destiny of this great and wonderful country."

POWERS TO MAINTAIN QUAIN ECCLESIASTICAL REPUBLIC



(Reproduced by permission)
Monastery of Simopetra, Mt. Athos, which has an extraordinarily fine aspect

(Special to the Monitor)

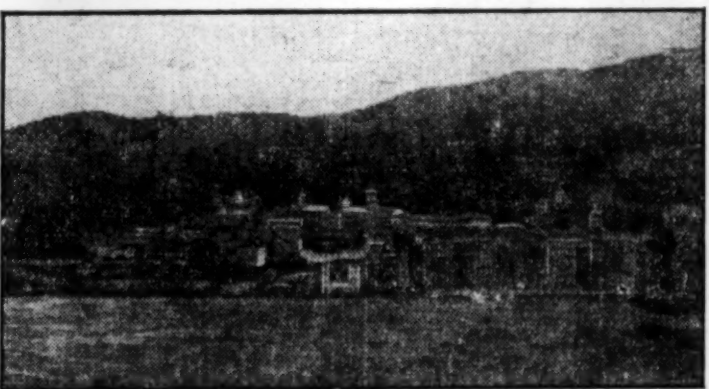
LONDON.—It has been decided by the meeting of ambassadors that Mt. Athos shall in the future, as in the past, be regarded as an independent ecclesiastical republic. Mt. Athos is situated at the extreme end of the third of those peninsulas which jut into the Aegean sea east of the gulf of Salonika.

The government of the Holy mountain, as Mt. Athos is designated, is at present

besides religious observances, consist of husbandry, fishing and handicrafts.

The oldest of the monasteries, Laura, was founded in 963 by St. Athanasius, the rest of the establishments, which number 20, date from various periods. Rossikon, the Russian monastery, the lack of pretense at architectural beauty in which distinguishes it from the other buildings on the promontory, is considered a center of Russian propaganda of

LEVANT HAS CENTER OF PROPAGANDA



(Reproduced by permission)
Russian monastery of Rossikon, whose monks far outnumber their Greek brethren

in the hands of a council elected by the monasteries, which number 21. Seventeen of these monasteries are Greek and this gives a large preponderance to the Greek element in the council, though, as a matter of fact, the monks of Rossikon, the Russian monastery, far outnumber those of all the Greek monasteries together. The three other establishments are the Rumanian, Serbian and Bulgarian.

The population of Mt. Athos, which

a religious and political character in the Levant.

Simopetra, which is perched on the top of a perpendicular rock of great height, is marvelously effective in the combination which it presents of the grandeur of natural surroundings and of its own extraordinarily fine aspect. At the base of the white mountains and of the cypress and mulberry groves, at intervals along the coast, are the scarieriojos or landing places of each of the monasteries.

CULTURE AND GLORY ARE DEPARTED



(Reproduced by permission)
Greek monks of Simopetra monastery who engage in husbandry, fishing and handicrafts

is entirely monastic, numbers 7500. Daphne is the sole port of call and there is no regular service of steamers. Mt. Athos is renowned for its gorgeous scenery, and the monasteries, many of them perched on almost inaccessible rocks are a striking note in the landscape. On closer view, however, their architectural beauties are seen to have been much impaired by restoration. Frescoes, once of great archeological interest, have been repainted to their great damage.

Set in all the grandeur and beauty of marble mountains clothed with gigantic trees and washed by a cerulean sea, the monasteries of Mt. Athos impress the traveler with a sense of decay. Of the priceless collections of manuscripts and documents once contained in their libraries, the greater part have been removed and many lost or destroyed. It is now long since the monks made any pretence at culture; their intellectual standard is low and their occupations,

TRADE FIGURES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars of the overseas trade of South Australia for the month of November, which have been supplied by the customs department, afford further evidence of the continued prosperity of the state. For the period under review the total value of the imports and exports was £1,760,102, the respective totals being exports £1,209,088 and imports £560,014, a balance in favor of exports of £640,074.

The principal lines shipped over sea were: Wool, £559,621; ores and concentrates, £236,033; wheat and flour, £205,150; skins, £46,315; copper, £46,000; silver, £32,740; frozen meat, £29,559; butter, £15,068; lead, £10,575; and tallow, £8,007.

The value of the imports was made up as follows: United Kingdom, £310,119; other British possessions, £71,718; foreign countries, £178,177.

LORD BALFOUR GIVES HIS OBJECTIONS TO TARIFF PREFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A meeting called by the city of London free trade committee at the Cannon Street hotel passed a resolution unanimously supporting free trade and declaring that tariff reform, which was only a synonym for protection, constituted a grave moral, political and economic danger to the United Kingdom and to the empire as a whole.

Lord Balfour, in moving the resolution, made an important speech on the aspect which free trade presented at the present time. He stated that he thought the last had been heard of food taxes nominally, but not in reality. Having gone into the subject of the effect of food taxes on prices, Lord Balfour went on to challenge in principle the idea that any system of preference must necessarily and in itself be a force making for greater unity. It was individuals, members of communities who traded together, not nations or dominions. The interests of these individuals were not identical with those of each other or of the communities to which they belonged.

Granting the contention that trading together strengthened brotherhood, it could only do so when interests were identical. The fact was imperialism, which was only based on trade, only appealed to traders. An empire was not founded upon, and would not be strengthened by trade interests unless other considerations were also present. In his opinion the empire had no worse enemy than the man who said, we must tax ourselves for the benefit of the Canadian people. The truth was that affection and respect had grown up between the mother country and the dominions. Great Britain was not likely to forget how the dominions rallied round the imperial flag in South Africa. The wish of the dominions and colonies to take a share in the defence of the empire sprang from a desire to maintain the British idea of freedom and to strengthen that correlation of all parts of the empire, which meant the enjoyment of a common language, common laws and a common religion. These were the true sources of imperialism in its noblest aspects.

Continuing, Lord Balfour pointed to the love of gain as the root of protection, the interest of one class, not the interest of the whole. The reason which the supporters of free trade had for fighting protection was that it would increase the cost of living and tend to corruption of public life.

Another consideration of paramount importance was that now London was the financial center of the world and that a bill of exchange on London was the recognized medium of settling all the international trade transactions in the world. The fact that through the clearing house last year there passed about £14,000,000,000, of which every penny left a percentage of profit, proved in an infinitesimal way the enormous advantages which London derived from its financial position. But should the foreign trade, for any reason whatever, be restricted within narrower channels—and this was the object of protection—then with absolute certainty those to whom the trade would pass would soon Great Britain from her supreme position in the international money markets.

GERMAN WOMEN AID TEMPERANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—A very successful meeting in connection with the German women's temperance movement was held in the Reichstag recently. The chief speaker was Fraeulein von Bluecher from Dresden, who gave a most interesting and comprehensive picture of temperance work in Saxony, where it is largely on the increase. It was intended, the speaker said, to build a refreshment house—called the Queen Luisa house—supplying non-alcoholic beverages, close to the monument of the battle of nations at Leipzig, which will next year be a center of attraction.

Nowhere, said Fraeulein von Bluecher, could the need of temperance as part of the education of children be better emphasized than on that spot. A resolution was unanimously passed that the system of education in Germany must be based upon non-alcoholic principles; the women of Germany were called upon to bring all their energy and influence to work in the cause, with this particular end in view.

FLORENCE PLANS ART EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy.—It has been decided to devote the sum of £7188, which constitutes the profits made at the Florence exhibition of 1911, to the holding of an art exhibition in 1915 in celebration of the jubilee of the proclamation of Florence as capital of Italy. The restoration of the ceiling of the Salone dei Cinquecento, and the furnishing of portions of the Palazzo Vecchio are also contemplated.

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB SEES NEED OF REFORM IN INSURANCE ACT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The second annual conference of the branches composing the Scottish section of the Independent Labor party was held. A joint conference of the Independent Labor party and the Fabian Society met in the Melbourne hall, at which the subject of poverty was discussed. The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Sidney Webb:

That this conference demands legislation next session to provide for the provision of unemployment, complete provision against sickness, and the abolition of the poor law.

Mrs. Webb said that the insurance act had a great many advantages, but it had some very serious shortcomings, and equally serious dangers in its work. It did nothing to prevent unemployment; it merely provided for the unemployed what was not a minimum of civilized life, but still something. The act was to be administered, not by trade unions, but by a government department. The government were to decide who were to have unemployment benefit and who were not.

That meant the government would also have to decide whether the job offered to a man was a good enough job to force him to accept. She hoped a special committee would be appointed in the building and engineering trades to scan very carefully all such cases.

She thought pressure ought to be brought to bear on the government to prepare for the time of bad trade and to prevent unemployment. One of the simplest ways was the reduction of hours of labor. There was also the getting of government orders in slack times. The administration of the act, she maintained, had largely fallen into the hands of capitalistic companies. These, she urged, ought to be dissolved. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

J. R. Taylor (Edinburgh University Fabian Society) submitted a resolution which was adopted urging the government to introduce legislation next session for the establishment of a legal minimum wage in all industries and the reduction of the hours of labor in all industries to not more than 48 hours per week.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE DEPOT PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

SANDGATE, Eng.—Steps are being taken by the military authorities with regard to the erection of sheds and workshops for use as a hydro-aeroplane station. The land which it is proposed to utilize is the property of the war department and lies near a lifeboat house now out of use. The site is being specially considered as at this point there is no sea wall and the machines could be easily run up and down the beach.

MUSIC AT LEEDS UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, Eng.—A series of fortnightly mid-day recitals has been organized in connection with the Leeds University in order to promote a love of good music among the students and others there engaged. The recitals have been thoroughly appreciated and are remarkably well attended.

PIECE OF ANCIENT WALL IS CAUSE OF ROMAN LAW CASE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—The Roman law courts have been engaged recently in the hearing of a case dealing with the walls of the Via Giusepe Carducci, once known as the Via delle Fianze. During building operations some years ago a large piece of ancient wall was discovered which was claimed by some archeologists to belong to the period of the kings. In spite of the order given by the ministry of education for the preservation of the wall the building society destroyed a large part of it and accordingly was sued by the ministry.

Meanwhile the archeologists had determined the wall to be of a much later date, having served to support the temple of Venus Erycina, and for this reason the building society was acquitted of the charge of vandalism.

BRITISH SOLDIERS NOW WELCOMED AS IMMIGRANTS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—An army order exists by which no British soldier in India is allowed to emigrate to New South Wales unless, besides being physically fit and under the age of 40 years, he is in possession of £200 and a pension. After some correspondence the colonial authorities have announced publicly that this restriction no longer applies. The general secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, Simla, has now been informed by the secretary at Sydney that the instructions regarding the immigration of reservists and other soldiers into New South Wales are no longer effective.

The British immigration league accepts the responsibility and welcomes the arrival of soldiers who have good discharges and a minimum of £5 (£25) landing money. The league have lately opened an immigrants home to which all men sent out under the aegis of the temperance association are welcomed. A labor bureau is attached to the home and immigrants are certain of immediate employment at this time of the year.

DUTCH PORTS ARE BEING DEVELOPED

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The harbor at IJmuiden, a port at the mouth of the North sea canal, which connects this city with the North sea, is being enlarged so that ships may anchor there instead of steaming up to Amsterdam with their cargoes, and also to provide a harbor for the fishing fleets.

Amsterdam is also making great preparations for the extension of docks and quays in its harbor, and plans are being seriously discussed for deepening and broadening the large North sea canal itself.

These improvements are necessary to cope with the steady increase of larger ocean-going steamers and the number of others which enter the port every year. As a port Amsterdam has made wonderful strides forward during the last year. Rotterdam has also greatly developed in size and importance, being now one of the busiest ports on the continent.

LAND BETTERMENT FOR ISLE OF MAN

(Special to the Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—The report issued by the committee of the Manx Legislature, to whom was referred the question of the reclamation of waste, mountain and unproductive lands, recommends that more effective steps should be taken to enforce the provisions of the land drainage act. This would bring into cultivation much bog land in the north of the island. The report further states that it would be a convenience if owners would borrow from the government money at a low rate of interest for the purpose of improving their properties, the repayment of the loan to take the priority over existing charges on the properties.

SHORTER WORKING DAY IS AIMED AT BY TRADE UNIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A forward step of great moment in connection with the length of the working day is under consideration by the Trades Union Parliamentary committee. The movement in favor of a shorter working day affects all the staple trades and industries. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades the demand is for an eight-hour day, or 48 hours a week. In the mercantile marine and the transport industries the demand will be for such a manning scale, or arrangements of gang work, as will secure a reduction in the labor of any one man during the week.

The plan of campaign is for each separate industry to urge these demands by negotiations between employers and employees. In March next a review of the situation will be taken, and the organized forces of the trade union movement will be prepared to bring to bear the whole of their forces on any trade or section of a trade which has refused to enter into negotiations on this point.

UNIFIED CONTROL IS BEING FAVORED FOR RIVER CLYDE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Thomas Henderson, president at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, referred to the remarkable ship building record of the past year. He said that the Clyde had beaten all records in ship building, not only in the United Kingdom but in the whole world.

It also took the first place in marine engineering, both in output as a whole and in output by any one individual firm. The ship building of the district of the Clyde was equal to that of the whole of the north of England ports put together, and it exceeded that of the whole of Germany, and almost doubled that of the United States of America.

Mr. Henderson then went on to speak of the control of the river Clyde, which was engaging a good deal of attention in ship building and commercial circles in Glasgow. There was a consensus of opinion in favor of unification of authority so that the estuary might be placed under one administration.

ODESSA SHIPPING AFFECTED BY WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia.—Figures issued recently show that there has been a distinct decline in the number of British ships which entered the port of Odessa during last year. The closing of the Dardanelles and the scarcity of last year's crops are accountable for the decline. The number of British ships which cleared from Odessa during last year was 127, as compared with 267 in 1911. At Taganrog the number was 104, as compared with 145 in the preceding year. At Mariupol and Boriensk the figures which for the preceding year were 49 and 22 dropped to 31 and 13.

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THE HOME FORUM

Free Indians

In proportion to the number of inhabitants there are very nearly as many pianos and automobiles in the towns of the old Cherokee nation in the present state of Oklahoma as there are in those of Vermont or Delaware. The only Indians who are in the old, free, nomadic condition are about 200 Seminoles in the Florida everglades and the big cypress morass. These Indians are as independent of the white man, and almost as isolated from him, as were their forefathers when Ponce de Leon and De Soto landed in their neighborhood, says the Atlantic. They are neither citizens nor wards of the United States, nor do they hold any relation to their old associates who were transferred by the government to the west side of the Mississippi two thirds of a century ago, and who became one of the five civilized tribes of the present state of Oklahoma.

Work for Love

LET the champion of "freedom" or of "order" make one hundredth part of the sacrifices he is making in his effort to attain his ends for increasing the feeling of love within himself and others, and though the champion in the course of his struggle does not see the consequences, but only expects them, he would immediately see the fruits of his activity of love not only within himself—in the great joy of love—but also in the impress left upon others in the course of such activity.—Tolstoi.

Age of the Motor Car

Interesting evidence of the advance of the motor carriage into general use in seven years is given by two pictures in Scribner's magazine, which show Fifth avenue in New York from about the same point of view seven years ago and now. In the earlier one there are three or four automobiles among a crowd of horse-drawn vehicles. In the later scene only two horse-drawn carriages can be seen in the crowd of motor vehicles.

Odd Shipyard

Passengers on Chicago elevated railway now and then catch a glimpse of odd shops in queer places, and boat building may be included in the construction activities thus glanced: says Popular Mechanics. A motor boat was once built on a roof at the back of an apartment house. It was a 20-foot boat which was provided with a six horsepower engine. On completion this boat was swung upon a truck in the alley and carted to the Lake Michigan shore for launching.

Water at Hand in Desert Place

The phrase about making the desert blossom as the rose is rather hard-worked in these days, for the old prophecy is truly coming to pass in a literal way which is very significant. In New Mexico, for example, a certain valley is reported to be a top of an underground sea of excellent fresh water. This reservoir may be tapped without ever exhausting the supply. The water has been analyzed and found to be the purest body of water in the country, and 200 pumps already at work there, drawing from 200 to 2000 gallons a minute, are making roses—or a any rate marvelous fruits and vegetables—grow where before only sand and discouraged cactus. Plowing and irrigation is carried on every week in the year and in most of the gardens vegetables grow all the year round.

American Speech

There is one kind of instruction in English which cannot be begun too early: I mean instruction in speech, the teaching of English pronunciation, and the right way of using the voice, says a writer in the Century. It is in childhood that people should be taught this, and it is very difficult to teach. Speaking the language is that art in which Americans do worse than in anything else. It is almost impossible to live among people and not catch to some extent their way of speaking. I believe that we nearly all have a way of speaking more or less nasal. How are children to learn to speak if their parents do not speak well? It is not easy for many teachers to do so. The best way out of it that I see is for the teachers to set to work to learn to speak.

Flower Sellers Brighten City Streets



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor) BASKET OF BLOSSOMS AT LONDON STREET CORNER

Great Man's Simple Courtesy

Perhaps no impression of Lincoln has been more generally transmitted to the generation that has succeeded him than that of his sincere democracy. He seemed never to feel that one man was more worthy of respect than another. He was instinctively courteous to everybody, and a young man who had begun to read law in an office near Mr. Lincoln's tells of how Lincoln greeted him one day when he came into the office. The student was introduced to him and Mr. Lincoln spoke to him as cordially and as respectfully as he had just spoken to the head of the law firm. There seemed to be absolutely no difference in his attitude, whether to great or small, maturity or youth. This did not follow from the humbleness of his own station at this period, for he was then close to his candidacy for the presidency. Furthermore the stories of the general humbleness of Lincoln's early days are said to have been rather exaggerated. He came of a good family of thoughtful and self-respecting people, and while he shared the hardy experiences of the frontier days his impulse from the first was toward that which was of the best report in the whole conduct of life.

BURNING UP THE CHAFF

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF we are seeking to make the best of life it will be a task of choosing between the essential and the unessential. And what wisdom is required for this; wisdom which is quite worthless unless it is divinely inspired! In the Scriptures the metaphor used in relation to this work is that of the wheat and the chaff. Wickedness is described as chaff that is "carried away," or "chased," or "destroyed." Jesus, in his ministry to mankind, constantly denounced sin, and never made concessions to it. Having conquered sin in himself, and demonstrated the power of God as omnipotent and omnipresent, he knew the overcoming of sin to be the only path to peace and harmony. Thereby Jesus is the Wayshower to us today. To follow his steps is to recognize daily what is the wheat (the good) that we are to seek and manifest, and the chaff (the evil) that we are to destroy if we would "enter into life." This is setting up the very highest standard for man; but it is not beyond him if he will trust in God.

Every day makes its call upon us all to discriminate between the true and the false. We do it in our respective vocations, in our daily walk and conversation, if we are sincerely desirous of living aright. Temptation assails us. It comes in a hundred different ways and in the most subtle forms. It hems us around,

sometimes, so that apparently there is no way of escape. To be always quite certain of our course we must patiently wait upon the guidance of divine Mind—the one unfailing, unerring source of all true wisdom. When we dwell in the consciousness of Mind's presence error cannot enter in. The intelligent understanding, spiritually centered, which is man's rightful heritage, never permits him to err in the dilemma of choice between right and wrong. Human reasoning may seek to mislead him; he may see visions of human desires satisfied that may perplex him; but he will eventually know the truth practically and come out victorious on the side of right, if he rests his case in God.

It is a great step in man's upward progress when he learns that he cannot blend good and evil. The sooner we disentangle "the interlaced ambiguities of being," which Mrs. Eddy says is one thing that Christian Science does (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 114), the sooner we shall find that life is greatly simplified. We then get into the sunlight constantly shed by Truth, where there is no mental confusion, and where we can clearly discern what is worth retaining among life's experiences and what must be overthrown. There is one of the secrets of happiness. Mortal thought estimates that to be of value which from the standpoint of the

divine is useless. It misleads a man into an erroneous sense of proportion. It distorts his vision, so that the things that are seen are conceived to be those alone that are worth possessing. This is the mortal dream of life out of which we all need to be awakened. While we continue in the dream state, we have no desire to get rid of the chaff; we are in bondage to the Adam concept of life and intelligence in matter, and it is impossible, while we are thus enslaved, to escape the penalties attached to false belief. Sin, sickness and death are realities to the consciousness absorbed in this material thought.

A few minutes' consideration will reveal quite a host of trivial, puerile things in life that may be and should be discarded. They are a burden. They hamper us in every way. They bring no real or lasting pleasure, and they deter us from partaking of the joys of the simple, spiritual life. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 79) Mrs. Eddy clearly indicates what we must seek if we are to turn from a mistaken course. "The grand verities of Science," she says, "will sift the chaff from the wheat, until it is clear to human comprehension that man was, and is, God's perfect likeness, that reflects all whereby we can know God." There are thousands today who can testify to what an upheaval of thought the study and acceptance of

these "grand verities" has caused, and what blessings—spiritual, moral and physical—have followed. What the Apostle Paul called the "beggarly elements" are no longer clothed in an attractive garb; they are naked in their gruesome worthlessness. The fading and fleeting things are more easily detected and avoided; the unseen things that are spiritual and eternal are found in a truly surprising measure to give peace and joy and satisfaction. This is their nature, just as it is the nature of mortal sense to be evanescent and disappointing.

If it were possible to conceive that man was left alone in his work of overcoming and destroying error, his outlook would be hopeless, but he soon discovers

Friendship

A friend advises by his whole behavior, and never condescends to particulars. Another chides away a fault; he loves it away. While he sees the other's error, he is silently conscious of it, and only the more loves truth itself, and assists his friend in loving it till the fault is expelled and gently extinguished.—Thoreau ("Spring").

Galveston's Causeway

The great causeway opened at Galveston, Tex., last summer extends across the harbor for more than two miles. It is a broad esplanade between the mainland and Galveston island, and has space for a railroad, trolley, driveway and walk for pedestrians.

AS TO DISCRIMINATING STUDY OF WORDS

NICE use of words, expressing delicate shades of meaning, is a token of discriminating thought. Close study of word values is encouraged by many devices in these days. Not long ago everybody was making lists of the most beautiful words, beautiful in sound and meaning. Last fall Grenville Kleiser of New York, formerly instructor of public speaking at Yale University offered a prize of \$100 for a list of 100 words equally as inspiring as one which he himself prepared. Lists were sent in from all parts of the world, including India, China, Africa and Russia. The winning list was sent by a Scotchman, James Hendry of Forres. It is interesting to compare the two lists. On the whole Mr. Kleiser's seems the most sonorously beautiful in point of mere color and rhythm. But that the sound of the words is not what makes them beautiful is shown plainly in the words immortality, unflinching, incorruptible, unchanging, and the like, which without the simple prefix would not be beautiful words. Grit also is a word of a double meaning which might stand in a list of ugly and uninspiring words.

To read these words slowly and dwell

on the ideas and ideals which they connote is, according to one's own depth and power of thought, much like reading a great book. The great book can only prompt to deep experience those who are prepared for it. So these disconnected words may open to a reader, as a single flower or leaf might do, a whole world of beauty, of definite thought and feeling, memory and hope. Does not this hint how far above the reach of human speech the human ideal really dwells? Here is Mr. Kleiser's original list: Achievement, almightiness, ambition, aspiration, beautiful, brave, chivalry, Christ, confidence, conqueror, consecration, courage, dauntless, determination, devotion, earnestness, earnest, efficiency, enchanting, exultation, faith, fame, fervent, fortitude, friendship, gallantry, God, greatness, happiness, heaven, heroism, holiness, home, honor, hope, ideal, illustrious, immortality, indomitable, invincible, justice, kindly, knowledge, liberty, life, love, loyalty, magnanimous, magnificent, majestic, manhood, mastery, mercy, might, mother, nobility, omnipotent, omniscience, patriotism, peace, peerless, perfection, perseverance, pluck, power, prayer, preeminence, princely, progress, prosperity, quickly, redeemer, regal, rejoicing, revelation, righteousness, salvation, seraphic, sovereign, spiritual,

ity, sublime, success, superb, supreme, sympathy, thanksgiving, triumphant, truth, unflinching, valiant, victory, virtue, youth, zeal.

Here is Mr. Hendry's list:

Adamantine, admiration, adoration, ardent, august, authority, beatific, believer, blessedness, bountiful, brilliant, brotherhood, champion, children, concentration, condescension, conscientious, covenant, creator, dominion, duty, elect, energy, entrancing, equity, everlasting, evolution, exploits, father, fidelity, forgiveness, freedom, fruitfulness, fulfillment, gaiety, genius, gentleness, glory, goodness, gospel, grace, grit, hardihood, harvest, heart, immutable, incomparable, incorruptible, indefatigable, independence, integrity, intensity, intrepidity, Jesus, jubilant, kindness, laborious, light, Lord, loveliness, martyrdom, meekness, munificence, obedience, obligation, originality, patience, rapture, reconciliation, rectitude, regeneration, renown, resolute, resurrection, reverence, sacrifice, serene, stainless, strenuous, strong, transcendent, translucent, unchanging, understanding, union, veneration, verity, vision, vital, watchfulness, winsomeness, wisdom, womanhood, worthiness.

Picture Puzzle



What country? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE Quicksilver.

AMERICA AT WORK IN MANILA

MANILA as an American protectorate, if not a possession, is an especial lure for American travelers when they turn faces to the Pacific. Manila is a little corner of old Spain, set in oriental seas and now dominated by the stars and stripes. More than Havana or more than Mexico, Manila has an intensely Spanish flavor, or did have, until the American idea was set at work there. This is perhaps because Mexico and South America have had time to become individualized through independence, and Cuba has been influenced by nearness to the United States and the greater energy of the original population. Manila has retained the looks of a Spanish city. Parts of it still in good repair were built in the sixteenth century.

When the town was first taken in hand by Americans the old Spanish part of the city, the Intramuros, or the part surrounded by heavy walls and gates and the moat, was threatened by the vandal hand of American practical policy and barely saved from destruction. Now, however, it makes one of the charming features of the city, for the old moat has been filled up and has been graded into sunken panels of green grass. The whole system of walls is thus put into the remarkable park system which is developing and making the city a marvel in the single respect of its parking.

The Luneta is the old park, a long oval shaped space with paths and grassy spaces, and all around it a wide driveway

where the carriages are clustered when there is band music. The word lunette is used here in the same way that it is used in architecture and painting, where the name, from the word moon, meant originally a small window-shaped like crescent or half moon, perhaps.

The old shore drive of Manila, or the Malecon, was set in shore by the reclamation of shore land, and now the government is carrying out a remarkable piece of work in having built a riprap wall to hold back the water, thus reclaiming a strip of land 250 feet wide. This allows a space for pleasure drives, promenades and bridge paths, a bayside park of remarkable beauty, set with palms and the brilliant tropical plants and destined, when it is all worked out, to be one of the sights of the world. The Back Bay district in Boston is a similar example of what land building for city purposes achieves. Practically the whole of this present day famous section of Boston was reclaimed from tide marshes.

To Make Burns Better

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us!" Why, Robert, that's no sort of present! Such seeing might prove most unpleasant! If you, our gratitude to earn meant, You should request the sprites and elves To give to others the discernment To see us as we see ourselves. —George B. Morewood in Lippincott's.

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Falls of St. Anthony in April

Here at the Falls I stand, while onward steal
The last deep shades of evening. Speak no more
Of the shut world. I only hear the pour
Of these stupendous waters, only feel
The plunging of these ponderous seas
That reel
And tumble headlong, jarring all the shore.
Faint gleam the dim, far city lights,
While o'er
The gloomy bridge coach-freighted
Engines wheel.
Through weird and beckoning mists that rise
I trace
The round and sinking moon. Upon my face
Is dashed the cool spray, scented with the goro
Of upheaved rooted marshes. Ah, the grace,
The wild tumultuous glory of this place!
The multitudinous thunder of this roar!
—Willard Dillman.

A man shall and must be valiant; he must march forward and quit himself like a man.—Carlyle ("On Heroes").

EURIPIDES AS A PLAYWRIGHT

EURIPIDES has been compared, at least in some of his aspects, to the modern playwright, who shows up the foibles of his time and makes capital out of things of every day. It seems that the ancients thought him of far inferior worth to the grandly tragic Aeschylus, the calm and dignified Sophocles, exactly because he used materials of a more common kind. He would make a hero of a beggar, said one of his older critics.

Aristophanes, writer of comedy, carried on a steady war of wit against Euripides, making jest of a man who thought to lift to sublimity the common experiences of common people. He said that Euripides merely played cleverly on human emotion. To be sure, to modern thinking nothing in Euripides seems so very far short of the supposedly grand heights of tragedy which the other poets reached, at least in his usual choice of a plot. He seems, however, to bring his people nearer us through many an intimate touch, making us feel the common humanity by exactly that use of ordinary motives and things which the critics of his times derided.

Euripides was however a friend of Socrates and Archelaus, and this controversy the reputation for levity and superficiality which the diatribes of Aristophanes would seem to fix upon him. Greeks of a later period, also, admired him, and he was a winner in many dramatic contests, standing first five times. He began by etching third with a play called "The Peliades." About 20

years later we find his "Medea," "Philoctetes," "Dieter" and "Theristae" all contesting together, but winning him only third place. Sophocles contested too on this occasion. The "Hippolytus" won first prize in 428 B. C.

Like Aeschylus Euripides left Athens discontented by the lack of appreciation showed by the citizens in general and went into Macedonia, to the court of Archelaus. He wrote 75 plays, of which 18 remain, among them "Alceste," "Medea," "Hippolytus," "Bacchae," "Elektra," "Trojan Women," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Hecuba" and "Andromache." "Frodoes," "Orestes" and "The Suppliants."

A great deal of interest has been stirred lately by the poetical translations of Euripides which have been made by Prof. Gilbert Murray. He makes them true poetry, fairly modern in anisus, but that the plays become for any reader self-evidently poetical, romantic, appealing, even while they have so much that is curiously like the so-called realism of modern literature, in the sane analysis of human motive and the frank exposure of selfishness. Of course the discerning thought can trace what the original means to show even in the clumsiest prose version. It is, however, a great comfort to have these plays in smooth, warm and flowing verse, softening the asperities of the Greek nature as it appears to have been expressed particularly in some of the amazing women characters, and declaring the ever womanly even in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 8, 1913

Justice

"JUSTICE is the moral signification of law," wrote Mrs. Eddy in her text book of Christian Science and this seems a fitting prelude to the announcement that her sons have abandoned their suits against her estate, and have also made full retraction of the charges made against the religion she founded. That final decrees and judgments will be entered against them in all litigation is a necessary sequence of events, for justice, as a part of

the divine plan of the universe, does not operate for a favored few. Consideration should be given, nevertheless, to the fact that this step is taken at the request of the counsel for the plaintiffs, for animosity has never governed the defendants in resisting the effort made to prohibit Christian Science from realizing the opportunity its Discoverer and Founder planned for it.

It is not conceivable that many persons believed this great religious movement was jeopardized by the litigation just ended. The reverse is the case. The net result of such attacks was well stated by Mrs. Eddy when in 1909 during a period of persecution by a section of the public press, she wrote: "I do not regard this attack upon me as a trial, for when these things cease to bless they will cease to occur" (Sentinel, June 12, 1909).

Unquestionably it would have been a great misfortune had Mrs. Eddy's effort to help the world been interfered with. A purpose that is absolutely beneficent should never be abridged. Hers is such a plan. There is not a human activity but could be benefited by the enlightening touch of Christian Science, and with Truth operative in the world's consciousness right will loom where evil hid. Mrs. Eddy, realizing this, provides for the extension of this demonstrable religion as taught by her. Her wishes will be carried out. "Whoever attempts to ostracize Christian Science will signify fail; for no one can fight against God, and win" (Mrs. Eddy's message to The Mother Church, June, 1900).

The Business Situation

OPINIONS of theorists to the effect that pending tariff changes and money stringency will exert a depressing influence upon business as yet have had little effect upon actual conditions. When pessimistic views are expressed along these lines it is a good thing to remember that the bluest spot on the commercial map is Wall street. For one reason and another, business for several years past has been shrinking on the stock exchanges.

Commission house profits have been very lean. A stock exchange seat selling the other day for \$48,000 as compared with \$96,000 a few years ago measures the decadence of speculative activity. Consequently reports from the speculative centers are tinged with a shade of gloom. As to actual business conditions, little change has taken place in recent weeks. The volume is larger than it was in the corresponding period last year. Bank clearings, railroad earnings, steel production and other barometric indices point to steady expansion in almost every direction.

The winter thus far has been an unusually favorable one for the railroads, permitting a free movement of traffic and consequent larger gross and net earnings. The season also has been advantageous to building operations, and this industry has been going forward almost uninterruptedly. Cattle raisers have profited by the same conditions and, compared with other years, have been compelled to do little feeding. This eventually should have a considerable effect in reducing the cost of meats and other foodstuffs.

There has been some recession here and there, it is true, but it is safe to say that this slackening is no more than usual at this season of the year. In the West and in sections where the iron and steel industry is in the lead, sentiment is decidedly cheerful. Many hold the opinion that the year 1913 will be the greatest one on record in point of business volume. The railroads are still heavy purchasers of steel rails and equipment and the prospects are that they will continue large buyers throughout the remainder of the year. As a rule, all corporations are moving along with a good deal of caution on account of the advent of a new administration and the proposed changes in the tariff. But the hand-to-mouth policy being pursued is all the better for business soundness. It prevents speculative buying and over expansion. Although the general complaint is made that the margin of profits is unduly small, it is to the advantage of the consumer that this is so. Commercial affairs are going through a transformation and it is not difficult to see that eventually people as a whole are likely to benefit by it.

Boy Scouts Round Out Third Year

THE third anniversary of the establishment of the boy scout movement in the United States finds it flourishing beyond the expectations of the pioneer promoters, and this not only because there are so many youth in the country who may be enlisted but because the ideals of the order and the provisions of its code come to reinforce some of the most needed civic reforms. Steadily increasing urban residence of a major part of the people is surely denying to lads certain forms of domestic discipline that went with earlier forms of home life. Laxer discipline of the schools also contributes to a decline in rigor of the training of growing youth, and the net effect is lack of preparation for those cooperative duties of industry, commerce and politics which come with adult existence. Consequently the public senses a decline in reverence for law, in the art of obedience, and in chivalric self-subordination.

The scouts organization comes to the aid of parents, educators, policemen, judges of juvenile courts, and moralists of all kinds, and by an appeal to the social and gregarious instincts of boys, to their love of nature and of sports, and to their fondness for aboriginal habits that develop keen vision, prowess in the chase and courage, the otherwise intractable and wayward youngsters are turned into knights of the fields and forests, into defenders and succorers of the weak and needy, and into foes of impurity and cowardice. The joy of obedience to a superior is inculcated without impairing in

any way traditional American assertion of independence and liberty, which result is wholesome and likely to have its effect on the next generation of American adults.

Yet another admirable feature of the Scout movement is its contribution to the difficult task of making a composite national type out of the diverse racial and religious strains of humanity that come from Europe and western Asia. The scouts are forced to be democrats and are trained to resist snobbery in all its forms. Contempt for the poor as such and resentment against the rich as such are equally outlawed by the scout's code. They serve humanity, but not with an eye for reward. Hence they are hostile to "tipping." Scouts are trained to be cheerful under hardship, to abstain from whining, and to joy in victory over persons or things that stand between them and their chivalric ideals.

The problem in connection with this cause now is not one of enlisting boys, but of finding young men of education, refinement, and physical stamina, sufficient in number to act as scout masters

JUST to instance the length to which even a good thing may be made to go, it is proposed in one of the western states to resort to the referendum in order to determine whether the referendum shall be resorted to in relation to a certain question.

PUTTING aside the merits of the settlement reached with relation to dissolution of the so-called Harriman combination of Pacific railroads—a settlement said to have received the sanction of the United States attorney-general—it is pertinent, we take it, to inquire whether, as a result of all the governmental proceedings and legal controversy on the subject for the last three or four years, and of the recent supreme court decision requiring dissolution of the combination, the final agreement provides for a separation of interests that will be real or merely imaginary.

It seems impossible to divorce the interests of the Union, Central and Southern Pacific railroads. Before Mr. Harriman, many saw that working agreements between these lines were inevitable. It was part of the original plan of construction that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads should practically be one. The United States supreme court in its recent decision pointed out that unity of operation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads would simply conform to the original intention of Congress in chartering the lines. They were to be built and operated as one line. The very title of "Union" given to the eastern division of the railroad from Council Bluffs and Omaha to San Francisco carried with it the idea of combination, consolidation, commonality of interest. The Southern Pacific system grew out of the Union Pacific-Central Pacific enterprise as naturally as a branch grows out of a tree trunk. Every consideration of interest, private and public, pointed to one management for these lines. Mr. Harriman carried out the single management plan. It aroused antagonism. It has been declared illegal. It has been dissolved, to the extent that the Union Pacific has been separated from the Southern Pacific, while the control of the Central Pacific passes from the Southern Pacific to the Union Pacific. Certain stock held by one corporation is now to be held by another. There are to be distinct managements where heretofore there was centralized management. But the owners of these great railroads in separation are to be the same exactly as the owners in unification. The same interests precisely will be in control of all the properties. Management will be brought into conformity to the law, but so far as the public is concerned it is more likely to have to pay more rather than less for the accommodations the three lines have to offer.

The lesson taught by this so-called dissolution, we believe, is that forces are operating in the economic world that cannot be stemmed by the application of methods designed to meet the exigencies of a period that is past. Combination and consolidation and concentration, we think, can be checked only in fancy, not in fact. The true procedure, we feel, lies in the direction of popular recognition of the economic trend and in popular education that will enable governments rather than private interests to be the eventual monopolists.

Alaskan Transportation

TO RESIDENTS of Alaska, to promoters of corporations wishing to acquire mining rights there, and to investors in companies already holding valid concessions, the delay enforced by President Taft and Secretary Fisher in solving the transportation problem has been, to put it mildly, annoying. To citizens of the country at large, especially desirous of having future territorial growth follow along right lines, the prudent policy seems to have been one of ultimate justice to all concerned, including critics whose immediate interests have, perchance, been injured. Long range statesmanship operating from Washington had proved inadequate in defining a policy that would satisfy both the natural claims of Alaskans and the ethical standards of the American democracy. Forces that would exploit the region for the pecuniary enrichment of the few had deployed their agents as gatherers of information and as persuaders of officials endowed with power to assign coveted rights. It became imperative that both Congress and the executive should have information gathered at first hand by a man trained to such tasks and equal morally and intellectually to the duty of defining a national policy guarding the interests of coming generations as well as those of the present one.

To this end Secretary Fisher visited Alaska and returned with information that has since been supplemented by the reports of men who have followed up trails which he scented. The result of his advice had been to confirm the inclination of Mr. Taft; and the policy now announced commits the President to governmental ownership and construction of railways, with private operation. Control, and such collateral privileges as go with it, thus follow investment by the nation, while the risks assumed are to be borne by non-official and non-governmental persons, who will retain the invaluable power of dealing with problems of administration on the basis of efficiency and untouched by political influences that tend to corrupt governmental administration.

ANOTHER legislative deadlock has been broken in Illinois, and now the ordinary business of the state may proceed. As this includes the installation of a full list of state officers elected last November, it will be seen that it is high time for the ordinary business to proceed.

Does Union Pacific Dissolution Dissolve?

THERE is a troupe of Japanese acrobats traveling in Central America just now, called the Imperial circus, whose performances appear to fascinate the good people there for a most particular reason. Says a leading newspaper of the capital of El Salvador, in a clever causerie, "The Imperial circus of Nippon has left among our people a profound impression. . . . It has set our people wondering and dreaming . . . the public of the galleries, sitting with eyes wide open, wove a tale of heroic patriotism around each performance: our people would not believe that those were simply acrobats, although their feats seemed the result of at least a century's training. No! those men were not rope dancers: they were engineers, they were secret agents at the service of the Mikado's dreams of conquest."

Popular imagination, according to that chronicler, accompanies these diplomats, strategists, engineers, from village to village, on their hunt "not for the almighty dollar as their foe in race and ideals, but for plans, surveys, measurements, in short, complete information of these lands" that is carefully transferred to their voluminous note books between performances. The chronicler, of course, makes fun of all this, but hardly enough, it must be owned, to be absolutely convincing. He wonders how the people, his compatriots, ever came to weave such an absurd legend. But try to convince one of those dreamers, he says, and you will hear him answer you with numbers of similar instances of great patriotic sacrifices. "He will recall the story of that notable Japanese engineer, Yoritomo, who spent his time on the canal works at Panama as a cook, and very likely an excellent one, too, while he took the most accurate plans of the monumental work carried out by the Yankies."

Is the explanation, the writer asks, to be found in "elective affinity"? By which he may, or may not, mean the call of the blood, seeing that the bulk of the Central American peoples is of Maya and Aztec descent and more or less Mongoloid. But, whether the writer, and with him the educated class of Central America, believes or scorns the idea that the Japanese rope dancers and jiu jitsu champions that come to the eastern shores of the Pacific are secret agents, the important fact is that the masses, according to that report, surround the Japanese with a glamour of patriotic romanticism and speculate on the "Mikado's dreams of conquest" of their own land not merely without the least apprehension or aversion, but on the contrary with evident satisfaction, possibly with enthusiasm. It is as though such a conquest were to bring them something like relief, something like the promise of a new era.

Any one who has followed public utterances and press comments in Central America on recent developments must have been struck with the extent to which the idea appears to prevail, at least north of Costa Rica, that their little republics are on the eve of final absorption by the United States. And if the popular imagination of the Salvadoreans is dazzled by the ambitions of Nippon, the relief which those ambitions seem to promise them can only mean the liberation from American dominion.

EXPENDITURES upon the Panama canal have been frequently referred to in illustration of the huge size of modern public undertakings. This year these expenditures will amount to \$38,000,000. But the United States Steel Corporation, a private concern, during the same time will spend \$35,000,000 on construction work, and this will not include proposed Duluth and Sandwich plants. The "steel trust" is but one of thousands of expanding private concerns of great magnitude.

IT is with great pleasure that one sees that the schools in the United States are paying more attention to teaching Spanish. We have consistently urged in the columns of this newspaper the importance for every reason for teaching the language of millions of our fellow inhabitants of the American continent; these reasons address themselves not only to the commercial and diplomatic needs of the United States but to the patent fact that the American of today and tomorrow ought to be as well equipped as the European, first of all in the common medium of communication. Neither the American nor the Englishman is a willing linguist and if any doubt it, they have but to look about them. Let them go into almost any country of Europe and in a little while they will be struck by the fact that not only is the knowledge of English widespread and accurate but that of other languages as well. You cannot be haughty with the man of whom you are going to ask a favor, and favors bid fair to have more world popularity than demands. Of course the English-speaking races are going to prefer the tongue of Shakespeare and Chatham but one does not conduct a commercial negotiation on a basis of what one likes best to speak but upon that medium which shall be most intelligible to the other party.

It has been pointed out again and again, in consular reports and in the press, that much of the success of modern Germany in foreign commerce is due to the care taken to train merchants and commercial travelers in the languages of foreign countries. The American traveler that gravitates insensibly towards that establishment where "English is spoken," can reverse the process and he will see that the man that speaks another tongue does the same thing quite naturally but according to his needs. We yield to none in our respect for the mother tongue, in our admiration for it and in our faith in its widening use; but in commerce the motto must truly be "Do it now." If the European or the South American does not speak English, you must speak his language and if you do not, somebody else will.

We state as a fact that too often the English-speaking man shows an almost personal resentment and surprise that another does not speak his language, and seems to put the blame for that fact and his own disadvantage on some mysterious cause of which he gives thanks that he is innocent. But it is a pity that such should be the case, for aside from what one may call the literary deprivation not plain to all, there is the plain result that such a man is put at a needless disadvantage, an unnecessary inability to express himself clearly and to make himself understood of those that should understand. The English language is at once elastic and strong and there need be no fear that there will be imported into it more words of foreign derivation than have a normal place in it. We doubt whether any scruples of philology of this sort hold back the English-speaking races. Rather it is doubtless a certain laziness that proper school and commercial influences can do much to overcome.

Central America Sees a Japanese Circus

The English Tongue and Others